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front page



IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 1

THE year 1914 was uneventful in American library annals, except for the fact that the A. L. A. conference at Washington in May proved the banner conference, reaching a record attendance of 1366, thanks in large measure to the local attendance of the library workers from the many governmental libraries in and about Washington. The meetings of the year, as the spring meeting at Atlantic City, "Library Week" at Ithaca, the Michigan-Wisconsin and other interstate meetings, were well attended. It is noteworthy that at many of them, as at the December conference of Eastern college librarians at Columbia University, the attendance was equal to that at the A. L. A. conferences of a generation ago, and that the old subjects, made new by the bigness of present problems, came up for the personal discussion which is no longer possible at the national conferences.

THE immense growth of library work and the library profession is evidenced by a recent estimate that the 10,772 total number of library workers reported by the census of 1910 now approximates 14,000. Greater New York alone has 1364 library workers proper, besides 216 in the janitorial service and the 82 persons employed in the printery and bindery of the New York Public Library—a grand total in library employ of 1662. Of the library workers, the New York system has 935, the Brooklyn system 338, and Queens Borough 91. The membership of the A. L. A. at last report had reached 2931 and by this writing has doubtless passed the 3,000 mark. The Commissioner of Education in the preface of his annual report for 1913 reckons that the Bureau relations cover approximately 15,000 libraries, of 300 volumes and over. Of these, 13,686 had at the latest advice from Washington already made return to the Bureau for the library list which will be

published in a special bulletin next Spring and will thereafter, we presume, be included in the Commissioner's annual report. Of these 4,601 are public and society libraries and 9,085 are university, college, and school libraries, the two classes together including 2,849 libraries of 5,000 volumes and over. Of course the greater number of these are manned or womanned by teachers or others not technically library workers. All this shows well for a profession which a generation ago could scarcely be said to exist as a profession.

THE year was more eventful in library affairs in other countries. The formal opening of the magnificent Royal Library of Berlin and the celebration of the centenary of the Imperial Library at what was then St. Petersburg, but is now Petrograd, were events of first importance. The development of library buildings in Europe was further illustrated by the beautiful models of the proposed Bücherei at Leipzig, planned to be a library on an imperial scale, of which the foundations are already in being, and of the national library which is to be built in Florence, both of which were attractive features of the Exposition of the Book and Graphic Arts at Leipzig. Though this Exposition was of less importance from the library than from the book production viewpoint, it was made the occasion of the annual meeting of German librarians, and it attracted many visiting librarians from foreign countries, whose interests were centered largely in the A. L. A. exhibit. The war broke rudely into the peace and international brotherhood which this great Exposition typified and the delegations of American librarians were for the most part prevented from visiting Leipzig, and reached England only to learn of the necessary postponement till another year of the Pan-Anglican Conference at Oxford,

at which probably as many as sixty Americans would have been in attendance. Few visitors crossed the water this year the other way, though mention should be made of the visit of Madam Hamburger, secretary of the Russian library courses at Moscow, who brought to us and carried from us much library information, and is now on her way homeward across Asia.

WITH the exception of the Widener Memorial Library building for Harvard University, which was nearly completed during the year, little progress can be recorded in great library buildings, as Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cleveland are still held back by various complications, and the Detroit, Indianapolis, and St. Paul buildings are only in the preliminary stages. Trinity College, Hartford, opened its fine new building, a J. P. Morgan gift, and Manchester, N. H., also dedicated and opened the new Carpenter Memorial library, while the library of the University of Utah occupied its permanent quarters in the newly completed administration building. The year was, however, notable for the number of branch buildings erected in several cities, largely through the continuing provisions of the Carnegie Corporation, of which the children's branch library at Brownsville, Brooklyn, was of unique character, being the first separate children's library building to be constructed, in close proximity to a branch already built for the "grown ups." Brooklyn is now completing its twentieth Carnegie branch and has saved enough out of its portion of the \$5,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie to Greater New York, to build two more branches than were originally contemplated. The importance of housing libraries in fireproof structures was exemplified in the loss by fire of the library at Morristown, N. J., if not by the destruction of the library at Northfield, near Birmingham, England, set on fire by the suffragettes, and the library of the University at Louvain, destroyed by the German burning of that city.

Two states were added to the list of library associations, Wyoming and West Virginia, both to be credited to the valuable work of the Federations of Women's Clubs. It is to be hoped that provision for state commissions will promptly follow. To the 40 state and kindred associations in the United States, the District of Columbia being counted as one, there is to be added a second Canadian provincial organization, the example of Ontario having been followed by Saskatchewan, so that in all 42 such associations are entitled to affiliation with the American Library Association. The number of local clubs has been reduced by the wise consolidation of the Long Island Library Club with the New York Library Club, the New York Club in its local relation being practically replaced by the staff meetings of the New York Public Library system, owing to the general consolidation of most of the public libraries within Manhattan borough; but the organization of the Missouri Valley Library Club balances the count. The regrettable closing of the Drexel Library School at Philadelphia, which has done so much good work, was not balanced by any new development in this field.

THE profession has not lost many of its notable members by the hand of death, though the passing of William C. Kimball, of New Jersey, and Frank A. Hutchins, of Wisconsin, both pioneers in commission work, and that of Bernard R. Green, of Washington, the constructor and superintendent of the Congressional Library building, have been a sorrow to their many friends in the profession to which they have given such valuable co-operation. Few important appointments or changes are to be recorded, the election of Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg, of Cleveland, to succeed Willis F. Sewall, at Toledo, having attracted most attention.

THE expected return from Leipzig of the A. L. A. Exhibit, intact and in good condition, will afford a basis for the proposed

exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which will insure an adequate representation of library work, otherwise a doubtful possibility. This has been accomplished through the intervention of the Secretary of State, on the suggestion of the Librarian of Congress, and is very gratifying. It may be mentioned incidentally that unofficial word has come, not yet officially confirmed, of the award of a state prize of the first order to the A. L. A. Exhibit by the judges of the Leipzig Exposition. The A. L. A. Committee on the Exposition issued its circular letter previous to the receipt of this good news about the probable safety of the Leipzig Exhibit. It is to be hoped that American libraries in general will do their best to back the Committee and make the San Francisco Exhibit at least twice as ample and twice as good as that at Leipzig. No more can be asked. The preparations of the Travel Committee for the Berkeley Conference are going on satisfactorily, and an inviting choice of routes will be offered. No one who can go should omit to take advantage of this opportunity of seeing the western slope of our great country under the most advantageous circumstances.

YEARS ago Mr. Dewey proposed his plan for a clearing house of duplicates, which was negated by the immense cost of storing and handling the possible accumulations involved. The great libraries, especially the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, have practically used their duplicates in this way, having each of them abundant surplus stack room for the purpose. The Library of Congress has not found it practicable to keep on printing a list of duplicates, but it continues the policy of permitting other libraries to select from its duplicates, on the theory that such libraries will in return offer to the Library of Congress any duplicates which that library can utilize. It is not practicable for a governmental library to divest itself even of duplicates except on this theory of exchange. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has always

desired to facilitate the offering of exchanges or gifts from the duplicates of one library to other libraries; and it is printing gratuitously in this issue such a list offered by Mr. Jenkins from the library of the Russell Sage Foundation. If this plan of announcement should prove useful and if some means can be devised for covering actual cost of announcement and exchange, we hope to continue and amplify this very practical feature. Mr. Jenkins takes the wise precaution of asking a remittance of ten cents, partly to cover a portion of his expense and partly to safeguard the method against unthinking abuse. We hope other libraries will co-operate to make this plan successful.

THE demand for a Christmas catalog of books suitable for children was met by the H. W. Wilson Company in a neat little catalog prepared by an excellent library authority, and Mr. Wilson is planning during the coming year to carry out his scheme for standard catalogs, of which his "Children's catalog," issued some years ago, was a pioneer. The most important of these enterprises will be a standard catalog of about 10,000 volumes, representing the same purpose as the A. L. A. catalog and its supplement. The aim is to make this catalog of such value that libraries may buy it in quantities for their clientele instead of attempting the impossible work of issuing a catalog each for itself. The difficulty so far has been that while libraries subscribe for a copy or two they have not taken quantities or imprint editions. The final idea is that such catalogs should be kept in linotype slugs and by selective process reprinted to meet the actual need of each particular library which desires to circulate a catalog representing only the books on its shelves. Hitherto there has not been adequate encouragement for this line of work, but it is to be hoped in the course of library development there may be such encouragement, which Mr. Wilson's enterprise abundantly deserves.

CONTRAST is often drawn, both in counsel to librarians and in library reports, between statistics and "the human touch," *i. e.*, between quantity and quality in library work. What should be emphasized is that neither can be neglected. Quite truly the "how much" may be of less importance than the "how well," yet libraries must be judged by a combination of the two standards. A book well read is better than three books circulated but only half read, yet the circulation department of a library must be tested out from the financial point of view by the statistics of circulation. In the work with children, the same holds true, though here, while statistics are of value, the emphasis must be put on individual work with individual children with quality in view. The work which Mrs. Root does with a class of children is directly in point. There is no reason why classes of considerable size cannot be instructed in the use of the book as a tool, while the instructress not only impresses her own individuality, but calls out the individuality of the several children through questions and answers. To show a child how to find out about a subject through the card catalog, through special bibliographies, through the encyclopedia, through the World Almanac, is to do a great deal both to help the child and to save the ordinary teacher time and trouble; and to give each child in the class a notion of the meaning of the title-page with its date, the table of contents as showing what is in the chapters, and the index as showing where to look for the particular subject, is clearly helpful for training and for equipment. It would be well if this kind of work could be multiplied in quantity and preserved in quality by adoption throughout our libraries, small as well as great.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL has to thank the library profession for the cordial good words which have followed the extension and improvement made with the beginning of 1914. During 1915 it hopes still more to earn continuing appreciation, the best

reward of merit that we can have. Mr. Koch will continue his papers on great European libraries, of which the first instalment, on the Russian Imperial Library, appears in this issue; and Mrs. Root's valuable paper will be followed by others especially valuable in the practical work of the smallest as well as the largest library. The LIBRARY JOURNAL can do more for the profession in proportion as it receives the subscription support of the libraries, and this means especially the increase of its subscription list among the smaller libraries. It is impracticable to make an adequate monthly magazine, limited in circulation to a single calling, at a lower price than our present subscription rate; on the other hand, we desire to meet the possibilities of the smaller libraries and of library assistants of limited salaries, and we are therefore extending the special rate of \$2 already made for duplicate copies to branch libraries and to library assistants where the library was already a full subscriber, to the smaller libraries having under \$2,000 income. We hope that the cordially expressed appreciation of the friends of the JOURNAL over its enlargement and extension of scope, will take the practical shape of commendation of it to the smaller libraries and the urging of these libraries to do themselves as well as the JOURNAL the service of subscribing to it beginning the new year.

LIBRARY legislation during 1914 has been unusually limited, as Mr. Eastman's report shows. The year was an off year in most of the states which hold biennial sessions, only fourteen legislatures having been in session. The closer linking of libraries and schools in the enactments of New York and New Jersey is noteworthy as is also the extension in Massachusetts of the use of town libraries to non-residents. There is generally evident a tendency to increase legislative and municipal reference work, which will take shape in legislation during the coming year.

THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG*

FIRST PAPER: THE FOUNDATION

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

THE idea of founding a library in Russia which should be accessible to everybody, one which would satisfy the needs of all readers, first came up in the eighteenth century as a part of the general effort to acquire and assimilate the culture of Western Europe. This effort made its first appearance in the seventeenth century and had already made rapid strides in the beginning of the eighteenth century. On Jan. 25, 1721, in a decree establishing a theological school, it is stated that an academy without a library is without a soul and that the library ought to be accessible every day to the teachers, with the understanding that books should not be taken to private rooms but should be read in the library; that to students and amateurs the library should be open at stated hours and days, but to the teachers at all times. It was thought that an adequate library could be bought for two thousand rubles. In 1724 Basil Kiprianov petitioned the Holy Synod to conduct in Moscow a privileged book trade and a general public library. Tatishchef, the humanist, developed a plan for a similar library but for many reasons it could not be carried out. Such a library could be organized only in one of the two capitals. It was no easy matter to establish a library in St. Petersburg in the eighteenth century. For a long time the new capital, "the window toward Europe," as Algarotti called it, remained quite a small city. Only toward the end of the eighteenth century did the population rise to two hundred thousand and there were few people among these who had any use for a public library. There were, of course, representatives of many noble families, but those who took an interest in reading collected their own books, and most of the representatives of

the nobility would not have entered a *public* library. The officials of the various government bureaus were too few to provide any significant contingent of readers. There were as yet few educational institutions, and at that time the members of the Academy of Sciences were about the only residents of St. Petersburg in need of books, and they had the Academy library at their disposal. This library had been extended considerably and so met fairly well the needs of the Academicians. A more pressing need for a library existed in Moscow, the population of which was quite a bit larger than that of St. Petersburg and which numbered more cultivated people among its residents. "Moscow holds to the past," said Casanova, "it is the city of traditions and of memories, the city of the Czars, the daughter of Asia and very much surprised to find itself in Europe." Casanova visited the libraries of Moscow about 1765 and considered them very poorly equipped. By way of explanation he adds that "a population which pretends to remain stationary would not know how to love books." But the Russian government was more interested in the new capital than in the old one, and such demand for books as there was in Moscow was satisfied to a certain extent by private collections, by the patriarchal libraries, and by the library of the divinity school and, after the middle of the century, the university library.

FIRST PLAN FOR THE LIBRARY

The plan for the formation of the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg first came up in 1766. Count A. Stroganoff, Count A. Golovin, Duke P. Golitsyn, B. N. Saltykof and others, inspired by a love of culture, hit upon the idea of founding a society on the model of the Free Economic Society, which by raising funds through dues and contributions might be in a position to found a public library in St. Petersburg "consisting only of Russian religious and secular books." Everyone who would pay five rubles a year was to have

*Mainly a digest of the centenary volume entitled, "One hundred years of the Imperial Public Library," printed in Russian and edited by D. Th. Kobeko, the present director of the Library. The digest was made possible by the generous coöperation of my friend and colleague, Dr. C. L. Meader, professor of general linguistics at the University of Michigan. Thanks are due M. Tachudovsky and other officials of the Imperial Public Library for courtesies extended me on my visits to the Library in May, 1914.—T. W. K.

the use of the library, but one day every week it should be opened to all, without discrimination, for four hours. If it proved feasible, it was proposed to establish in connection with the library a printing press and a school. A petition to the Empress was drawn up, requesting authorization of this plan, but nothing ever came of the proposal. However, the work of collecting books continued to interest the administration and no opportunity was lost to purchase books that might prove useful in the future as the nucleus for a public library. As a matter of fact, a part of their collection did serve in this way much later on.

In 1764 the library of Baron Korf was purchased. Baron Johan Albrecht Korf was a highly educated man. During the reign of Anna Joannovna he was president of the Academy of Sciences, the "commander in chief of the Academy" as he called himself. His library was dedicated to the service of the Crown Prince Pavel Petrovich. Later on it passed into the possession of the Grand Duke Constantin Pavlovich and finally, through the mediation of the heirs of General Pavel Constantinovich Alexandrof, the larger part of it passed into the possession of the University of Helsingfors, while another part went to the University of Dorpat.

Catherine the Great laid the foundation for the rich Hermitage library. Into it were incorporated the complete libraries of Duke M. M. Shcherbatof, Diderot, and Voltaire.* Besides these a large number of books in all European languages and in all branches of human knowledge were collected in magnificent copies. Later, a considerable part of this collection was incorporated in the Imperial Public Library.

*"During my sojourn in St. Petersburg," says Casanova, "I had occasion to see how highly prized were French books by the Russians who were cultivated or plumed themselves on being so. When I speak of French books, I mean those of Voltaire, which for the Muscovites are the whole of French literature. The great writer paid homage to the Empress with his *Philosophy of history*, which he pretended to have written expressly for Catherine. A month later, three thousand copies of that work were published in Russia; in less than a week the edition was exhausted. Every Russian who read French carried the book in his pocket; it was his catechism and his breviary. People of distinction spoke only of Voltaire and swore by him alone; after having read him these people considered themselves as possessing the intuitive knowledge, almost like their master." (*Memoires*, vol. 6, p. 116-117.)

ZALUSKI AS A COLLECTOR

Toward the end of the reign of the great Empress there was transferred to St. Petersburg a rich collection of books which Catherine decided to use as the nucleus for a public library. This collection was the library which had formerly belonged to the Polish government and was taken by the Russians as a trophy after the capture of Warsaw by Suvorof, Oct. 29, 1794. The origin and history of the Warsaw collection previous to its acquisition by the Russians forms an interesting chapter in library history. In the ranks of the Polish aristocracy of the middle of the eighteenth century the two brothers Counts Zaluski occupied a very prominent place. The older one, Andreas Stanislav (1695-1758), was Grand Crown Chancellor and Archbishop of Cracow. The younger, Josef Andrei (1702-1774), was Grand Crown Referendarium and from 1758 on bore the title of Bishop of Kiev. The family was very wealthy. Love for knowledge and active intellectual interests might be said to have been a regular family inheritance. The two brothers Andreas and Josef, but more particularly the younger, gathered a collection of books which later became famous. The older brother's part in this matter was comparatively insignificant. It consisted largely of the fact that when Josef hit upon the idea of organizing a public library, Andreas gave him for the future library his own collection of books of about two thousand volumes, and several times afterwards gave him considerable sums of money for purchasing books. It was the intention of Andreas to bequeath his Warsaw palace as a home for these books, but he gave up the idea later on, and in 1758 he left the palace to his legal heirs. The younger brother, Josef, devoted his entire life to the collecting of books and he deserves the greatest praise for his efforts in this line. To appreciate properly the significance of his work, it is not necessary to put him on a pedestal as a distinguished scholar, as some of his biographers have done. He was a sincere and ardent lover of culture and a conspicuous worker in the field of education. Through his active interest in collecting books he saved from destruction many that were not only inter-

esting to bibliophiles but also valuable to science and history. The love of books had possessed him from his earliest years and to this noble passion he remained faithful to the end of his days. As a young man he did what was customary among educated and wealthy families; he took a "grand tour" through Europe to round out his formal education and spent four years in Germany, France and Italy. Then, after a short sojourn in his native land, he again went abroad and lived there from 1729 to 1740, spending but one of those years in Poland. From his first journey he brought home more than three thousand books, many manuscripts and prints. Even then he had the idea of founding a library for public use. Zaluski's passion increased with the increase of his collection. He bought chiefly in Western Europe, maintaining close connections with the learned circles there and with representatives of the book trade, which was even then fairly well organized. He bought everything that was noteworthy, but devoted special care to theology and books treating on Poland, trying to get every Polish imprint. At that time the acquisition of books in Poland was especially difficult and opportunities to purchase were for the most part rather infrequent. The book trade was only slightly developed and national bibliography was just beginning to exist. The work of later investigators has shown that Zaluski did not succeed in buying everything that had been printed in Poland, but he endeavored, however, to collect everything that could be acquired. He spared neither money nor pains, and in his zeal he sometimes resorted to methods which one would have to sternly condemn if they had been applied to the furtherance of purely personal motives. His apologists call attention to the generally known fact that in communities which are not yet highly cultured there is always found a somewhat peculiar attitude towards the book. Polish biographers of Zaluski relate that at one time he hoodwinked people who did not understand the value of certain rare books, that he even actually stole books from private individuals, not to mention the fact that making use of his lofty position he plundered

the monastic libraries. Books had been very carelessly preserved in the Polish monasteries. For the most part they had been thrown down in piles on the floor and stored in damp and cold rooms, and were going to destruction for the lack of proper care; so that Zaluski, by incorporating them in his collection, saved what would otherwise have irrevocably perished. Still facts are facts. He collected from the monasteries books that interested him, having no consideration for the rights of the proprietors. After his death many monasteries entered claims for the return of their books, and the demands were granted as just. Thousands of books were returned to their former owners.

Upon acquiring a given book, Zaluski is said never to have put it immediately on the shelves. He took an interest in almost every volume and looked through nearly every item. Many of his books have his own marginal notes, which bear unequivocal evidence of his interest in them. Sometimes he has added the name of the author to an anonymous publication or he has put down the year of publication to a book without a date, or noted the degree of rarity of this or that volume. On books which he considered somewhat rare he placed a star; on rare books two stars; on very rare books he put three stars. There are books in his library with a larger number of stars, some with as many as six. In this way he marked the books which he considered the "phoenix librorum" and he said that they were rarer than white crows. The value of these indications of Zaluski is somewhat questionable. He was often guided by his impressions or by the fact that he had never seen a given book before, but in any case these marks bear unquestionable evidence of the great interest which Zaluski had in books and, in the course of time, he undoubtedly acquired much bibliographical lore.

FOUNDING OF THE ZALUSKI LIBRARY

At the end of the '40's Zaluski definitely decided to convert his collection into a public library. An announcement was made in the newspapers that the idea would shortly be realized and invitations were extended to all who might desire to present

on the opening day Latin works, either in prose or verse, on the subject of the extraordinary advantages which public libraries bring to the arts and sciences. On August 8, 1748, the library was opened in the presence of King August III and representatives of the Polish aristocracy. This memorable occasion brought forth eighty works celebrating the opening of the library and the merits of Zaluski. The library was declared to be the "crown of the capital of the inhabited world" and "the pearl of Poland." Jan Janowski, a canonical scholar, was placed at the head of the library, for the maintenance of which Zaluski made provision and the administration was defined by certain special rules. The library was to be open on Tuesdays and Thursdays to everyone who desired to read. Books were to be delivered to readers by the assistants in the library, and visitors were strictly forbidden to take down books from the shelves. Readers were requested to handle books carefully, and everyone was supposed on beginning a work to invoke a silent blessing on the founder of the library.

The later fortunes of the library fell far short of realizing the hopes with which it had been founded. It may be said to have begun its decline at the moment of its opening. The plan of turning it over to an organization that should care for its further prosperity was not realized. Almost from the first days of its foundation the pilfering of books began, and it was apparently not done simply by strangers. It is certain that the number of readers was very small at a time when the theft of books took on very large proportions. The depredations neither ceased nor were they checked by the papal bull which Zaluski succeeded in securing in 1752, notwithstanding the fact that this bull threatened excommunication to anyone found guilty of stealing from the library.

From the end of the '50's Zaluski began to feel himself burdened by the maintenance of the library. In 1758 his older brother died and the library was thereby deprived of various gifts of money which it had frequently received from him. The affairs of Josef Zaluski were somewhat entangled. He had acquired extensive debts. The heirs of the deceased brother set up

claims even for the house in which the library was placed. Josef had good ground for fearing that after his death they would either sell or divide the treasure which he had accumulated with so much labor and affection. In order to forestall this calamity, in 1761 he bequeathed the library to the Polish nation and entrusted its management for all time to the Warsaw College of Jesuits, expressing at the same time his unalterable desire that the library should remain in Warsaw and should be neither sold nor broken up.

From the '60's on a new passion took hold of Josef Zaluski. He had been drawn into the political struggle which at this time was raging in Poland. The Empress Catherine had demanded that the Polish dissenters should have equal rights with the Catholics. Among a number of persons who insisted on the maintenance of the existing order and did not care to grant any important concessions to the dissenters was Zaluski, who in spite of his broad education was a fanatic in matters of faith. He spoke against the demands of the Russian government with unusual ardor, and although he did not play the principal part among the recalcitrants, Zaluski was arrested with others and exiled to Smolensk and afterwards to Kaluga, where he lived until 1773. During Zaluski's absence from Poland the affairs of his library suffered very considerably. Thefts continued and even grew more numerous. Many rare books and prints were sold to two mysterious Italians for six thousand florins. There were hardly any new acquisitions and later, when the library had been transferred to St. Petersburg, it was found that very few books had been added after 1764 and none at all after 1770. The library building had not been repaired for a long time and was in a very bad state of preservation. The bad condition of the stoves was a constant source of danger from fire. Biester, the director of the Royal Library at Berlin, visited the Zaluski library in 1791 and reported that he saw more books on the floor than on the shelves. Many of the books on the floor were moldy and on the shelves they stood two and three rows deep, making it difficult to find any particular book.

FATE OF THE ZALUSKI LIBRARY

The many debts which had accumulated during Zaluski's absence had not been paid, so that in the middle of the '70's they mounted as high as four hundred thousand florins. On his return to Warsaw, Zaluski turned his attention again to his favorite child, and the condition of the library demanded all the more attention because the Order of Jesuits, to whose direction the library had been entrusted, had been abolished. It became necessary to provide some adequate arrangement for the care and maintenance of the library. Zaluski did not, however, succeed in making any such arrangements. He died Jan. 9, 1774. His heirs at that time entered claims for both the building and the books. Their claims were pressed so hard that it was declared necessary to seal up the library and set a guard over it. At this time many monasteries set up claims for the books which Zaluski had arbitrarily taken from them. Tens of thousands of books were sent back, although some say that nothing but duplicates were returned. In 1775 the library fell under the supervision of the recently established educational commission, but this commission was not in a position to do anything of service to the library. The national assemblies turned out to be far from generous when they came to consider the needs of this educational institution. They appropriated only three thousand florins a year, and a bill was passed making it compulsory that all books published in Poland should be represented by one copy in the library. This rule was not strictly enforced. At the same time, despite the positive order of the founder, the library began to loan duplicates to various educational institutions. In 1780 the Assembly undertook to satisfy the claims of Zaluski's heirs by decreeing that thanks should be publicly offered in the name of the whole Polish nation to the Zaluski family for the generous gift of one of the representatives of this family. The heirs had to be content with this, but they were by no means satisfied. The continued thefts called out a regulation in 1787 laying down more stringent rules for the use of books. In 1793 the educational commission, in order to increase the funds of the library, began to

sell some valuable books belonging to it and at the same time decided to add to the sums thus acquired the small principal still left on hand. The directors of the library at that time addressed to the Russian ambassador a request that he guard the interests of the library and, thanks to his intervention, the decision of the commission was not carried out. The general condition of affairs in the library may be judged from the fact that, in consequence of dampness, many books had become mildewed and destruction threatened to extend also to those which stood next to the injured books. A considerable number of books were voluntarily destroyed because they were affected, some were burned and others were buried in the earth. In short, the foundation of Zaluski was not only not improved after it had been turned over to the Polish people,—it was not even kept in its former condition. In the words of the official Russian history, "it was nodding to its fall." The library was in reality in a pitiable condition when, after the capture of Warsaw, it was declared to be the property of the Russian government and was sent to St. Petersburg.

ARRIVAL OF THE ZALUSKI LIBRARY IN ST. PETERSBURG

The Zaluski library did not reach St. Petersburg in its entirety. Some of the books had disappeared in Warsaw. Shortly after the library was transferred to the Polish nation there were said to be 400,000 volumes, but only about 250,000 volumes reached St. Petersburg. There is a report to the effect that the books were hastily and carelessly packed, so that sets of books were scattered, and a number of volumes were thrown away if they could not be forced into the almost filled boxes. These statements are probably true. One well-known fact must be emphasized, namely, quite noteworthy thefts were committed by persons familiar with the library both during the packing, en route, and shortly after its arrival in St. Petersburg. About 30,000 volumes were stolen by Count Chat-sky. These books turned up later in the Warsaw library, and in the Kremenets Lyceum, and a part were returned to the library at St. Petersburg.

Upon the arrival of the Zaluski library in St. Petersburg the books were turned over by the Empress Catherine to the care of B. S. Popof, director of Her Majesty's Cabinet. The books were temporarily placed in a pavilion in a garden belonging to the Anichkof Palace. This pavilion was located on the ground which now forms the square of the Alexandrina Theatre. The architect Sokolof was instructed to draw up plans for an extensive building for this library, in connection with which there were to be physical, mechanical and other laboratories. Sokolof's plan was approved by the Empress in 1795. In the spring of the following year Popof made a new report to the Empress, in which he said that he had been entrusted with the construction of a building for and the organization of an Imperial Public Library, for which purpose the Zaluski library of more than 200,000 volumes was to be used "with the addition of all Russian and foreign books published since 1764, for since that time the library has received practically no accessions." Popof further said that he was looking for persons competent to take positions in the library, and was gathering information about books which the library ought to purchase. The ideal toward which the Imperial Public Library has unwaveringly and persistently striven, that it should become the preserver of everything which the Russian nation contributed to humanity's treasure house of philosophy, science and literature, was originally due to Catherine the Great. It was accordingly proposed to extend the library by including the various collections of books which were at that time at the disposal of the government, namely, the Hermitage, the Korf, the Voltaire and the Diderot libraries, and also to "bring it to the most perfect organization, magnificence and convenience," and to throw it open to the public. The first appropriation was of 5,000 rubles for beginning work on the building which was started as far back as June, 1795. On the first of October of that year they laid the first course of brick over the foundations. By August the Empress gave instructions for the appropriation of 96,784 rubles for the construction of the building. In 1795-97 about 75,000 rubles were expended on the

building. The care and grouping of the books in the library engaged continuously the persons to whom the books were entrusted. First the library was inventoried. To save time the books were listed just as they were taken from each case, without any sorting, without indicating their place or date of publication. They then began to select the books according to subject matter, language and size. Popof gave Kirschbaum the chief charge of this work. Under his direction there were a number of officials, and worthy of especial mention is Major M. I. Antonovsky, who belonged to a group of men of culture and learning widely scattered in Russia at that time. He knew foreign languages, had traveled abroad when young, took an interest in the work of sorting the books and was particularly interested in the library as a depository for Russian history, to which subject he himself had devoted much attention. He did not succeed in carrying out his plans or even in starting to carry them out, but he worked enthusiastically in the library and for the library, the various departments of which he was anxious to build up. He was assigned the task of classifying the library. First, he thought of ten divisions, then of eight and finally stopped at seven, "corresponding to the main branches of human knowledge, namely, Religion, Jurisprudence, Science and medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, History and geography, The free or fine sciences, arts and crafts." It is interesting to note that this division was based on the words of King Solomon: "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her *seven pillars*," (Proverbs, ix:1). It was furthermore proposed to divide each division into five sub-divisions. Of course, this system was inadequate to cover all fields of knowledge. To the sub-divisions of the seventh department were assigned works on language and literature, the several branches of philosophy, polygraphy, bibliography, periodicals, the history of learned institutions and schools, pedagogy, all the arts, all the trades and sports! According to one report 150,000 volumes were classified in the first six months. According to another report only 80,000 volumes were classified in the first three years. Apparently these statements

may be reconciled on the assumption that they doubtless represent different degrees of completeness and detail in the work of classification. As the books were classified they were listed. It was proposed to bind the books in the best red morocco, with gilt edges, "to make them harmonize with the magnificence and dignity of the Russian Empire, and to stamp on both sides of the cover the Russian seal, along with the marks of the Imperial Public Library by means of a specially prepared die and to print these same signs on thin transparent sheets to be pasted over the title-pages of the books in such a way that the printed titles and the affixed insignia should be legible." Manuscripts were to be protected in the same way. Furthermore, in order to aid in the identification of stolen books it was planned to place special marks on various pages of each volume and a list of all these marks and the places where they were to be found was to be prepared and written in the hand of the chief librarian. Finally, it was proposed to place the books in cases made of red wood with specially prepared locks. The work of Antonovsky, which was enthusiastically carried out and very useful to the library, came to a speedy end. He had a falling out with Count Chatsky, in whom great confidence was placed by Count Choiseul Gouffier, who was director of the library during the reign of Emperor Paul. After this Antonovsky took no further part in the direction of the library.

The death of Catherine prevented the carrying out of many improvements which she had proposed. The building was finished, but with alterations, as Antonovsky said, both inside and outside. The observatory which had been proposed was not constructed. The laboratories for the mathematical, physical and astronomical instruments were altered, likewise a very beautiful picture for the ceiling of the large hall was omitted and a great many other changes were made; for example, the construction, in connection with the library, of a beautiful garden with fine flowers and waterfalls "for refreshing in the summer time the intellect of those whose minds were heated with excitement," was omitted.

The Emperor Paul, shortly after his suc-

cession, turned over the management of the library to Count Choiseul Gouffier. He was born in 1752 and educated by the Abbé Barthélemy, the author of a book famous in its day, "The travels of Anacharsis." In 1776 he equipped a learned expedition to Greece, and wrote a diffuse and curious work, "Voyage pittoresque en Grèce." In 1784 he was French Ambassador to Constantinople, and continued his archæological expeditions and investigations. In 1791, being diametrically opposed to the Revolution, he gave up his post and emigrated to Russia. He was an educated—indeed, a learned man,—but apparently the library did not come in for a very large share of his attention. One can easily conceive that Choiseul Gouffier regarded the collection of books as an entirely inadequate foundation for a large public library.

In June, 1798, Major General M. I. Donaurof who was a protege of Popof, inquired of Choiseul Gouffier as to what instructions had come from the Emperor in view of his report on the inadequacy of the building constructed for the library. Choiseul in reply to this, without mentioning any expression of the Imperial Will, expressed his own views to the effect that it was desirable to extend the building by the addition of galleries on both sides, in such a way that all the books might be placed in the second story, and the first story be used either as apartments for officials of the library or as repositories for His Majesty's Cabinet. He requested 43,400 rubles to cover the expense of these necessary additions. This was 22,000 rubles more than the unexpended balance of Catherine's appropriation. This circumstance apparently led to a search for other means of solving the problem of the final arrangement of the library, and in July, 1798, Adjutant General G. G. Kushelef communicated to Donaurof the Imperial instructions to communicate with Choiseul Gouffier and Baron Nicolai, the President of the Academy of Sciences, and raise the question whether it would not be expedient to combine the books brought from Warsaw with the library of the Academy and to give them to the Academy. On August 11, Baron Nicolai expressed his consent to the transfer, and on August 23, Kushelef com-

municated to Donaurof an Imperial order to deliver the library to the Academy of Sciences and also to turn over to the Academy all the money on hand for its equipment. Choiseul did nothing to forestall the decision, which was equivalent to the annihilation of the library which it was his duty to direct and protect. More than this, he proposed to break up the Zaluski library and distribute its books among the various government departments, some to go to the Academy of Sciences, some to the Medical Academy, some to the University, and so on. The carrying out of this proposal was even begun. This was the occasion for very noteworthy losses of books and prints, only afterwards discovered. Fortunately Choiseul Gouffier did not succeed in carrying out his plans. In 1800 he was dismissed and Count Stroganof took charge, and in the words of Olenin, "saved its life."

STROGANOF AS DIRECTOR

Count Alexander S. Stroganof, son of a famous man of wealth, was born in 1733 and received at home a brilliant education for the time, and in 1752 he went abroad, passing five years in Germany, Italy and France. He studied industriously in the higher educational institutions and with great ardor familiarized himself with all kinds of works of art. When his father died in 1757 the son returned to St. Petersburg, where he quickly rose to a high position in society. His high intellectual qualities, combined with a noble character and a cheerful disposition, won him the deep respect of all who knew him, and he enjoyed the continual favor of the Empress Elizabeth II, Catherine II, and of the Emperors Paul and Alexander I. He accumulated an admirable collection of pictures, prints, coins, medals and cameos,—a collection which at that time was the most important in Russia and rich in really excellent things. His library was the best in the country. He put all his collections freely at the disposal of everyone interested in science and art, and his home was famed for its hospitality and was the center of good taste and scientific interests. His appointment as director of the library was of course highly beneficial to that rising institution. He contributed much to

putting the library in order. He insisted on its preservation and independence. In January, 1800, Duke Nicolai inquired of him whether the Zaluski library would be housed in the building intended for it at the Academy and Count Stroganof replied the same day that the library would not be transferred to the Academy, and that it was proposed to transfer it to the building which was then under construction for it. This, however, was not accomplished without difficulties. The building was already occupied by the Cabinet. Stroganof wrote to the director of the Cabinet that the Emperor had already inquired whether the books were being transferred to their destined home, and so he requested that the building be cleared. On June 23, Stroganof was finally handed a copy of a note with which the director of the Cabinet intended to approach the Emperor—proving the need of the Cabinet for both the building in which the books were at that time and the one which was under construction for the library. Two days before receiving this copy, Stroganof sent a note to the Emperor in which he mentioned the fact that in his appointment as director, the Emperor had quite definitely expressed himself to the effect that the building under construction would be turned over to the library; that the building was perfectly suited for a repository of books, and he begged him to preserve it for the library. On this note the Emperor wrote June 26, 1800: "To be in accordance with my opinion." On September 1st, 1801, Stroganof demanded of the Cabinet the delivery of the finished building to the library, and about September 10th the transfer was accomplished. The original building is still preserved, but has been greatly extended. The transfer of the books was actively begun, under the superintendence of Chevalier d'Ogar. On November 24th the library officials informed the Cabinet that the building which had been temporarily occupied by the library was cleared of books and was free for occupancy by the Cabinet.

D'Ogar succeeded Antonovsky in the superintendence of the classification and cataloging. He wrote the "Instructions for the management of the Imperial Public Library," which were approved by Count

Stroganof. While preserving the general characteristics of Antonovsky's plan, these instructions gave the librarians greater freedom in dealing with the books in detail. Those who sorted the books were recommended to make as many sub-divisions of the subject matter as possible, as it was thought that an incoherent collection, instead of giving instruction, merely placed before the eyes meaningless masses of books, while on the other hand a large number of classes, made up with discernment and skillfully classified, constituted the grandeur of a library. However, the work of classifying and cataloging did not proceed very rapidly. Olenin, the director, was old and in poor health and could not enforce demands for the work needed. In 1808 twelve officials classified 102,966 books and cataloged 89,791 of them. During this same period the equipment of the library with bookcases was going on. In the winter of 1802 an appropriation of 16,141 rubles was made for the library and 150 pine cases were constructed. The latter were put in position between 1802 and 1811. In 1805 an appropriation of 9,411 rubles was made for the construction of cases in the department of manuscripts. In 1805 the valuable Dubrovsky collection of manuscripts was acquired. This collection was made under unique circumstances, and the role which Stroganof played in the matter is noteworthy.

THE DUBROVSKY COLLECTION

Peter Petrovitch Dubrovsky, after finishing his course in the Kiev Theological Seminary, began in 1773 his services as a copyist in the Synod and afterwards received a position at the church of the Russian Embassy at Paris. In 1780 he held the position of "student at the Embassy." Later he discharged the functions of actuary and secretary. The uprising of the people made the continuous existence of the foreign missions in Paris dangerous, and he was instructed to get the papers of the Embassy out of the country. Dubrovsky accomplished this successfully, taking the papers to Holland, Hamburg, and finally to Russia, where he himself arrived in 1800. With the papers of the Embassy, Dubrovsky brought from Paris his valuable col-

lection of manuscripts. At the time of the plundering of the Abbey of St. Germain de Corbé by the masses, Dubrovsky succeeded by various ways in securing about 400 really magnificent and noteworthy manuscripts and about 8,000 autographs of famous Frenchmen. While he was on an official mission in England in 1794, it became known that he was the owner of these treasures and very attractive offers of purchase were made to him, but he wished to sell the collection *en bloc* in Russia. Stroganof fully sympathized with this desire. On Dubrovsky's arrival in St. Petersburg, his collection was examined by a number of scholars, among them Olenin and General P. K. Sukhtelen, a well-known bibliophile. It was not very difficult for them to place a value on the collection which it then appeared impossible to purchase. They also easily interested Stroganof in the matter. The latter visited Dubrovsky, looked over his collection and drew up a request to the Emperor for its purchase. After many parleys the government acquired the collection under the following conditions:

Dubrovsky was again given a position in the College of Foreign Affairs (from which he had been dismissed) and he was to receive for the collection 15,000 rubles during the first year and an annual income of 3,000 rubles as a sort of interest on the sum which would have purchased the collection. Dubrovsky also received the rank of Knight of St. Ian of the second degree, and lastly he was appointed curator of the department of manuscripts, which was then organized in the library, with a salary of 1200 rubles per year, and with a suite of rooms adjacent to the manuscript department. Dubrovsky was subordinate only to the director of the library.

APPOINTMENT OF OLENIN

In the beginning of 1808, d'Ogar died and on the recommendation of Stroganof, Alexei Nicolaivich Olenin was appointed Assistant Director, and from that time the organization of the library went forward rapidly. Olenin was born in Moscow in 1763 and received his early education at home, as was customary in those times. In 1774 he was sent to St. Petersburg and

entered the Pages' Academy. In 1780 he was sent abroad to round out his education at the Dresden Artillery School. While here he was appointed Captain, but manifested a deep interest in learned occupations, industriously read history and archæology and also developed considerable acquaintance with painting and architecture; in fact, he was rather a good sketcher and engraver. In 1785 he returned to Russia where he was appointed quartermaster and later captain of artillery. In 1786 he was elected a member of the Academy in recognition of his work on a dictionary of ancient military terms. He was retired with the rank of colonel and in April, 1795, entered the office for the purchase of metals which was organized in connection with the Imperial Bank. In 1796 he was appointed councilor of the Imperial Bank. During these years Olenin occupied himself quite largely with art, furnishing several engravings, among other things a title-page to one of the works of Pushkin. After that he drew ninety-two vignettes for the works of Derzhavin. In 1799 he engraved illustrations for the second edition of Khemnitser. In 1800 he became closely associated with a number of eminent scholars and in 1806 his first printed work appeared. His scientific interests continued to widen. He had gathered quite a library and a small collection of manuscripts. Stroganof, having become acquainted with him as a member of the learned circle, requested in 1808 that Olenin be appointed his coadjutor and on April 29 the latter was appointed to the library service, while retaining his other offices. The appointment was extremely important to the progress of the newly established institution. It would probably have been impossible to find another man of such wide interests and special knowledge in so many fields as Olenin possessed. He had already become the center of a circle of distinguished litterateurs of his time. His hospitable home was visited eagerly by representatives of the highest circles interested in science and literature. His kindness and readiness to appreciate the interests of everyone and to support them in moments of depression and discouragement, won for him the love and respect of all who met him. His ar-

dent love for everyone whose heart was in the development of Russian talent, combined with an energetic and business-like character, the ability to work and make others work, all these qualities contributed to make him extremely useful and important, and particularly qualified him for his duties as director of the library. Olenin already had had dealings with the library. In 1804-05 he familiarized himself thoroughly with Dubrovsky's collection and took part in the valuation of it, sharing the efforts of Stroganof to retain it for Russia. He also took part in the final parleys which led to its purchase. He was the first to bear the title of assistant director. The director-in-chief, however, was not the immediate chief of the library officials. The latter actually had an assistant (d'Ogar) but with a different title, "superior officer of the library." Olenin's duties were not specifically defined. They naturally followed from the duties of his predecessor, which are laid down in d'Ogar's "instructions." He assigned duties to the minor officials. D'Ogar attended to all the details of arranging the books, down to the pasting in of the labels. It was his duty to make recommendations concerning the officials to the chief librarian. He was responsible for the proper expenditure of the money assigned to him by the director-in-chief. While occupying the position of assistant to the director, Olenin was really the director of the library.

The staff of the library was recruited from many walks of life. Some of the men were only indifferently well prepared for their duties in the library. Not having a permanent, energetic guide, they worked rather listlessly and the public, not without grounds, began to take a rather skeptical attitude towards the institution. As a lively expression of this view we may quote the half jesting letter which Count Buturlin, then director of the Hermitage library, wrote to Olenin when the latter was taking his first steps towards re-organization. "Be terrified," he said, "the pitiful shade of d'Ogar will appear to you in your sleep! I can see it from here. He is holding in his hand a long catalog of the separate biographies with which he has enriched this library and in a voice as hollow as the

grave he says: 'Presumptuous youth, with inappropriate zeal, you have formed a resolution to carry to its end an undertaking which should have no end. With what right do you deprive of their beverage and overturn the mug with daily liqueur belonging to that throng of officials who exist for the purpose of shifting books from one spot to another? Hapless youth! You are behind your times! How is it you cannot understand the absolute necessity of making no change in the present *status quo*? Everything was arranged in the best possible way. The whole official system was organized. Salaries were paid when due. The years of service were reckoned and passed peacefully by, and brought the officials to titles, crosses, pensions and the like. Now, all this beautiful edifice is threatened with alteration through your interference alone. Tremble, innovator! I summon against you the irritated shades of the two Zaluskis—one of them, I mean the Bishop, will pronounce upon you an anathema, and his brother, the Crown Referendarium, will draw his pistol. Why do you disturb the peace of these records buried in dust? Why return to the light of day these gloomy volumes which had been left to be devoured by mildew? How glorious was everything!' . . . Later developments showed that Buturlin was not justified in his pessimistic attitude.

In 1809 Olenin's first work was to give an account of the contents of the Zaluski library. He reported that there were in Latin 64,480 volumes; in French 36,101; German 24,735; Italian 9,692; English 5,734; Polish 5,513; Dutch 2,673; Greek 2,055; Spanish and Portuguese 874; Hebrew 539; Old Church Slavonic and Russian 8, making a total of 152,404. In addition there were 753 incunabula, 149 books in minor European languages, unclassified, 175 in Oriental languages, and 152 portfolios of portraits. There were also 45,000 duplicates and 40,000 dissertations and pamphlets, thus bringing up the total inventory to 238,632 volumes, 12,000 manuscripts and 24,574 prints. Olenin acknowledged this count to be but an approximation. Some volumes contained several works and, on the other hand, some volumes were in duplicate but were not counted as such.

OLENIN'S CLASSIFICATION

The report of June 30, 1808 shows that 103,000 books had been classified and 90,000 cataloged. The library building was dark and damp, and Olenin had eight large windows put in the reading room on the lower floor where formerly there had only been some small circular windows near the ceiling. This not only improved the lighting but also the ventilation, and made the room dryer. Books stood two, three, four and five rows deep on the shelves. This congestion was remedied somewhat by the introduction of new cases. At first Olenin thought that he could not open the library to the public until the whole catalog was complete, but then he decided that with a shelf-list he could make the library usable before the completion of the catalog. He proposed to proceed as follows: First, to group the books into classes according to the established departments of the library. After that, to group the books of each department according to language, then arrange the books in each language according to size and finally shelve the books of each size alphabetically according to the name of the author and the title of the work. By this one means, said Olenin in his report for 1809-11, the men working in the Imperial Library were able to find without catalogs the books for which the readers called. Nowhere, said he, is there a library in which you could find a complete catalog of its books, and only on the above mentioned lines is it possible to search out books to meet the needs of the readers. Still, it is perfectly plain, said Olenin, that the ability to find books really depends not so much on the existence of a complete catalog as on the systematic arrangement of the books and on the frequent reading of the shelves, by means of which the attendants become so familiar with the books that they remember not only the volumes but also the very case and shelf and the exact location on the shelf. Olenin soon learned, however, that in a large library one cannot depend on such vague arrangements and he made a thorough study of the theory and practice of classification and cataloging. He wrote his "New bibliographical system," submitted it to Count Stroganof, and secured his complete ap-

proval. This system was set forth in a book entitled "An attempt at a new bibliographical system for the Imperial Public Library," printed in Russian and French in 1809. At first Olenin divided his system into three parts: 1, Sciences; 2, Art and literature, and 3, Philology. He classified the sciences into:

Intellectual sciences: Theology, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, History.

Natural sciences: Natural history, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry.

Exact sciences: Mathematics (pure and applied).

He divided the Arts into 1, Mechanical arts, 2, Free arts (Fine arts) and 3, Literary arts; and Philology into 1, Linguistics and 2, Polygraphy. There were only two sub-divisions of polygraphy: 1, Polygraphic writings, consisting of (a) Memoirs of academies and learned societies, (b) Encyclopedias, (c) Miscellanies and selected readings. 2, Authors, poets, prose writers and those who used both poetry and prose.

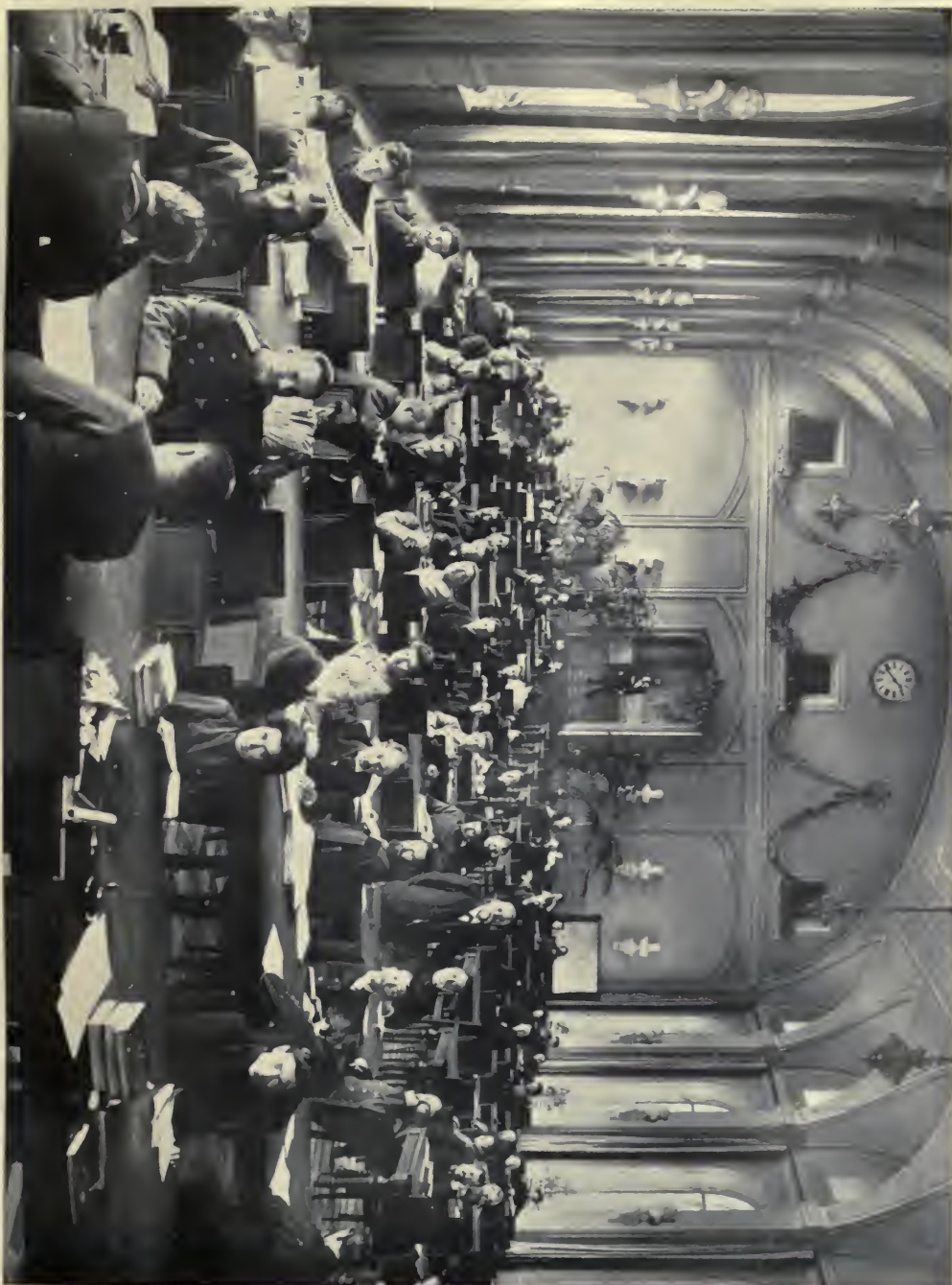
Olenin submitted his system to the members of the library staff on October 17, 1808, and the next day he assigned them their work and showed them how to arrange the books. Beginning with the small books on the top shelf and finishing with the largest books lying flat on the lowest shelf, the folios were put at the bottom, the quartos above them, the octavos above that, but all the books in any one press or section were devoted to one subject. If there were not enough books on one subject to fill out a press, a vertical upright was inserted so as to divide the press in two, in order that all books of different sizes on the same subject might be found in one vertical line. If two or more books were included in one volume they were torn apart and temporary paper covers put on with a manuscript title so that they could be closely classified.

Stroganof, visiting the library in March, 1811, expressed his satisfaction at the speed and intelligence with which the work had been accomplished. He also entrusted Olenin with the preparation of a basis for the administration of the library. This work of Olenin's occupied almost four years. By 1812 the classification was about finished. In that year some changes were made in

the buildings, wooden floors were put in as they were considered dryer and warmer than stone, the stoves were repaired and the two inner staircases were rebuilt. Tables were made for future readers and some new cases put in. In the upper floor of the library light wooden galleries were erected so that the shelves could be extended higher. These galleries were made on the model of those in the Bodleian and were at that time considered an important innovation.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STAFF

But still the library did not have a permanent organization, neither a system of work nor an organized staff, and the process of organization proceeded but slowly. Antonovsky had raised the question as to the character of men needed for officials. He held that they should know the Russian and several foreign languages. For each large sub-division there should be an expert in charge and, if necessary, an expert assistant for him; and at the head of the library there should be a director, a native born Russian. Under him there should be a chief librarian, also a native Russian but possessing a knowledge of foreign languages and sciences. Among the duties of this librarian was the writing of Russian history. A proposed outline of organization dated March 12, 1802, has been preserved. This sets aside 20,000 rubles for the support of the library. This outline does not contain any rules for the organization of the library staff nor specify the duties of the various officials. The officials who were in charge of the classification and cataloging of the books were officially officers of the Cabinet and legally there were no library officials. The men working in the library were sometimes called librarians and sometimes assistant librarians, but these were not official designations. Their duties were assigned by Count Stroganof or his assistant. As has already been said, Olenin had worked out an organization for the library which the Emperor approved on October 14, 1810 and thus originated "The basis for the management of the Imperial Public Library" through which the collection of books acquired the name by which it is still known. It was placed under the Minister of Education but remained under the direc-



THE MAIN READING ROOM, IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG

tion of a special director. This document provided for seven librarians, seven assistant librarians, a curator of the manuscript department and an assistant for him. Each librarian and the curator received 1200 rubles. There were also two secretaries provided for and 13 watchmen. There was a budget of 24,500 rubles, which with the 2,500 rubles from the library's own resources made a total of 27,000. There was no specific sum for the purchase of new books. Aside from the possible balance left after the running expenses were met the library would in due time be granted a good sized sum for filling up its gaps and keeping the collection up to date. Until that could be done the library should try to acquire new books by the exchange of duplicates. At this time also the library was granted the right to receive directly, without further formalities, two copies of every book published in the Empire and to supplement its collection by the publications of the Senate, the Synod, the Academy of Sciences and the University, and to demand faithful copies of all the manuscripts on Russian history preserved in various archives both in religious and secular institutions. All the officials were to be under the authority of the director of the library, except an assistant confirmed by the Minister of Education who succeeded the director in case of his removal from office or in event of his being incapacitated by illness. Two librarians selected by the director had charge of the management of the business end of the institution. In addition to the regular officials, the director had the right to appoint honorary librarians, without salary, not to exceed seven in number. In case of vacancies they received consideration before others. In 1817 the number of these honorary librarians was doubled. In 1818 the Academician Fren was appointed honorary librarian and by exception was given a salary of 1200 rubles, which he received until 1850 from the resources of the library. After that it was granted by the Imperial Treasury.

Immediately after this document there followed on Feb. 10, 1812, an Imperial order providing for the annual appropriation of 21,000 rubles. This was due to the efforts of Olenin, who showed the inade-

quacy of the previous existing sum. This raised the budget to 48,000 rubles in 1812. But still there was no appropriation for the purchase of books. Only the unexpended balance could be used for this purpose. As the library gradually approached the state of being cataloged, Olenin found it possible in 1826 to reduce the number of assistant librarians from sixteen to nine. However, he doubled their salaries. He was to some extent opposed by the Minister of Education who thought that the full number of assistants should be retained, and in 1830 such a recommendation was made by the director of the library. The revised proposition was laid before the Imperial Council in 1830. The Council made several important changes, and in 1841 the Emperor confirmed the revised proposals. The sum appropriated remained as before, 45,500 rubles. There were eight librarians at 2700 rubles. Instead of the assistant director there were provided four sub-librarians at 1200 rubles each. The number of copyists and watchmen was somewhat increased. In addition, 14,500 rubles were provided for various expenses, among them the purchase of books, although in small number and as special bargains.

However, the library had a somewhat special income through the renting of shops on the ground floor. These had increased so that in 1830 the rent amounted to 10,500 rubles; but this was not a thoroughly reliable source of income. In 1834 the booksellers who had occupied the shops refused to rent them any longer and they were let to new tenants for smaller sums. A considerable sum of money was spent on the construction of a large addition to the building, so that the director was obliged to ask for an increase of 3,000 rubles in 1834 for the heating of this addition.

In spite of the fact that there was no special book fund, books were constantly being bought. During the first twenty-five years of the existence of the library, 214,300 rubles were spent for books. The new order of 1831 did not make any important change in the inner arrangements of the library.

OLENIN'S PLAN FOR CATALOGS

By the end of 1810 the classification had proceeded so far that Olenin proposed to

the officials of the library that they should begin the making of catalogs, which turned out to be much more complicated than it seemed to be at first glance, and took much more time than Olenin estimated. Olenin's idea was to have three catalogs:

1. Alphabetical subject catalog.
2. Alphabetical author catalog.
3. Systematic bibliographical catalog with appropriate historical and bibliographical notes as to rare editions, and designations as to the room and case in which the books were kept.

Special rules for the making of these catalogs were later laid down by Olenin, who suggested that before beginning the writing of the catalogs themselves they should prepare certain data, and to this end copyists were instructed to transcribe previously existing catalogs, not in book form as heretofore but on separate cards of cart-ridge paper. On such sheets were to be similarly described the books which had not been entered in the existing catalogs. These cards then passed into the hands of the librarians, each one selecting the cards falling in his division. The librarians then revised them, placed in the upper left hand corner a letter under which the cards should be filed for a subject index, then in the same margin was indicated the class, division and sub-division to which the book should be assigned. On the right margin was written at the top the name of the author. Under it a Roman letter indicating the room where that division of books was to be found and under this a letter indicating the case and finally the number of volumes and the size of the book.

The cards were to be passed to the person who had been specially engaged in the construction of the earlier subject catalog. He was to arrange the cards alphabetically and then they were to be passed over to a copyist for copying into an appropriate form for the printer. After the preparation of the first alphabetical catalog the cards were to pass into the hands of another official whose duty was to make a second alphabetical catalog; namely, the author catalog. But all these plans remained simply as proposals. Catalogs were of course made under Olenin, only much later and in different form.

EXTENDING THE COLLECTIONS

The Zaluski library contained practically no Russian books. In 1810 there were eight in Russian and Church Slavonic and fifteen books in Southern Slavonic languages. Olenin considered it his sacred duty to carry out the wishes of Catherine as to the formation of a Russian collection and he made extensive preparations for such work, providing a suite of rooms along the Nevsky adjacent to the round room. He also took measures to provide for the carrying out of the copyright law. In 1811 Russian books began to flow into the library but how small the number was in comparison with the growth of the institution later can be seen from the figures. In 1811 the library received 625 titles, of which 525 were Russian. In 1812, 810 titles and in 1813 about 800 titles. It was found impossible to secure books from the Grand Duchy of Finland through copyright and other privileges. The University of Vilna sent only a list of its publications, and the Minister had to interfere in order to secure the publications themselves. In 1811, Grandidier was sent to Moscow for a month to gather information as to how the library might profitably exchange its duplicates for new books on sale in Moscow. Nothing is known of the results of this trip except that he brought back certain Greek books as gifts. No manuscripts were collected at all. Whether any copies of manuscripts, as provided for by the regulations, came into the library is not known. Nevertheless the department of manuscripts was able to offer readers in Russian history and literature somewhat more than had been collected by Zaluski and Dubrovsky.

To encourage gifts it was provided that special thanks should be given to donors, that their names should be published in official documents, and inscribed on certain columns in the interior of the library. Moreover if the gift were especially valuable the donor "in return for his zeal for the public welfare might look for other marks of the Imperial goodwill." Yet the number of gifts was not particularly large,—105 books in 1811 and only 15 in 1812. In 1813 there were 700 gifts. For none of the gifts of that period was any Imperial reward given, and the names of the donors

were not inscribed anywhere in the library. Zoizosimus, who presented several Greek books to the library, received in return a portrait of the Emperor costing forty rubles. In 1814, the year of its formal opening, the library received in all 3,084 volumes and twenty-one manuscripts.

VISIT OF ALEXANDER I

Stroganof died September 27, 1811, and after his death some changes were made. The library passed under the direct supervision of the Minister of Education. The office of chief director was abolished and a director placed in charge. The first director was Olenin. In 1811 Count Razumovsky, the Minister of Education, announced to the Emperor that the library would be ready for opening to the public in the beginning of the next year, and asked His Majesty to favor the library with a personal visit. The Emperor set January 2, 1812, as the day for this visit. He arrived at noon and the Minister of Education and the director of the library met the Emperor at the entrance and conducted him into the round room on the second floor. Here His Majesty was presented with the list of officials of the library and a copy of Olenin's system of classification. His Majesty examined this and gave it his approval, and expressed his pleasure in the building and a desire to visit all its parts. The inspection began in the theological department, which was housed in the five rooms on the third floor. Then the five rooms on the second floor were inspected. His Majesty examined several incunabula and inspected the beginnings of the Russian collection on the first floor, where his attention was directed to the duplicates and it was explained that these books might be used to enrich the library by exchange or sale. Finally, the Emperor entered the manuscript department and examined with close attention for nearly an hour manuscripts of the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries. The officials of the library standing in line, were introduced and "each of them had the fortune to be the recipient of the most gracious attention of His Majesty." After this the Emperor, expressing his approval of the work of all the officials, departed shortly before 2:00 p. m. Before

his departure he was presented by the Minister of Education with a poem written by the assistant librarian, Gniedich. The visit of the Emperor was pictured in an engraving printed in a book published the same year, "Acts relating to the organization of the Imperial Public Library," and later the visit was painted in oil and now adorns the office of the Director. For some years January 2d was a holiday in the library. On January 10th the Empress Elizabeth visited the library and on January 16th the Empress Maria Feodorovna, with a distinguished retinue, visited the institution. The Emperor after his personal inspection conferred various orders upon Olenin and other members of the staff. Grandidier was presented with a diamond ring. Librarian Bieute received an increase of 300 rubles in salary. The income of the library was raised 3500 rubles and the Emperor granted his permission for the transfer of a considerable number of books from the Hermitage library to the new library.

In 1812 Olenin organized in connection with the library a special society for the preparation of a brief Slovenic dictionary and decided to publish Sopikof's "Attempt at a Russian bibliography." The society included many distinguished names and in March of the same year the Emperor allowed the expenditure of a sum of money borrowed from school funds for the projected dictionary, and the work of Sopikof. This action was justified by the fact that both books were to be distributed to all the public schools. The publication of the dictionary, to which it was proposed to apply the principles of comparative philology, was held up, but the "Attempt at a Russian bibliography" was brought to a successful completion. By special request of Olenin the Minister of Education suggested to the Director of the Academy of Sciences that Sopikof be allowed to study in the Academy library not less than twice a week. The publication of the "Attempt" came under the special supervision of the administration of the Imperial Public Library. Seven hundred and fifty copies of the printed book were voted to the school authorities to cancel the debt.

Although the library was not open to the public until its formal opening, still during

1810-11 the director granted to individuals who were in need of books permission to study in the library. After the Emperor visited the library it was to be open to the public, but there was some delay occasioned by verifying the contents of the manuscript department. The curator of manuscripts, Dubrovsky, occupying a peculiar position in the library and having taken up his residence in the quarters especially provided for him, began to conduct himself in a somewhat peculiar manner. Certain suspicious characters visited him in his rooms and unusual occurrences took place now and then. Three times in the course of six weeks fire broke out. As early as 1809 several manuscripts had been stolen. Dubrovsky laid the blame for their loss on some of the guards, but he himself afterwards discovered that they had been stolen by a certain Prokhorov, who had gained access to the manuscript department through Dubrovsky's rooms by means of a false key which Prokhorov had made from a wax cast taken from the lock. However, Dubrovsky continued to receive Prokhorov in his rooms even after the theft had taken place!

LOSSES IN THE MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT

Entering upon his duties as chief director, Olenin requested the Emperor to issue an order which would insure the preservation of all the parts of the Imperial Public Library. He explained that by the Imperial decree of 1805, Dubrovsky was responsible to the chief director, but that by the rules of 1810 the assistant to the chief director bore the responsibility for the entire library. Olenin being apprehensive for the preservation of the manuscript treasures on account of the fires that had started in Dubrovsky's rooms, asked: first, whether the curator of the manuscript department was subordinate to him as were the other officials at the library, requesting, in case he were not, that the assistant to the director be relieved of the responsibility for conflagrations and other untoward events which might injure either the manuscript department or the entire library; second, whether he had the authority to demand of the curator of manuscripts a true list of all the manuscripts in his care; third,

whether the assistant curator was to be held equally responsible with the curator, and fourth, whether anybody could reside within the library building itself. On October 13, 1811, there followed the abolition of the office of chief director and the appointment of Olenin as director of the library. This change made quite definite the relations between Olenin and Dubrovsky. It was evident that the latter was subordinate to the director, who was now the highest official in the library. Furthermore, the Minister of Education informed Olenin that in his opinion the sense of the constitution was that the keeper of manuscripts was responsible to the director, and he instructed Olenin to demand of the keeper of manuscripts a true list of these treasures, a copy of which he was to keep in the archives of the library, while another copy was to be sent to the Minister. As to the question of people dwelling in the library, the Minister deferred the answer until he might have an opportunity to personally inspect the building. When this opinion of the Minister was explained to Dubrovsky and his assistant, the latter made a declaration in which he claimed that not being resident in the building, and spending only a few hours a day there, he could not watch over the preservation of the manuscripts, the more so since Dubrovsky had the keys to the cases and had direct access from his own rooms to the library rooms. The assistant further explained that he could not say whether any manuscripts had been stolen or not, since there was no catalog and the leaves of the most valuable manuscripts were not numbered and the manuscripts were lying in the cases out of all order, being arranged neither according to Zaluski's nor d'Ogar's numbers. This report was referred to the Minister and he instructed the director to report as soon as possible just what manuscripts were in the library, pointing out that they were public documents and could not be replaced in case they were lost, that hereafter two keys should be kept, one in the possession of the curator and the other in the care of his assistant but that, of course, only Dubrovsky and not his assistant could be held responsible. The day after receiving this letter, Olenin ordered ten officials, in-

cluding Dubrovsky and his assistant, to begin the verification of the manuscripts from the indexes in accordance with which the manuscripts of the Zaluski library were received into the department. During all the time of the verification, the doors leading from Dubrovsky's room into the department were locked and sealed with the government seal, and with the seals of the curator and his assistant. The only entrance to the department was through the round room of the first floor and this door was sealed daily after the work was finished, both the curator and his assistant attaching their seals and a special guard being detailed to watch the windows until iron gratings could be made.

On November 16, Olenin personally inquired of Dubrovsky whether the verification of the manuscripts would soon be finished. Dubrovsky replied that only a short time more was needed, but he added that among the manuscripts there were certain ones which, not being entered in the catalog which he had turned over to Stroganof, he considered as his own property and did not intend to leave in the library, as he had already taken the prayer-book of Anna Yaroslavna. Reporting this to the Minister of Education, Olenin pointed out that the catalog in question was made by Dubrovsky in 1804 and was headed by Dubrovsky: "Extrait du catalogue general des manuscrits qui sont ici, le reste est encore dans l'étranger," and at the end Dubrovsky added that the list was hastily made and that he would have the honor of making a more detailed one later when the remaining cases should have been received from Hamburg. On the basis of this, Olenin concluded that the library had unconditional right to all the manuscripts which Dubrovsky had collected abroad and that the prayer-book of Anna Yaroslavna was bought abroad before the library was purchased by the Emperor, as was also the prayer-book of Mary, Queen of Scots. In answer to this letter, the Minister of Education wrote, under date of December 20, 1811, that rumors had reached him that officials of the library had taken some manuscripts and he instructed Olenin to announce that the manuscripts should be immediately returned. Olenin replied on December 23 that he had first

made announcement of the instructions to Dubrovsky, that the latter had asserted that he had given out no manuscripts to anyone, and that they were kept so securely that no official could take any out, so that it was quite unnecessary to make inquiry of any other officials.

In March, 1812, the verification was finished but Dubrovsky was soon taken seriously ill so that there was scarcely any hope for his recovery. However, he did recover, and agreed to resign. He desired only to keep the title of honorary curator of manuscripts, but since honorary service was equivalent to actual service in all except salary, the Minister declined to comply with Dubrovsky's request. Finally, Dubrovsky was retired on April 5, 1812, with the title of civil councilor and the order of St. Anne of the second degree. He was given at the same time 7000 rubles and his annual pension was increased from 3000 to 4000 rubles. But even with this he does not seem to have been satisfied. He demanded that the library pay his rent and also asked remuneration for some Egyptian hieroglyphics left by him in the library. The Minister gave instructions to pay the rent from November 1, 1811 to April 5, 1812, and also to pay twenty-two and a half rubles for the hieroglyphics. At the same time he gave instructions to secure from Dubrovsky a written promise not to make any further claims on the library. As a matter of fact he made no further demands. He died in 1816.

The verification of the manuscripts took much time and labor. It was necessary to inspect more than 12,000 volumes and many thousand separate sheets and leaves. All the leaves of the most important manuscripts were numbered and at the end of each bound volume there was placed a description of its contents. Every manuscript was identified on the basis of the description in the lists already made and a note was made of its verification. The manuscripts were then placed in a new and more convenient arrangement.

THREATENED NAPOLEONIC INVASION

In this way everything was prepared for the opening of the library, but it was still further delayed by the great struggle into

which Russia was then drawn by the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon's occupation of Moscow endangered St. Petersburg and the Minister of Education warned the director of the library to take thought for its preservation. All the manuscripts and the best books, as Olenin puts it, to the number of 150,000 were then packed in boxes and sent north by water. Two librarians accompanied the expedition. The boat moved slowly along, was delayed by the strong current and stormy weather, and only after twelve days did it reach Lake Ladoga, and start for the mouth of the Svir river, which it reached after weathering a severe storm. Two weeks later it reached a village thirty versts above Pole, where it was thought necessary to pass the winter. The river began to freeze and it was not possible to go any further. They rented two peasant huts near the river and decided to unload the boxes. A military guard was retained on the boat. Sopikof, one of the two officials, visited the brig daily and reported on the condition of the cargo and the persons under his charge. When the danger of the Napoleonic invasion had passed, Olenin urged that the books be brought back immediately on account of the danger from dampness. On December 19 the books were returned to the library, being brought to St. Petersburg on one hundred and eight sledges. The weight was about 60,000 pounds. Olenin thanked Sopikof in warm terms and expressed his own gratitude and that of the library for his earnest efforts, and promised to send a favorable report on his work to the Minister of Education. Olenin said in his report that the books were not packed in the same order in which they had been placed on the shelves and so the volumes of some sets had become scattered, but he speaks of no losses at this time. The books were returned to the library shelves in their former order.

In July, 1813, Olenin addressed the following letter to the Minister, in which he expressed his desire that the library might contain not only books but all printed matter.

"In accordance with the arrangements made by your Highness, there are regularly received in the library two copies of each newly published book, not only from the

censoring committee but also from any other places. Although works of the engraver's art, such as prints representing various historical or other subjects, portraits, maps, plans published by private individuals, and finally printed music with and without words should be presented to the library in accordance with the law, just as are printed books; still not a single one of the above mentioned category has been presented to the library, except caricatures. This irregularity is due to the fact that such publications are not passed upon by the censor before publication. I am therefore moved to humbly suggest to your Highness my opinion on this subject. I venture to suggest that all the above mentioned classes should certainly be treated in exactly the same manner as books and be submitted to the censors for revision. The object of this revision is not simply to insure the delivery of copies of such works to the library but also to prevent the publication of any matter that might be subversive of the faith, scurrilous or injurious to the young. To prove the need of such regulations I cite only two examples: one which reveals the existence of persons who have frightfully departed from the faith and have lost respect for government and morality; the other one, which occurred here in St. Petersburg, affects education. On the accession of the unhappy Louis XVI to the throne there appeared in France an engraving of the very finest workmanship, representing the anointment and coronation of His Majesty in the Cathedral at Rheims. In this magnificent picture everything seems at first sight excellent, but on careful examination of its details by the help of a magnifying glass, in the windows of the cathedral, part of which are represented in this picture, there are depicted, instead of faces of the saints, the most disgusting forms, appropriate only to the works of Aretino.

"In this city in 1812 there were published some new maps of the four parts of the globe by a certain Shiriaev, but these so-called new maps were identical in all their parts with erroneous maps published in 1808, the figures being merely changed to 1812, with here and there a new boundary line inserted in color. And those are the

kinds of maps by which our youths are to be instructed! How can there be any truth in such instruction? To avoid the repetition of such cases it is necessary in my opinion to submit all works of the engraver's art to the review of the censor before they are published."

FORMAL OPENING OF THE LIBRARY

The formal opening of the library took place January 2, 1814. Librarian Krasovsky and Assistant Librarian Gniedich at Olenin's invitation prepared the plans for the formalities of the opening. Over three hundred persons were invited to attend these exercises and two hundred and fourteen people came, among them many church officials. The ceremonies took place in the round room on the second floor. There were preliminary remarks by Olenin, who briefly explained the measures of the government looking toward the organization of the library and the labors which had been performed in carrying out these measures. He spoke gratefully of the visit of the Emperor and said that the library would every year celebrate the second of January, which was long to be remembered as a day of great moment. Librarian Krasovsky then read a paper "On the usefulness of human knowledge and the necessity for the existence of public libraries in every well ordered Empire." After a brief recess, during which rules regulating the library, printed in French, German, and Latin, were distributed, Gniedich read a paper entitled "Causes that have delayed the development of Russian literature."

During the first year there were only 329 readers using 1341 books. In the ninety-ninth year, 1913, there were 204,797 readers and the total number of books used amounted to 522,958. For the first four years there was an annual ceremony on January 2 but this was dispensed with for the three following years in order that there might be no interruption to the duties of the regular staff. After that the remodeling of the building began and this lasted ten years, during which time the annual ceremony fell into disuse.

Invitations were sent to learned institutions to avail themselves of the resources

of the library. Olenin's report and the Imperial documents relating to the founding were distributed and announcement was made that every Tuesday, from 11:00 to 2:00 any decently dressed individual might have free access to the library for the purpose of inspecting it, without any entrance ticket. No class of people was excluded from the use of the library. Readers were only requested to give their title or calling. The building was open to readers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (except holidays) from 10:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. in the summer and in the winter until sunset, which comes quite early in that latitude. Readers had to go through the formality of providing themselves with a ticket, good for one year. The library supplied ink for notes and each reader was provided with a separate box or drawer which he might seal or in which he might keep his papers, but not books borrowed from the library. Special permission was required to gain admission to the department of manuscripts. Not more than four of these special permits were given daily, and the visitor was requested to come at a certain hour of the day. Readers had the privilege of first inspecting the book which they might call for, and the librarians were always ready to give information as to the contents of books, and the makeup of the library. For this preliminary inspection of books there was a special place provided in the lower round room under the supervision of one of the librarians. Readers began to use the library from the first day of its opening. On August 25, 1814, Olenin wrote that the reading rooms were filled with visitors from morning until evening and that the number was constantly increasing.

(To be Continued)

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

A further contribution of ten dollars has been sent to the relief fund for Belgian librarians by the staff of the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Md. The money has been sent to the Belgian minister in Washington, Mr. Emanuel Havenith, from whom acknowledgments will be sent directly to the library.

CHILDREN AND LIBRARY TOOLS

BY MRS. MARY E. S. ROOT, *Providence Public Library*

THIS demonstration made at Stockbridge, Mass., in October, covered a one-hour period only, presupposing that the school department would not allow two periods, one for practice with the catalog and one with reference books. It presupposed, however, that the children had used the library for reading purposes. The class was made up of eighth-grade, seventh-grade and two fourth-grade children. Each child was given a separate topic, written on a piece of paper, and was supplied with a pencil. The choice of these topics is most important. They may be drawn in part from the course of study, but they must be within the child's interest, and within the catalog and reference books used. They must also be so chosen that the alphabet is evenly represented so that congestion is prevented. Suggestions of workable topics for a class of 25 are: Aeronautics, Daniel Boone, Bridges, Cæsar, Edison, Electricity, Franklin, Hallowe'en, Indians, Joan of Arc, Lincoln, Longfellow, Marconi, Napoleon, Florence Nightingale, Nobel prizes, Panama canal, Population of London and New York, Railroads, Shakespeare, Thanksgiving, Vikings, Yellowstone National Park, Roger Williams, General Wolfe.

A blackboard on which are drawn samples of author, title, and subject cards, is a great help and should be used all through the preliminary explanation. During the explanation at Stockbridge the class was seated directly before the catalog and the reference books to be used, but in Providence, because of the size of the classes, the talk is given in the lecture room. It is given to grade 7A pupils, who have previously visited the library as 5A. The schedule is made out by the superintendent of schools. The visit is not required, the notice reading, "Opportunity is given to visit the library" on such a date; yet all the classes come, and undoubtedly enjoy it. Preliminary drill with the dictionary at school before the visit is made facilitates the ease with which the children can handle the inclusive letters. The talk is made as brief as pos-

sible, less than one-half hour, that all possible time may be spent on practice work, and must be charged with life. One person is stationed at the catalog to point out the difference between the author and subject cards, cross-references, etc., and to show the arrangement of books on the shelves, and another person stationed at the reference books. The most promising feature of the Stockbridge demonstration was the rapidity with which the fourth-grade boy located his "Joan of Arc," though he had never used a catalog or an encyclopædia before.

M. E. S. R.

You are welcome guests at the library this morning. I wonder how many of you have ever been to the library before and have taken home books to read? You have found it very easy to get what you wanted, have you not? You have had the delight of just going to the open shelves and poring over the books until you found one that looked interesting to you—the "Crimson sweater," perhaps, or "Little women." Now, as you grow older and go on with your school work, it is not so easy a thing to find what you want in a library. You come, sometime, for one definite thing, such as the "Care of rabbits," and the librarian is busy, and you wonder how you can find out if there are books on that subject. That is just what a card catalog is for—to tell you what books the library owns and what are the numbers of the books. You are all familiar with a seedsman's catalog, giving the price of the flower and vegetable seeds which he has to sell. The library catalog is like this, only it is a list of the books the library loans, not sells, and it is written on cards instead of printed in a book. A printed list could not be kept up to date, and the library buys books each week.

Have you ever noticed this case of drawers before? How many have ever used it? This is the card catalog. In it, in alphabetical arrangement, just like a dictionary, is a card for each book the library owns.

Notice the letters on the outside of the drawers running from A to Z. If you wish to know whether the library owns "Jack among the Indians" or not, find the drawer where the J will fall, and you will notice, inside the drawer, there are guide cards standing up—guides to your eye, to find the place in the drawer where "Jack" is to be found. On the top line of the card is written the title, "Jack among the Indians" (referring to blackboard), on the second line the name of the man who wrote the book, Grinnell, George B., and in the upper left-hand corner a number—the call number of the book—G868j. This is a title card.

Suppose, after you read this book, you like it so well that you would like to read some other books Grinnell wrote. Next find the drawer where Gr will fall, and you will find, following "Grimm," "Grinnell, George Bird," written on the top line this time—and on the second line, "Jack among the Indians." Then follow other books Grinnell wrote, a card for each book, "Jack the young cowboy," "Jack the young trapper," etc. These cards we call author cards. So you see, in alphabetical order, this little case of drawers tells you two things—whether the library owns a book or not, with its number, and tells you what books an author has written which the library owns.

It does a third thing. It not only tells you what books Shakespeare wrote, a card for each one of those splendid plays "As you like it," "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar" and "Macbeth," but it tells you what books the library owns on Shakespeare's life; what books it owns on any definite subject. You may not know that "How two boys made their own electrical apparatus" is a fine book on electricity, that St. John writes first-rate books on electricity for boys, yet you want a book on electricity. Look in the drawer under E1, and you will find a card for each book under electricity (referring to blackboard, calling attention to date on card). This is a subject card.

Now, what are we going to do to-day with the subjects we have on our papers? We are going to have an adventure with a card catalog. We are going to hunt in this

case of drawers for the books the library owns on our subject. Write down the authors and names of the books with their numbers and see if you can find the books on the shelves. Then we are going to have a second adventure.

It will always happen that there will be times when all the books on a subject you want will be "out"—in somebody's home. Just now, if you look in the catalog under "Hallowe'en," this might be true. Now, the library meets this situation by buying certain books called reference books, which are not allowed to circulate. The first reference book you ever used was a dictionary, was it not? Now, you are going to use a new kind of reference book—an encyclopedia, and I want to tell you how to use it. You know a carpenter has to learn to use a saw, and so we have to learn to use certain books as tools.

Do you notice these twelve little books? It is the "Everyman's Encyclopedia," and has material inside, arranged alphabetically from A to Z. It is just the same as if it were one book, but is divided up into twelve books so we can handle it more easily. The letters on the backs are our guides, just as the letters on the outside of our catalog drawers were. If we want a book to take home on Napoleon we look in our catalog drawer for the number of the book. If all books are "out" we are going to look in this encyclopedia, in the volume which has Mac to Oll on the back. As you open the book you will notice the subjects run alphabetically across the top of the pages, beginning with "Machine" and ending with "Oliver." When you find "Napoleon I," write down, briefly, who he was, as "Emperor of the French," then the name and volume of your encyclopedia and the letters on the back. After you have done that, see if you can locate the same topic in the "Nelson Encyclopedia" and the "International Cyclopaedia." You see, I want you to show me how clever you can be in finding several accounts of the life of Napoleon.

Someone has the topic "Population of London and New York." You have maps in your geographies; the library also has maps, some of them in books called Atlases. This is one, the "Century Atlas of the World." There are three things about

this book that we do not want to forget—they apply to each book which we use as a reference book: the *title-page*, the *table of contents*, and the *index*. This title-page tells us what the name of the book is, who wrote it, and down at the bottom of the page the date when the book was written usually is found. Look, it is not here, but turn over to the back of the page and you will find when the book was copyrighted. When a man invents a flying machine he does not go out and fly it so that another man can copy it, he first patents it. Now books are “patented” too, only we call them “copyrighted.” The second thing important about the book is the table of contents. I wonder if anybody can tell me the difference between a table of contents and an index? (Answer by the fourth-grade boy, “The table of contents tells what’s in the chapters and the index tells where to find anything.”) That is a fine answer. The table of contents tells us roughly what are the contents of the chapters, and is here, in the front of the book. The index is in the back and serves to point out the page where we shall find the subject for which we are looking. This Century Atlas has a wonderful index. If you wish to find London, look alphabetically under Lo and you will find “London (greater), England, ’91, 5,633,332; ’96 est., 6,177,913. 77 G 4.” This means that its population in 1891 was 5,633,322. The 77 means page 77, and turning to that page you will notice letters, running across the top of the map, numbers down the side. If a line is drawn perpendicularly from G and a horizontal line from 4 these two lines will cross on the map where London is located. (Referring to blackboard.) It is just like playing a game to find a place. Now does the population of a place change? Do towns and cities grow larger and smaller? Yes. Then what must we notice when a book tells us the population of a place? (*Ans.*: When the book was written.) Yes. We wish to know how large London is now, in 1914. Some reference books are published each year. This is one, “The World Almanac.” It is cheaply made—a poor type of book from the workmanship side but it is worth owning, so we are glad it is cheap. It can tell us so many facts which we are anxious to know, such as hockey, baseball, basket-

ball, golf, and tennis records, air-ship flights, the greatest cities of the world and their populations, the greatest armies, etc. Its index is in the front where it does not belong, following all these bright pink pages. Do you think this will tell us later facts about the population of London than our atlas would? It certainly will. The index refers us to page 439 where we find the latest figures were made in 1911, giving London 7,252,963 souls.

Someone has the subject “Panama Canal.” Let us see how interesting we could make a composition on that subject. Often our compositions are dull because we do not have enough interesting material to work with. Here is something on Panama Canal in our “Everyman’s Encyclopedia,” something in “Nelson’s,” something in the “International.” If we read these articles none of them seems to tell us quite finally when the canal will be open to commerce. Our composition is interesting when we write about all the work that has been done making the canal—all the money that has been spent, but that composition is going to be thrilling when we tell about ships passing through the canal. Let us see what our World Almanac will tell us. Its index gives us four references, pages 15, 136, 137, and 140. Page 15, the first page we look at, says “Opening of Panama Canal to navigation not likely before May 1, 1914, owing to continued slides in the Culebra Cut.” Where now are we to find if it *was* open on May 1, 1914? Have you ever read in anything but books something about Panama Canal? *Answer*, “In newspapers.” Yes. *Answer*, “In magazines?” Yes. Ask the librarian to let you look at the index to magazines; in that you will find quickly some article on Panama Canal without hunting through the magazines. This is the latest index, Sept., 1914. “Readers’ guide to periodical literature,” it is called. Now, here, under “Panama,” is something that sounds interesting, “Finishing the work at Panama. *il. Sci. Am.* 110:289 Ap4, ’14” (blackboard again used).

Who has the subject, “Aeronautics”? Ah! you have a fascinating subject, for “Aeronautics” means balloons, and aeroplanes and Zeppelins. Who has “Nobel

prizes"? Both of you boys can work with your encyclopedias, with your World Almanac, with your magazine index. Who has "Henry W. Longfellow"? Will she look under H or under L? Does anyone want to ask any questions? Now let our adventure begin. I am going to separate the class so that you will not get in one

another's way. This half of the class is to start with the catalog and then go to the reference books. This other half will start with the reference books and then go to the catalog. We will all help each other, and when we have finished we will have mastered some of our most useful library tools, I am sure.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1914*

BY W. R. EASTMAN, *Chairman of the Committee on library legislation for the New York Library Association*

LEGISLATIVE sessions, either regular or special, were held this year in fourteen states. Aside from the usual appropriations, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York were the only states to legislate in the interest of libraries. In Virginia a legislative reference bureau, distinct from the state library, was inaugurated, but the bill which has been urged for the last three sessions to give to the state library board the full powers of a library commission failed of enactment.

It is very pleasant to be able to report that the legislature of New York has made haste to correct the deficiency of \$10,000 which was taken last year from the sum set apart for the aid of free libraries and has thus made the full \$35,000 available for this year, and has also voted \$35,000 for the coming year. This association is grateful for this frank recognition of the work we are doing for the people of the state. At the same time the missing salaries for our library organizers were restored to the budget and duly voted.

An important amendment to the law of school libraries was enacted. These libraries, hitherto reserved for exclusive school use, are now thrown open for public circulation in any district where there is no public library. The duties of the Commissioner of Education in prescribing rules for the management, use and reports of school libraries and the conditions of their use by the public are stated in more detail than formerly.

A new section is introduced relating to the librarians of school libraries. They are

no longer to be chosen from among the teachers only. A competent person may be appointed in any district by the school board and may be the librarian of the public library. In a union district or a city, an additional teachers' quota shall be apportioned by the state on this account if the librarian is possessed of the qualifications prescribed by the Commissioner of Education. In case of failure to appoint a librarian, the teacher of English, if there is one, or the teacher or principal teacher of the district school will take the place. In all cases the name must be reported.

The provisions for changing the district library to a public library are also modified in that the school board, when their library is open for circulation, may, in their discretion, appoint five library trustees who shall apply to the regents for a library charter. Such incorporation will of course separate the library so far as it may be transferred, from the management of the school board.

The legislation thus briefly outlined is significant in that it gives a circulating library to every school district in the state. In many, doubtless in a majority of the 10,000 districts, the supply of books, in respect to either their number or their character, is hopelessly inadequate for the purposes of a public library; and yet the law in calling attention to the subject opens the way for a much more satisfactory development on every hand. It should lead to a marked increase of public interest and to a coming together of these school districts to create the larger and better public library which will serve them all to better advantage.

*Report presented at Ithaca, September, 1914.

In New Jersey also the school law has been amended. The money given by the state for school libraries, amounting to twenty dollars at first and ten dollars in each succeeding year, instead of passing through the hands of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as before, is to be paid upon the order of the Public Library Commission. The commission is also to adopt rules or the management and use of these libraries and to direct by rule the manner of selecting books, therein superseding the state board of education.

In any district in which there is more than one school house or in which there is maintained a public library, the commission may consolidate and establish in one place the school libraries in such school district. A school district is given power to appropriate necessary sums for care and management of libraries established under the act, and expenses of the commission in carrying out these provisions will be paid by the state.

In the same state provision is made for law libraries in counties of the third class having from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. An expenditure of not more than \$300 a year may be paid from fines imposed by certain courts named in the law. State documents will be given to such libraries.

A legislative adviser and bill examiner is to be appointed by the attorney general at a salary of \$1500, to act with the legislative reference department of the state library. The object is to secure accuracy and clearness of statement in all bills and resolutions with advice in regard to constitutionality, consistency or effect of proposed legislation.

By another act it is made the duty of the state librarian to collect and keep constantly up to date all information and other material needed for legislative reference and, on request of any committee or member, to prepare and submit digests of the same. An appropriation of \$1000 is made for this purpose.

In Massachusetts there were three enactments of interest to the libraries. Under the former law of that state only residents of the city or town might draw books from the public library of the place. The right to borrow books is now extended to non-

residents upon such terms and conditions as the library trustees may prescribe and any city or town may raise money to procure for its people the right to take books from the library of another city or town. By this law the state established the right of library contract which exists in some of the other states.

By another act the printed edition of the annual report of the public library commission is fixed at 2500 copies (formerly 2000).

By a third act the appropriation for state commission work is materially increased. Instead of \$4000 a year as aid to libraries they will have \$10,000. Instead of \$3000 for expenses, \$5000 will be provided. Other appropriations continue as in former years, and a considerable enlargement of the state work may be expected.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE annual report of Dr. Herbert Putnam, of the Library of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was submitted to Congress Dec. 7. The report, as usual, includes the report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds, Bernard R. Green, and that of the register of copyrights, Thorvald Solberg, and runs to 216 pages.

In order to make clear the present conditions and needs of the library, Dr. Putnam gives a brief resumé of the progress made since 1897, when the library was moved from the Capitol to the new building. The appropriations for book purchase and bookbinding have greatly increased since that time, and the staff has been increased from 42 to 385 persons, with the result that the collection now numbers over two million volumes and a million other items, and is in major part properly classified and cataloged. As regards the general public, therefore, the library has now a status and prospect reasonably befitting its position as the national library. In one relation, however, to which its duty is intimate and immediate as the Library of Congress, it is still unable to meet the demands placed upon it. It is able to respond adequately to the incessant appeals by committees and individual senators and repre-

sentatives for lists of the books and articles upon a given topic, it is able to reach beyond the functions of a library to those of a Legislative Reference Bureau in supplying statements of facts and statements of the law, but it cannot safely give statements of merits without adding to its staff a corps of experts skilled in the use of law material, and an auxiliary corps of indexers, translators, copyists, etc. Proposals for a complete legislative reference service have been before Congress for some years past. A specific appropriation granted through 1910-1911 enabled the library to begin an index to the Statutes at Large, but when this appropriation came to an end the work was suspended, the index being at that time completed through the year 1907. In the appropriation act for the coming year (1914-15), a provision of \$25,000 will enable work to be resumed upon the Statutes at Large, and will also enable a beginning to be made in the field of law as a whole. Dr. Putnam calls attention to the encouraging fact that in the minds of many members of Congress, and to some extent in the expressed intention, the provision is but the beginning of legislative reference service in all of its phases, save the actual drafting of bills. A reproduction of the bills favorably reported is given in the appendix of the report.

In the major position of the library service there has been but one change during the year, Edwin Montefiore Borchard having been temporarily released from the law librarianship for service in the Department of State as assistant solicitor. His place was taken by James D. Thompson, who, on Mr. Borchard's return, was assigned to the organization and present direction of the new legislative reference service.

The appropriations for the library proper and the copyright office, including those for the equipment and care of the building and grounds were \$506,148.83, as against \$489,746.32 in 1913. The expenditures were \$503,478.18. The appropriations for 1915 are \$543,460.00. The salary appropriation is increased from \$384,389.72 in 1913 to \$401,444.00. The book appropriation was again fixed at \$98,000.00, exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books for that

body. Three positions were created in the new division of Semitic and Oriental literature, and three additional positions were created in the copyright office. Increases in salary were made to assistants in the binding, documents, maps and charts, prints, and Smithsonian divisions.

The fees from copyrights amounted to \$120,219.25, and the expenses of the copyright office to \$103,757.40. The necessary preparations were made to open, as soon as required, a branch copyright office at San Francisco. Exhibitors will be protected from infringements of articles copyrighted in their own countries for a period of three years from the date of the closing of the exposition, even where such articles are not protected under the general copyright statute. The sum of \$15,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the purposes of the act providing for the protection of foreign exhibitors.

The net accessions of printed books and pamphlets is 125,054, the total being 2,253,309; accessions of maps and charts (volumes and pieces), 6,489; music (volumes and pieces), 32,675; prints (pieces), 16,318; miscellaneous, 186. The net total of accessions of books and pamphlets has been exceeded but once in the history of the library—in 1909, when the accessioning of the Yudin collection quadrupled the normal gain. The present year's growth seems due to a coincidence of unusual, though not record-breaking, gains from several sources. The most important accession of the year is Jacob H. Schiff's notable gift of over 4,200 volumes to reinforce the collection of Semitica given by him to the library in 1912. The collection consists chiefly of Hebraica in all branches of literature from the earliest antiquity to modern times. The library's Hebrew incunabula now number more than one-fourth of all the imprints known to Jacobs. The whole collection will form a substantial foundation for the division of Semitica and Oriental literature, for which an organization was provided by the appropriation act effective July 1, 1914. A collection of 265 volumes, presented in March by Miss Martha C. Codman, included much valuable material—bound files of the *Salem Gazette* from its first issue in 1781 to the end of

1795, the *Massachusetts Gazette* for 1786 and numerous first editions. The collections in Oriental literature were augmented by purchase as well as by Mr. Schiff's gift—a group of Chinese and Manchu books having been selected for the library in Peking by Dr. Hing Kwai Fung. From Bertram Dobell was purchased his collection of privately printed books, the result of many years of watchful gleaning in the London markets. A group of 1,800 volumes of Italian literature was purchased in March. These are in excellent condition and cost less than 70 cents per volume. The material for the study of the native languages of North America, the historical collections, and the collections of fine arts were considerably enriched, the most important purchase in the last-mentioned class being the 24-volume set of "Cabinet du Roi." American newspapers, incomplete sets and series and incunabula have received special attention. Receipts from transfers, aggregating 35,331 volumes and pamphlets, 41,412 periodical numbers and 3,158 maps and charts, outnumbered the transfer receipts of all previous years except 1908 and 1909, and are more than 40 per cent. above the average of the eleven years during which the transfer system has been in operation.

In the division of manuscripts, a handbook is in course of publication which it is hoped will greatly benefit out-of-town researchers. It is designed to throw light on the collections contained in the library, so that the scholar will not waste time in fruitless search or remain in ignorance of the information which the library has. The library published last December "Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring and arranging of manuscripts," by J. C. Fitzpatrick, chief assistant in the division since the time it was organized in 1897. The need of a national archives depository has been emphasized during the year, and resolutions urging its establishment were adopted by the American Library Association at its meeting in Washington. The final repair and arrangement of the George Washington collection has been completed. Many important accessions have come to the library as gifts—the Henry papers, Roberts papers, Bache papers, etc.

In the division of documents, 23,204

volumes and 18,860 pamphlets were accessioned, as well as 741 maps and charts and 70 photographs. The countries on the international exchange list remain at 92, the receipts of official publications of the states of the United States remain at about the same level as in the preceding year. The division of documents assisted in the preparation of an annotated bibliography on "Unemployment," which was published in the *American Labor Legislation Review*.

The law library now numbers 164,382 volumes, 6,265 having been accessioned in 1913-14. In anticipation of the extension of legislative reference work in the library, special attention has been given since last October to rearrangement of the law collections and reorganization of the technical processes affecting them. The overcrowding of the law library at the Capitol necessitated a thorough examination of the books, with a view to transferring those now superseded to the main building. A routine has been established by which this will be done currently in future. The compilation of a central law catalog which will save much time in the service to readers has been undertaken. The binding of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs into volumes, noted in the last annual report, has been continued during the year. A systematic effort has been made during the year to complete the collection of statute law in force in all countries of the world. A guide to the law and legal literature of Spain, following the plan of Dr. Borchard's guide to German law, is in course of preparation by Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Jr. Mr. Palmer prepared his material both here and in Spain.

The 6,489 accessions to the division of maps and charts bring the total to 142,217. If the Sanborn insurance collection is added the total amounts to about 408,905. In the reproduction of maps, there is increasing use of the photostat instead of the camera; 95 copies by the former process were made during the year, and only 15 by the latter. Outside of miscellaneous deposits from various governmental departments, there have been few gifts of any importance. Among the manuscripts in course of preparation is one devoted to the collection of manuscript maps.

The accessions in the music division amounted to 32,675, bringing the total up to 703,955. Noteworthy additions to the opera scores and other lines have been made. Mr. Arthur P. Schmidt, of Boston and New York City, presented an extraordinary gift of more than one hundred autograph compositions by about ninety (mostly American) of the composers with whose name his house is associated. An important gift to the library, Bruch's "Romanze für Violine und Orchester," op. 42, came from "Contributors to the Max Bruch Manuscript Fund." Two important catalogs were issued—Miss Julia Gregory's "Catalogue of early books on music (printed before 1800)," and the "Catalogue of opera librettos (printed before 1800)," in two volumes.

The library now receives through the periodical division 7,842 current periodicals, this total including second copies of periodicals taken up from the copyright office, now 1,128 in number, and 1,289 separate titles received through the Smithsonian Institution. The whole number of periodical acquisitions during the year amounted to 135,358 items. Of the 909 newspapers received, 798 are American and 111 foreign. Of the American newspapers, 606 are daily papers and 192 weekly. Of the foreign newspapers, 93 are daily papers and 18 weekly. The average daily newspaper and periodical mail was about 1,000 items. There was a substantial gain in the number of periodicals bound. Through the "Check list" published in 1912, many important papers have been acquired. Various divisions of the library are combining in the publication of a list of sets of serials in the library. This will first be issued in galley proof, and made the basis for a union list for co-operating American libraries.

The prints division now contains 376,812 pieces, 16,318 having been added. Four exhibits were given during the year.

The number of volumes bound was 31,095, as against 35,143 for the preceding year. Of the total, 13,888 were bound in leather. Difficulty is experienced in matching the color of bindings from year to year, since new contracts for leather must be made yearly with the lowest responsible bidder and stocks do not exactly tally.

The total number of volumes cataloged was 102,900, of which 78,422 were new accessions and 24,478 arrears recataloged. The first issue of the annual list of American doctoral dissertations compiled in collaboration with the university libraries was published. It covers the theses printed during the calendar year 1912. Copy for the second issue is ready for the printer. About 2,000 titles have been collected to date toward a general retrospective bibliography of the dissertations printed prior to 1912, which it is planned to publish as soon as the list is presumed to be complete. Possibly unpublished theses may be included.

The number of volumes classified was 102,664 (1912-13, 105,618); reclassified, 21,889, including 4,739 transfers; new accessions, 80,775; shelf-listed, 91,359, of which 74,209 were new accessions. An important work completed during the year was the reclassification of American biography. The reclassified portion of the library now contains about 1,368,500 volumes.

The card division reports that during the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 1,852 to 1,986. The cash sale, including subscriptions to proofsheets, amounted to \$54,738.64. The whole number of different titles in stock is about 622,000, including about 36,000 unrevised cards, not included in the depository sets.

The total number of publications during the past year is 37 (7 being reprints), as against 45 (11 reprints) in 1912-13. Among the publications of the year, the "Catalogue of opera librettos" in particular received marked attention.

The division of bibliography rendered specific service to over 200 different senators and representatives. The co-operative work with other institutions has been carried on with a diminished output in one direction, but with an increased service in another. The division also undertook the main editorship of a "Handbook to the libraries of the District of Columbia."

The publications received for the Smithsonian Library amounted to 32,195 pieces. These include complete sets of inaugural dissertations and academic publications from 35 universities and technical high schools. The work of completing the sets

and series in the Smithsonian deposit has considerably advanced.

Both the number of readers and number of blind visitors to the room for the blind have increased during the year. A catalog is now in press. The collection now comprises 2,663 pieces. These include 715 additions made during the year, 28 of which are a loan.

To the exhibit at the Leipzig International Exposition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts, undertaken by the American Library Association, the Library of Congress contributed material illustrative of its own establishment and administrative activities. The exhibit attracted much favorable attention, and its effectiveness was increased by the presence of Mr. Ernest Kletsch, of the catalog division, who acted as attendant during May and June.

The report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds was prepared in September by Bernard Richardson Green, whose death occurred on October 22. A page obituary notice of Mr. Green is given at the beginning of the volume. He was seventy years old and had been for many years associated with governmental architectural and engineering work.

The appendices contain tables of appropriations and expenditures, appropriation acts, 1914-15, report of the Register of Copyrights, manuscripts and broadsides: list of accessions, 1913-14, legislative reference bureau: bills favorably reported in Congress.

LETTER FROM M. PAUL OTLET

A COPY of the following circular letter from M. Paul Otlet, secretary-general of the Institut de Bibliographie et Documentation, has been received at the JOURNAL office. M. Otlet spent several weeks in this country last fall, studying American libraries, museums, universities, and other institutions of learning, and we reprint his letter for the benefit of the many friends he made during that visit:

25 October, 1914.

To our good American friends,

Brussels is always Brussels and all of us are safe, our life, health, works and collec-

tions are safe. But our mind, our feelings are deeply affected by the terrible evils of the war—years and years we have studied its problem and made an effort to realise what it should be in future in order to research which was the best way to avoid it. Nevertheless nothing what could be prospected is to compare in horror, cruelty and revolutioning things with the actual reality.

Brussels is without communication since weeks. Now we have an opportunity to try to communicate with you. It is in a collective form because of the circumstances (circulating letter). It corresponds in fact to our feelings of this hour: you all appear to us in a common vision but you are a representative part of the United States we learned last year to know more entirely and to appreciate more greatly. At the present time, for our whole Europe in barbarian madness, you, dear country, you remain as a symbolism of the forces, which alone can rebuild the Old World and transfer to the future generations, what we have lost from the best of life: liberty and fraternity.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL OTLET.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, CARNEGIE LIBRARY

AFTER constructing a new model library, with fireplaces, rest rooms and all the equipment that an up-to-date library ought to have, the committee in charge of Olympia's Carnegie Library reports a surplus of sixty-three cents! And this will do nicely for buying grass seed for the lot on which the building stands.

It has taken a year to convert the inspiration for a library into \$25,000, and the \$25,000 into a two-story building of pressed brick of two colors. It was the Olympia Chamber of Commerce which fostered the inspiration. It showed how necessary it was to live up to the architectural standard of the new federal building and the Capitol buildings on which \$6,000,000 had been spent. It laid these matters before the Carnegie Corporation, and the Carnegie Corporation proved open to conviction. Hence the \$25,000.

A site opposite the present Capitol was presented by the city, a central location, but one which made it necessary to construct the building after an unusual plan, the entrance being at one corner. Although the plans forwarded to the Carnegie Corporation were a distinct departure from any buildings submitted heretofore, they were



HAMILTON, ONTARIO, PUBLIC LIBRARY

approved without a single suggestion as to change, thus showing that it is not necessary for cities to retain the conventional type of library. The entrance, set in the angle of the two wings of the building and facing both Seventh and Franklin streets, opens into a roomy vestibule, finished above in stone-colored plaster and below in imitation marble plaster. Stairways lead up half a floor to the main library room and down half a floor to the auditorium, the county rest room and the receiving and binding room. The entrance to the main library room faces the librarian's desk, from which the librarian commands the entrance and both wings of the library, the adult and juvenile rooms, both equal in size.

This room is lighted in daytime by a multitude of large windows, high enough from the floor that outside scenes cannot distract the reader; in the evening by 14 concealed electric lights, the cream-colored ceiling and upper walls giving a soft and mellow reflection.

Shelves and alcoves encircle the entire two wings, broken only by small radiators and two fireplaces designed to give both warmth and cheer.

In the rear of the building, directly opposite the entrance, is the private office of the librarian. Above is a cozy little mezzanine room, well lighted, giving the building an added attraction from the standpoint of architecture and adding in convenience.

On the basement floor, only a little below the ground level, is the auditorium, well lighted and heated and having a seating capacity of 200.

On the same floor, beside the work room and the cloak and check room, there is the county rest room, prepared for the convenience and comfort of persons coming into the city from the country, especially women and children.

THE CATALOGER IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

I BELIEVE there are many catalogers and some catalogs completely guiltless of the horrors charged by the "Librarian" in the *Transcript*; but I know of some who, having read the denunciation, are, like myself, exceedingly remorseful. Particularly, they must grieve that they should have roused

the ire of any citizen to such a pitch that he yearns to kick the catalog [did he mean the cataloger?] and think profane words. But, seriously now, has his wrath not in fact been indiscriminate? Assuming for the moment that his contention in the two cases he specifies were quite right—which it is not—does it justify the sweeping statement that the catalogs we are making are frightful monstrosities? Substantially the same faults summarized by him at the end of his rejoinder to Miss Van Valkenburgh's plea have been found with catalogs time and again in the past, and were once in the case of the British Museum under Panizzi even made the subject of investigation by a Royal Commission. But although the supposedly pedantic rules and practices were then strikingly vindicated, and some of the parties preferring the charges, when invited to catalog a few books according to their own notion, failed miserably to produce anything serviceable—making every conceivable blunder, with a new one here and there not before thought of—the experience is forgotten. The straw is hauled out to be threshed over again. Our critic deplores:

(1) Elaborate collation, including pagination.

The purchasing department of every library, and every book collector, knows that exact collation saves thousands of dollars in preventing the acquisition of defective copies or spurious editions, and wise men are glad to avail themselves of this information on the catalog cards. It affords also other bibliographical uses of value to many. A reader not concerned with the collation may ignore it. The inability to do so seems a singular defect of common sense.

(2) "The seeking out and recording of full names of authors according to an arbitrary fashion; certain customs regarding noblemen's names and titles, regarding pseudonyms, and regarding oriental names."

In every reference library the full names of an author must, if possible, be ascertained for purposes of identification. The information is valuable to all librarians, and to many investigators who prize the catalogs for the very reason that they do make it available. That in many cases the full name need not necessarily be given

in the heading may be conceded, and we catalogers are making all the concessions in that direction which it is safe to make without danger of confusion. In regard to the form of entry for noblemen and others, catalogers ought rather to be commended for favoring the rule. If exceptions were lightly made and multiplied on the ground that another form is "better known," a degree of uncertainty would soon prevail which sensible critics would be quick to pronounce intolerable. The cases where title pages of different works give the same author's name in different forms are innumerable. In many instances the author himself has nothing to do with it even while he is living. As a curious illustration, I may cite a recent experience. The library received a work by William Winter (I am not giving the real surname). Evidence pointed to the supposition that he was identical with Willis Winter, by whom we had two works already in the catalog. In answer to an inquiry, Willis acknowledged the authorship, but wrote shortly after that as the edition had been quite freely distributed and the publisher could not afford to issue copies with a corrected title page, he was willing to accept the name William; it would probably prove handier than Willis, anyhow. Another author appealed to the library to catalog a collection of his stories under the title lettered on the cloth cover of part of the edition, the publishers having refused to change the title page according to his wishes.

In the matter of Birmingham [pseud.] and similar cases, whatever one may think would have been appropriate under the circumstances for the *Book Review Digest*, "Librarian" will find few to agree with him that in library catalogs works by the same author should be entered in part under pseudonym (or pseudonyms, if he has used several successively) and in part under the real name, no matter how widely different the character of the works. If he happened to want to know what works of a given author the library owned, he would abuse the catalog for not recording them under the same heading, and he would be right in doing so.

Oriental names. As to those also, the "Librarian" should observe that the prob-

lem is of choice between alternatives neither of which represents perfection. Let him consider which represents the lesser evil. The Library of Congress has a considerable collection of works in oriental languages, incorporated in part in its general collection. It follows the best authority in entering such works, whether texts or translations. Hindu authors are entered under the first part of their name, although there are exceptions in the case of modern authors who have Europeanized their names and stick to that form. The library possesses a number of works, partly in Sanskrit, partly in English, by Saurindramohana Thakura (title page, Thakoora in some, Tagore in others). Having this precedent, it was but natural and proper for the cataloger to follow it. Ravindranatha Thakura is correct, and not so far-fetched as might appear at first blush. I am quite free to grant, however, that an exception might have been made in his case even in the Library of Congress, and certainly in public libraries unlikely ever to possess works by him not in English. Meantime, a cross-reference from the popular name guides the reader familiar only with this.

This brings me to repeat the confession made at the beginning, that catalogers do make mistakes and commit errors of judgment. Also they are accustomed to have these rubbed in unfliningly. On the other hand, they expect no commendation for work ever so well done, and in this expectation they are rarely disappointed. Furthermore, they recognize the usefulness, yea, the necessity of different kinds of catalogs for different libraries and different uses in the same library. There is the title-a-line finding list—and there are books printed in words of one syllable—both most useful in their place, but not the best for all purposes. A simple and brief description will differentiate a volume in a collection of 4,000 or 5,000, but among 2,000,000 volumes much elaboration is unavoidable; and as the catalogs of such great collections are looked upon as storehouses of first-hand bibliographical information, it is legitimate that they should answer all reasonable bibliographical requirements in order that the inquirer may not have to

refer to two or three other sources for information in establishing the identity of a book. No catalog can please everybody in all respects. We think we are right as to principle, and have had the pleasure of finding our catalog appreciated many a time by competent judges as one of the most serviceable of bibliographical tools, notwithstanding occasional lapses and blemishes which we strive to eliminate. Card catalogs of large libraries are formidable, and that many people find them difficult is not surprising, since even the use of ordinary reference books must be learned and relearned, if one does not keep in touch with them. Fullness in the large catalog is quite generally appreciated—but some people are used to teacups without handles, and when they get hold of the other kind the handle at first seems in the way.

CHARLES MARTEL.

"THE LIBRARIAN" IN REPLY

IN reply to Mr. Martel's defence of present cataloging practice, the "Librarian" writes as follows in the *Transcript*:

"It would be hypocritical to lament the fact that this defence of the catalog is just like all other defences of it. Since such catalogs were first made, and since people began to point out their absurdities, the catalogers have had a stereotyped form of reply. It has been to 'confess' that catalogers 'do make mistakes and commit errors of judgment' (never telling us what these mistakes and errors are) and then to go on and defend tooth and nail every last one of their practices. The citation of the Royal Commission, which was baffled in its attempts to reform the British Museum Catalog, is very familiar to librarians. It is the heaviest gun in the catalogers' artillery, and has been used to justify a constantly increasing elaboration of detail.

"No; we are glad that this defence is in the familiar vein, and that it is, as we think we can show, not a strong defence. At this time, when there is a very healthy desire amongst librarians to simplify all their machinery, and when students and beginners in library work are showing a disinclination to do cataloging, on account of its overelaboration, it would be a pleasure

to think that these articles had helped, in the smallest degree, toward altering the catalogs in the direction of greater clearness and simplicity. Such an alteration should be made, first, in the interest of the public who use the libraries, and second, in the interests of the librarians—especially catalogers—who are nearly strangled with red tape. So this letter, from one of the most highly reputed catalogers in the country, is doubly welcome because it so prettily confirms nearly all that has been contended in this column.

"First, consider his statement that exact collation saves 'thousands of dollars' in preventing the acquisition of defective copies, or spurious editions. Now, to quote our correspondent's words, 'assuming for the moment that his contention is quite right—which it is not'—is it not perfectly apparent that this is an acknowledgment from the highest official authority that these catalogs, like that of the Library of Congress, are made, not for the readers, but for the use and admiration of other librarians? The catalog is supposed to be for the readers, for the non-official public, it is put out in the public rooms for their use—and lo, it appears, on the authority of our correspondent, that the first and foremost reason which he can cite for putting 'exact collation' on the cards is to help the purchasing department of the library! That the catalogs are made with other librarians in mind, rather than with the public in mind, is the idea which lies at the base of all the criticisms which have been made in this column. If we had any doubt of its truth before, that doubt has now been removed.

"Next, as to the 'thousands of dollars' which are saved by exact collation. If this means that the thousands are saved in any one library the statement may be classified with tales of the grotesque and arabesque. If it means in all the libraries of the country, considered in a lump, it is still open to question. Even 'assuming for the moment that his contention is quite right,' the cost of labor in putting these details on the cards will probably be greater than the amount that they save.

"Finally, our objections to exact collation have never applied to rare and costly books. Wherever it is of any real advan-

tage to count fly leaves, to differentiate between numbered and unnumbered pages, to measure books by the half-centimetre, and to wrangle for hours—as has been done in many a cataloging department—over the difference between a diagram and a plan—then by all means let it be done. We are sorry for any librarian who is doomed to worship daily at the shrine of Putter and Fuss, but we know that to many folk, better and wiser than we, these things are highly important. So let them not stint in their meticulous joys, and let the hairs be split in fragments mathematically exact. But when these rules are applied to cheap books, about which there is no talk of 'defective copies or spurious editions,' when they are applied to novels at a dollar five, the thing approaches the Beautiful Land of Noodle.

"How much does it profit the Library of Congress, or any other library, to know that 'The husband of Edith,' by George Barr McCutcheon, has, in addition to its hundred and twenty-six pages, four 'preliminary leaves,' and, at the end, one lone solitary 'leaf,' all by itself? The Library of Congress card records all this. How many dollars were saved to any library's purchasing department by the careful recording of the fact that our national library copy of 'Three weeks' has two preliminary leaves, followed by two pages numbered in Roman numerals, then two hundred and eighty-nine pages in Arabic notation, and finally one page to which a penurious publisher neglected to assign any number at all—a fact that has to be indicated by two undersized brackets? Did the purchasing department of the Library of Congress, or of any other library, draw back in alarm just as it was about to expend eighty-five cents for a copy of 'Three weeks' from which this blank leaf at the end was missing? Has it a bibliographical use 'of value to many' to know that Elinor Glyn's 'The man and the moment' has three 'preliminary leaves' and a blank page with nothing on it at the end? Did it make the path lighter for any book collector to be told that the same author's 'The damsel and the sage, a woman's whimsies,' has four 'preliminary leaves,' eighty real pages, and then two blank, unnumbered pages at the close of the book?"

In another issue of the *Transcript*, the "Librarian" quotes from a letter received from a librarian, in further support of his attitude toward simplification of cataloging. The contributing librarian writes:

"Your anti-catalogitis is a most praiseworthy form of insanity. We are doing three things agin the catalog. We are putting all possible small material into the vertical file, and throwing it away when we get through with it. We are using a colored-band-method of our own invention for classifying, on the shelves, most large pamphlets and many books. We are displaying, without cataloging at all, a large number of the latest small books. Many other things can be done. Meanwhile,—the catalog itself should be reduced in its detail.

"The man who wants to know about important books, ancient or recent, will insist on seeing the books themselves. No catalog entries will satisfy him. All the catalog needs to tell him is that the library has the book. If the library's very brief catalog entries mislead an occasional inquirer, what of it?

"The man who is not a scholar and does not care to know about important books, old or recent, of course does not need an elaborate catalog—and so, who in the devil does need an elaborate catalog? Tell me that."

DUPLICATES FOR DISTRIBUTION

The literary world cherishes the memory of that enthusiastic and untiring collector, Benedict Biscopos. Five times he made the perilous journey from the quiet monastery in Jarrow to Rome, and every time he returned he brought with him valuable duplicates and costly relics of art for his monastic library. But Benedict had, by the very paucity of the literary output of his time, one advantage over the librarian of twelve centuries later,—he was not overwhelmed with duplicates; he had them only when he made them, and he made them only when he wanted them. In this respect, Benedict was a fortunate librarian.

The average library now receives in one year more duplicates than there were volumes in that famous collection of Jar-

row. And of duplicates often the least said the better. In a penitentiary library was found recently conclusive evidence that even iron bars are no safeguard against a donation of duplicates. But these are worthless books,—there are also the valuable ones, which will fit into some collection somewhere and do good service forever and a day. And it is with the valuable duplicates that this brief paper has to do.

In the redistribution of such valuable duplicate material the special library from its very specialization, is in a position to render a real service to libraries in general. For example: as the Russell Sage Foundation Library becomes more and more widely known as a great collection on philanthropy and social endeavor, it will receive naturally an ever increasing number of gifts relating to this special field. Institutions and individuals having books, reports or pamphlets for disposal, will send them to this library feeling that here if anywhere such material will be of value. And so it is with any special library—the more widely it becomes known and its resources used, the more generous will be the donations of special literature to it.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library is an unusually complete collection on applied sociology, so that nine out of ten gifts prove to be duplicates. About seven out of nine of these duplicates are valueless, but the remaining two volumes may be of great service through some other library. In other words, about one-fifth of the gifts received should be available for redistribution, but how to do it has been the problem. The generous co-operation of the Library Journal has made a feasible experiment possible. The library is furnishing stack accommodations for *valuable* duplicates on applied sociology. These books, periodicals, reports and pamphlets are classified and arranged on the shelves making it a simple matter to look for individual titles. Librarians or individuals having sociological material in any form, are invited to send it *transportation prepaid* to the Russell Sage Foundation Library, which will act as a clearing house for this special literature. Valueless books should not be sent. There is no reason for sending current reports,

fresh copies of which may be secured as readily from the institution itself, nor government documents unless they be out of print. It would be foolish to give storage space, to classify, or to list such for purposes of redistribution.

The LIBRARY JOURNAL will print from time to time these titles so that libraries everywhere may be on the lookout for special "wants." There is no charge for any books, reports or periodicals, which appear in these lists, but librarians should enclose always ten cents in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and packing. The material will be sent transportation collect.

Such, in brief, is the plan of the Russell Sage Foundation Library with the co-operation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the distribution of really valuable duplicates. Difficulties are to be expected, but the result to be attained makes the effort worth while. If such a clearing house for sociological literature may become widely known, and widely used, other classes of literature may be handled in a similar way.

FREDERICK WARREN JENKINS,
Librarian, Russell Sage Foundation.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The third annual conference of Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia University on November 28, 1914. There is no formal organization, but subjects for discussion are chosen by a committee appointed at the preceding conference to arrange for the next conference.

About fifty representatives of eighteen college and university libraries were present at the two sessions. On Friday evening preceding the conference, Mr. George A. Plimpton received the visiting librarians at his home, 61 Park avenue, where he explained and exhibited his rare collection of books illustrating the history of education.

At the first session, the conference was welcomed by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian of Columbia University, who was then chosen as chairman. The first subject, "Can university and college libraries adopt a uniform system for securing statistics of size, growth, and use," was discussed by Mr. David Heald, of Harvard

University Library. He emphasized the need for consistency and agreement in statistics of growth, size, and use. He distinguished between the problems of recording growth and use. The latter, he said, are more easily recorded, and a uniform system could be adopted without difficulty; but in recording statistics of growth, many difficulties exist. Mr. Heald enumerated three methods of counting accessions. As a result of the discussion, a committee, comprised of Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Heald, was appointed to present a resolution embodying a plan of action concerning methods of recording statistics. At the afternoon session this committee reported the following resolution, which was carried: "*Resolved*, That the Council of the American Library Association be advised that it is the sentiment of this conference that early action in the matter of an American Library Association code of rules for recording library statistics is desirable, and, further, it is requested, in case a complete code involves delay, that action be taken for the early definition of a few of the leading categories."

The second subject on the program, "How to deal with university dissertations," was introduced by Mr. M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University. He mentioned the various printed sources of information concerning dissertations, noting the large proportion (about two-thirds) for which cards may be obtained from Berlin. He outlined a plan for dividing the remaining field among American libraries so that duplication in cataloging dissertations might be avoided. No action was taken. Mr. Raney's report will be printed in a later issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

After luncheon at the University Faculty Club, the conference reconvened at 2.30 p. m., with Mr. William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, in the chair. Miss Josephine Clark, librarian of Smith College, presented a brief statement on the topic, "Uniformity in requests for inter-library loans." She read the following circular letter which had been sent out in April of 1914 to thirteen colleges and universities by the assistant librarian of Columbia University:

"Dear Sir: Since university libraries are often put to unnecessary expense in

searching incomplete, incorrect, or poorly written titles which are sought by other libraries as inter-library loans, would you be willing to join with this library and the other libraries listed below in the following agreement?

1. All applications for loans (1) must be typewritten, and (2) must contain (a) author's surname and initials; (b) correct title, as far as it is given; (c) date; (d) place of publication; and (e) the edition, if a special edition is needed.

2. It is agreed that if requests are received in any other form without explanation of the reason, they will be returned to the sending library for correction."

Replies to this letter were summarized as follows: In full agreement, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Minnesota, Cornell, Vassar. Partial agreement, Princeton, Illinois, Michigan, Yale. Opposed, Harvard and Pennsylvania. At the close of the discussion, Dr. Richardson's motion was carried, "That the need of a uniform form for requests for inter-library loans be called to the attention of the Council of the American Library Association."

The fourth topic, "The effect which changes in methods of instruction have on college and university library problems," was introduced by Mr. Hicks, who emphasized the necessity, for administrative reasons, of creating machinery by which proposed changes in curriculum or methods of instruction may come to the attention of the library administration before the changes are actually made. Illustrations of difficulties arising when such advance information was lacking were given by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Mr. Lane, Dr. Richardson, and Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, of Amherst College. A paper is in preparation by Mr. Hicks on this topic for printing in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

"Printed bibliographies as substitutes for analytical cards in university library catalogs" was the subject introduced by Miss I. G. Mudge, reference librarian of Columbia University. She stated that at Columbia University the question of analytical cards was being studied in order to determine the extent to which such cards should be inserted in the public catalog. She gave the

arguments for and against the use of analytical cards and printed bibliographies. The discussion was deferred until the last subject on the program had been presented, namely, "The future of the subject card catalog," which was done by Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale. Mr. Bliss, Dr. Koopman, Mr. Lane, Mr. Howard S. Leach (of Princeton), and others then discussed the two topics together. Possible modifications of the subject catalog were suggested, by removing cards for books before a certain date, inserting instead a card referring to the shelf-list and shelves; by checking up printed bibliographies; and by printing lists of books on special topics.

At the close of the meeting it was voted that a contribution of twenty-five cents be asked from those present to defray the expenses of the conference. Mr. F. C. Hicks was elected secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Koopman and Dr. Richardson were appointed a committee to serve with him to arrange for the next annual meeting. A vote of thanks to Mr. Plimpton for his hospitality in entertaining the conference at his home on Friday evening was passed.

FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

THE fourth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, held in Chicago, November 27 and 28, was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting the Council has ever had. The delegates, who had come from most of the states of the Union, took home with them new inspiration for their work and many practical ideas of instruction.

From President Baker's address on Friday morning to Professor Curry's witty and suggestive paper on "Literature as recreation" just before noon Saturday, the meetings were crammed full of strong papers and lively discussion. President Baker decried the soft pedagogy which would make reading only play. Enough of that kind of reading will be done without any encouragement. The teacher should help the pupil to master more difficult things, those which call for real study. Maurice W. Moe of Appleton, Wis., told of the United Amateur Press Association

of America, an organization whose members not only inspire each other to better work but support both private and public bureaus of criticism. Many teachers already belong for their own pleasure, and the possibility of using this organization and its work to create interest among the pupils is just beginning to be realized. Walter Barnes of Fairmont, W. Va., presented a report upon rural schools, which pointed out very definitely several weak spots in their instruction in English branches.

The interest centered, however, chiefly about the movements for voice training and for better libraries. On Friday morning a large audience listened willingly to ten speakers who described the present defects of the American speaking voice and asked the Council to do something to correct the defects. Professor Clapp's motion to appoint a very large representative committee to make a thorough investigation of methods of voice training which could be applied in our common schools was carried enthusiastically. The committee will be so constituted as to insure a thorough and impartial consideration of all the methods now in use by the various private teachers of the voice.

The librarians, who were present in large numbers, made it very clear that one of the most urgent needs of our schools is strong libraries and well trained librarians. C. E. Ayers of Warrensburg, Mo., insisted that if we are really to make literature a delight to our pupils, we must have a good supply and a wide variety of books immediately accessible to those pupils. Mary E. Hall of Brooklyn added that the books will fail of their greatest usefulness unless they are in charge of a librarian who is an inspiring guide in directing pupils' reading. The books should be supplemented by collections of pictures and placed in rooms with plants and good furniture. An English "club room" should open off the library. All this would cost almost as much as a science laboratory, but it would minister to the inner life of the whole school as nothing else can. W. D. Johnston, of the St. Paul Public Library, emphasized the need of co-operation between the schools and the public libraries, especially in the smaller places where school libraries are impossible.

Teachers everywhere may be of the greatest assistance in selecting the books to be purchased.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. K. McComb, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis; first vice-president, Edwin M. Hopkins, University of Kansas; second vice-president, Emma Breck, University High School, Oakland, Cal.; secretary, James F. Hosis, Chicago Normal College; treasurer, C. C. Certain, Central High School, Birmingham, Ala.

An exhibit including all the material sent out by the Bureau of Education at Washington, with cases furnished by the Chicago Public Library, was shown. A number of fine books and slides and other material were also contributed by the Chicago Normal College and the School of Education of the University of Chicago. The exhibit was put in place by a committee of three, Miss Helene Dickey of the Chicago Normal College, Miss Irene Warren of the School of Education, and Miss Fanny Smith of the Public Library, who were assisted by Miss Hall of Brooklyn.

The Council will hold a special meeting with the Department of Superintendence in Cincinnati in February, 1915, at which English as an administrative problem will be discussed. Plans are also laid for a very important session in connection with the N. E. A. at Oakland next August. This will be in part an international conference on the teaching of English.

The Council has a membership covering every state in the Union and several foreign countries and serves as a clearing-house for over forty state and city associations with a combined membership of over ten thousand. The executive office is at Sixty-eighth St. and Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES F. HOSIC.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—NOVEMBER, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Camden, South Carolina..	\$5,000
Fort Morgan, Colorado...	10,000
Lakeport, California.....	8,000
Newman, California.....	8,000
Sanger, California.....	10,000
Swissvale Boro, Penn-	
sylvania	25,000

Tekamah, Nebraska	8,000
Walton Town and Tip-	
top Township, Indiana.	10,000
	<hr/> \$84,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Cleveland, Ohio (four	
branch buildings).....	\$110,000
Franklin, Indiana (city	
and township) (the in-	
crease to provide for	
Needham township)...	3,500
Huntsville, Missouri.....	2,000
	<hr/> \$115,500
	<hr/> \$199,500

TEDDER TESTIMONIAL

MR. HENRY R. TEDDER, F.S.A., secretary and librarian of The Athenæum, London, was the recipient, December 1, of a testimonial presented to him in commemoration of his completion of forty years' service. The testimonial took the form of a portrait of Mr. Tedder, and was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of the subscribers. Lord Roberts, one of the trustees of the Club, was to have made the presentation. He took a personal interest in the testimonial, signed the appeal for subscriptions, and almost his last act before his departure to France was to make the necessary arrangements for the presentation.

THE LEND-A-VOLUME LIBRARY

In most private libraries there will be found popular books, which, having had one or two readings by their owners or members of the family, are of no further service. Particularly is this true as to novels and children's books. Owners of such books would be glad to have their neighbors read them, but are reluctant to lend freely, as without a system of charging or keeping trace of books they are apt to be lost. To give them away might mean that they would simply furnish food for moths in a neighbor's attic. This hoarding of out-grown books means that thousands of idle volumes may be in a town, but not available to the average family, which usually has practically no library privileges.

To fulfill its mission a book must be in

someone's hands. Books used only as shelf fillers, or for decorative purposes, are about as useful as last year's birds' nests.

Any scheme, therefore, looking to the free use of books would be to the average town a welcome innovation; and the generous spirit evidenced by people to share the pleasures of a book with a friend could be utilized to bring this about. The plan proposed is simple in its operation and might appropriately be called a "Lend-a-volume library." In towns desiring to try it, let some individual, or a committee working through a local library association, visit homes where there are books and ask for the loan of a few popular but inexpensive volumes for a given length of time. Let these be carefully listed as to source, giving credit to each contributor for books loaned.

Some enterprising merchant would be glad to give prominent space in his store for a neat bookcase or section of shelving, where the books could be arranged, easily accessible for handling, and loaned without charge to anyone deemed trustworthy by the proprietor of the store.

A card in each volume, to be signed by the borrowers, pledging themselves to observe a few simple rules, and a twenty-five-cent dating stamp with which to record date of loan and return, would be all the charging system needed. Lost books would be paid for and small fines charged for keeping books over time. This fund would supply money for incidental expenses. Rural borrowers could utilize the new low rate parcel post on books.

Those who loaned books to the library would be glad to contribute to the pleasure and enlightenment of the community; yet at any time they should see fit, they could recall their loan or substitute other books. The library association, or board, would direct the affairs of the library and provide new books, eliminating undesirable, objectionable or useless volumes, the object being to keep only those worth reading, and which by test would be read.

From the merchant's standpoint, it would be desirable, because it would bring people to his store—an advantage which would more than offset the little effort required to look after and exchange a few volumes a day.

Many people would gladly give the books, or give money, which would, of course, be acceptable; but the idea, at least at first, might best be tested by making it largely a loan affair. The association would give its time, the community would lend the books, the store would furnish the place of exchange.

New magazines might be included in the collection and circulated freely, thereby putting remote readers in touch with present thought; favorite novels might become topics of conversation in place of neighborhood gossip; a recent volume on household economics and homemaking might give a young housekeeper a new idea, and childhood's treasures of story and romance might be placed in the hands of children to thrill and inspire new readers as they had thrilled and inspired those older ones who had read and outgrown them.

Lives of heroes, stories of courage and industry—books full of interest and inspiration to the young, are oftentimes hibernating, so to speak, on dusty shelves or in out-of-the-way corners, having been read and enjoyed and thrown aside by their possessors. Let these be brought from their retirement and put to use.

Charles McMurray, speaking with the authority of one who loves his race and understands its needs, says:

"The child that by the age of fourteen has not read 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Hiwatha'; 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the stories of Greek heroes, by Kingsley and Hawthorne; the 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' 'Paul Revere's Ride,' 'Gulliver's Travels,' the 'Arabian Nights,' 'Sleepy Hollow,' 'Rip Van Winkle,' the 'Tales of the White Hills,' the 'Courtship of Miles Standish,' Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather,' 'Marmion,' and 'Lady of the Lake,' the 'Story of Ulysses and the Trojan War,' of Siegfried, William Tell, Alfred and John Smith, of Columbus, Washington and Lincoln—the boy or girl who has grown up to the age of fourteen without a chance to read and thoroughly enjoy these books has been robbed of a great fundamental right, a right which can never be made good by any subsequent privileges or grants."

Another writer says that the love of good literature is, from every point of view, the

most valuable equipment with which a boy or girl can be sent into the world.

The best schools recognize this and spend much time in cultivating in children the taste for good literature, but they do little to gratify it. The school libraries which are intended for the children are usually locked up in some building during the vacation months and rendered inaccessible at a time when the books would be most enjoyed. The Lend-a-volume-library plan might aid here in distributing the books during the summer holidays.

The best part of one's education is that which he gives himself, and the public library opens the door of opportunity to old and young alike, without fee from its patrons or thought of gain to its promoters. The Lend-a-volume library is a step in the direction of a free public library, into which it should be merged as soon as conditions justify. In many towns splendid public libraries owe their inception to the work of women's clubs. Might these clubs not find in this plan an inspiration? By co-operating with schools a local library association can be effected and a beginning made in even the smallest town. Where possible, the aid of the State Library Commission should be had.

The aim of library associations inaugurating this scheme should be to work with enthusiasm and wisdom, so that those who lend books will become donors, and the average citizen be convinced that in this day no community should deny to its humblest inhabitant the opportunity, at least, to read without cost the standard books of the world.

The plan is worth trying. The need is there; the books, in part, are there; and the field is open.

BENJAMIN WYCHE.

THE "WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARIES" OF GERMANY

A NEW group of libraries is making itself felt in Germany. Hitherto the libraries of Germany could be roughly classified in three general divisions as university libraries, municipal libraries, and so-called people's or popular libraries. Added to these we now have a growing group of workingmen's libraries, founded and maintained by

the labor organizations and by the executive board of the Social Democratic party. The reason for this new group is given in an article by Ernst Kock (Stuttgart) in the July issue of *Der Bibliothekar*.

"If the workingmen organized under the modern labor movement have begun to supply themselves with special educational institutions in the shape of libraries of their own, it is done with the object of supplying the workingman with such special knowledge as he needs along the line of political economy, socialism and natural science. In this need lies the justification for special libraries for the workingman.

"The so-called people's libraries, founded as a rule by philanthropists of the employer class, supply entertainment only, or very largely. Where they do offer instruction they are most careful to steer clear of all works on socialism and kindred doctrines. In place of these they are rich in books that are intended to strengthen the ideals of chauvinism and 'hurrah-patriotism.' Let us take as an example the Stuttgart People's Library, with its stock of 10,000 books and its circulation of 225,257 volumes during the past year. It is a library largely frequented by the working-class and yet its catalog does not show the names of such authors as Bebel, Marx, Engels, Lasalle, Liebknecht or Mehring, all of whom concerned themselves in their writings directly with the needs and aims of the working class. The only socialistic works to be found in this library are Kautzky's 'Erfurte Program' and his 'Social revolution,' and Bernstein's 'History and theory of socialism'. But there are any number of anti-socialist books, or such that under the guise of criticism condemn. And, what goes without saying, there are any number of books on such popular heroes as Bismarck; as well as propagandist writings on colonial affairs, militarism, lives of kings and so on. Even in the literature intended merely for entertainment, the more radical novelists and poets are avoided, while Marlitt and the like are present in duplicate copies."

When the leaders of the labor movement feel thus about popular libraries, it is not to be wondered at that they have pushed the founding of special libraries with en-

ergy and persistence. There are now in Germany and Austria 1147 such workingmen's libraries, distributed over 748 towns. Of these 591 are general or central libraries, while 559 belong to some particular trade or union. Altogether these libraries possess a stock of 833,857 books, of which the central libraries own 532,904 and the special branches 300,953. The libraries altogether had a circulation of 2,156,014 volumes during the past year, a figure which does not always cover the exact use, as some branches do not count repeated lending of the same book during the same month or year.

The expense account for these libraries for the past year (including cost of new books) came to 284,357 marks. These libraries are not open continually. They are usually housed in the rooms of the union or of the local branch of the Social Democratic or Labor party, and are open certain days and hours. The special branches try to supply such books as are needed by the trade supporting them, while the central libraries are concerned in offering books of general knowledge needed by the workers, of which natural science in the books of the modern radical writers, philosophy, political and social economy, finance and similar subjects make a strong showing. The large attendance and the circulation of books in these libraries prove the demand for them.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN

THE Danish library journal, *Bogsamlingsbladet*, the official organ of the State Library Committee, and of the Association of Danish Public Libraries, gives considerable space in the numbers for April and May, 1914, to an account of the beginnings and growth of public libraries in Sweden. The article is based on a voluminous and instructive report made by Dr. Valfrid Palmgren Munch-Petersen, former head librarian of the Royal Library in Stockholm, and member of the communal council of that city. Dr. Munch-Petersen, whose book on American public libraries is considered authoritative in her own country, was commissioned by the Minister of Education in Stockholm to study and report

upon the public or "people's" libraries in Sweden, which had not been in a satisfactory condition for some time. Dr. Munch-Petersen (then Dr. Palmgren) began her tour of study in December, 1909, and her report was made two years later. It has only recently been brought to the knowledge of a wider public. The interest in public libraries, which should bring good literature within reach of all the people, began in Sweden in 1828, when the public schools first came into effective being. The first public libraries, then called parish libraries, were considered as part of a popular educational system, and as such began to receive a small subsidy from the state. But it was not until 1902 that the government began to realise that the library matter was a problem in itself, and in 1905 a bill giving support to the public libraries throughout Sweden was passed by the government.

The parish libraries were the only form of popular library until 1890, when others, such as commercial or technical libraries, communal, school and association libraries sprang into being and did much to spread knowledge and a love for books throughout the country. Then came the latest form, the workingmen's libraries, founded usually by the Social-Democratic party or the unions. The Y. M. C. A. has its own libraries, and the Good Templars, a Masonic organization, instituted reading or study circles which grew into small libraries something on the order of traveling libraries. There were regular traveling libraries besides, so that Sweden appears to have no lack of library facilities for any one who wished to use them.

But in all this abundance there was little system, either in the technical details of library work, or concentration of organization. There was furthermore the constant irritation of a permanent lack of funds, and no particular standard, in many of the libraries, as to the character or quality of the books bought. The state assistance to the libraries increased, but conditions were so unsatisfactory that finally Miss Palmgren was commissioned to make a tour of the country and with her final report to suggest how the government could best administer its library appropriations for the greatest good of the greatest number. Some of Dr. Palmgren's suggestions were criticised,

notably those recommending a larger appropriation for the Good Templar and other organisation study or reading circles. In her opinion these study circles were immensely important as a feature of educational work in places which could not as yet be reached in any other way, even through the few traveling libraries.

One of the most important suggestions made in the report, was the recommendation that much of the state appropriation to the communal or public libraries be made in the form of bound books. This would standardize the quality and character of books, and bring a certain standard into their outer appearance as well, saving the individual libraries much money for binding. The choosing of the books was to be left to a special office in the Department of Education, the force of which should consist of a chief library consultant and three assistants. All details concerning library work should be left to this office, the making of catalogs, arranging library courses, choosing and sending out of books, and organizing of new libraries wherever necessary.

A committee was appointed to discuss this and other suggestions in the report, which in the main were accepted. The Swedish government has appropriated a yearly sum of 200,000 kroners for public libraries and a single appropriation of 20,000 kroners for a general catalog. The work of standardizing the public libraries is going on apace and great improvement has already been made.

Library Organizations

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Library Association held its twentieth annual meeting at Dayton, Oct. 6-9, with one hundred and seventy-five workers in attendance. It was the first time in six years that the meeting had been held in the southern part of the state, and sixteen years since a meeting was held in Dayton.

Dr. W. J. Conklin, president of the Dayton library board, in giving the address of welcome, laid particular stress on the mission of libraries in training the minds of children. "Reading, knowledge of books and love of them, are things that should become a part of the life of every child," said he. "The ambi-

tion of all librarians ought to be to make sure that no boy or girl is sailing in uncharted seas in the world of literature." After her response to the welcome, Mary Elizabeth Downey, president of the association, gave an address on "Literature and culture," showing how her subject might be developed through noted book lists, books of self-culture, the effect of reading on remarkable persons, knowledge of how to use books, and literature as the greatest of all the fine arts. She made a special plea for teaching literature to the child from the cultural as well as the philological standpoint. The evening program closed with a lecture on "Research work in American libraries," by Dr. Earl Barnes. Giving a brief summary of the remarkable growth in number and scope of American libraries in the last forty years, which he ascribed to "emancipated women," both as readers and librarians, he proceeded to state the case of the scholars. "There are two activities, always conflicting ones, which all libraries are called upon to undertake. One is circulation and the other is research. If books are always in circulation, they cannot readily be obtained by the scholar at the right time; and if they are placed at his disposition alone, they do the general public no good. The individual who caters to one antagonizes the other." Dr. Barnes then described the chief research libraries of the world, showing the inadequacies of all of them. The United States, he said, has been particularly negligent of the needs of scholars. His plea was not for any curtailment of the circulating activities of libraries, but rather for the establishment of special libraries designed for research work. The program was followed by a delightful reception given by the Dayton library board and staff.

The Wednesday morning session opened with reports of committees on necrology and changes, inter-relation of libraries, library extension, legislation, women's clubs, membership and publicity, and from the secretary and treasurer. A paid-up membership of 504 was reported, which probably gives Ohio the largest state organization in the country.

The business meeting was followed by a round-table on "Book buying and book selection," led by Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, who introduced the speakers in his unique, happy manner. Miss May Massee embodied the spirit of her charming address on the work of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Prof. A. S. Root presented "The Leipzig Book Arts Exposition" in a way to arouse interesting discussion, entered into by Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Tessa Kelso, Miss Downey, and Mr. Brett. Mr. Carl P. Vitz

read a paper prepared by Mr. G. O. Ward on "Some recent technical books."

The afternoon session was opened with a report of the library and school committee by Mr. S. J. Brandenburg, who led the session on "The library and the school." Miss Alice V. Carey gave a paper on "The grade school library as a community library and as a pathfinder for the independent branch," discussed by Miss Annie S. Cutter. Miss Anna L. Holding read and discussed a paper on "Efficiency and organization of the school library," by Miss Emma Schaub. Miss Frances Cleveland gave a talk on "The township library and the district school," which captivated her audience. Miss Edith L. Cook presented a paper on "Elementary library instruction in a high school," which Miss Frances Hunter discussed.

The evening session was opened with an address on "The Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society," by Hon. E. O. Randall, the secretary. The organization has recently dedicated a fine new building placed on the Ohio State University campus. Mr. Randall spoke of the importance of Ohio from the archaeologist's standpoint, saying: "No historian or history has yet done full justice to Ohio as the battleground between civilization and savagery. People have almost forgotten that it was here in the Miami valley that the bitterest fights in the conflict between the red man of the west and the paleface of the east were waged, a conflict that extended over a period of fifty years." He then gave an historical sketch of the society, and emphasized the importance of its library as a means of disseminating archaeological knowledge. Miss Julia Wright Merrill gave a paper on "The use of library clubrooms and auditoriums," illustrated with lantern-slide views of such rooms used by the Cincinnati libraries. Mr. H. S. Hirshberg discussed the paper from the Cleveland point of view. Mr. W. H. Brett followed with explanation of slides thrown on the screen, showing "The Cleveland library system; central library and branches."

On opening the session Thursday morning, Miss Downey read a telegram from Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, extending greetings to the association. Miss Caroline Burnite then led the "Symposium: sequence in children's reading." The speakers whom she introduced presented lists of books for boys and girls, so selected as to hold the interest of the child. Miss Ahern suggested that children's reading be directed, at the present time, toward sentiments of peace. Miss Tessa Kelso expressed regret that libraries were prone to give too much attention to children's work. She said

the kindergarten field should not be neglected, but urged that libraries give more time to the grown-up reader, especially the business man, whose intellectual food is so frequently limited to the magazine and newspaper. Miss Rose G. Beresford closed the session with a carefully developed paper on "The children's room."

The first meeting of the College Section was held Thursday morning, with the chairman, Mr. S. J. Brandenburg, presiding. Co-operation between the university, college and normal school libraries in reaching the people of rural communities was the general theme of the session. Miss Daisy M. Smith spoke on "Co-operation of our libraries with the newly organized county normal schools." Miss Rena B. Findlay discussed "Co-operation with the newly established university centers." Mr. Charles A. Read told "How the University of Cincinnati Library serves the extension centers." Miss Maud Jeffrey presented a paper on "The college library and the high schools of the state."

The second session of the College Section was held on Friday morning. Prof. A. S. Root spoke on the "Future development of college and university libraries," in which he showed how the college and university libraries were growing so as to offer librarianship as one of the enlarging fields among the most attractive opportunities of the present day. Mr. Charles Wells Reeder talked of "Some probable effects of the European war" relating to library work. Miss Marie A. Hammond read a paper on "Student use of the card index." The unsatisfactory distribution of state documents was discussed and a committee appointed to request state legislation to designate certain libraries as depositories and distributing agents for state documents and publications. Miss Maud Jeffrey was elected chairman, and Miss Catherine Oaks secretary of the College Section for next year.

Thursday afternoon was spent in visiting the Soldiers' Home, National Cash Register, and two new Carnegie branch buildings of the Dayton Public Library.

The evening session was opened with an address by Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, in which she reminded the librarians of their duty to constantly retain a clear idea of their human service. Professor Richard E. Burton, president of the American Drama League, gave a charming lecture on "The drama and democracy," saying: "The drama has a relation to democracy because it has a genializing effect. Appealing, as it does, to the same emotions in perhaps widely different people, it is not merely a

piece of literature, but a piece of action; hence its undisputed supremacy over any other form of literature as a genuine force in molding the thought of a nation." Prof. Burton feels that librarians have a great mission in helping educate people to appreciate good plays.

The library and social service was the theme of the meeting Friday morning. Mr. William J. Norton, director Council of Social Agencies, Cincinnati, gave an address on "Surveys, social and others." Miss Alice S. Tyler told the results of a library school problem in making a survey of the Woodland branch district, Cleveland. In the discussion, Mr. L. D. Upson and Miss Mary R. Cochran brought out the need of an investigation of the home conditions, amusements, and intellectual activities of each community to determine its particular library needs. It was felt that each library should fit its special public. Mrs. E. I. Antrim gave "A survey of the county library movement." She urged the extension of the county library plan as a potent factor in furthering the great "back-to-the-farm" movement.

The business meeting followed. The report of the auditing committee showed the treasurer's books to be satisfactory. The report of the resolutions committee was accepted as follows:

The Ohio Library Association, at the close of its twentieth annual meeting, desires to express its most grateful thanks and appreciation:

To the Board of Trustees, the Librarian and Staff of the Dayton Public Library, the Officials of the National Cash Register, Colonel White of the Soldiers Home, and to other friends for their gracious hospitality.

To the officers of the Association, the program committee, and the participants in the program for the real inspiration and help which has been given us.

To the Misses Pierce for the fragrance and beauty of flowers and pine in the decorations contributed from their country home.

To the press of the city for the reports of the meetings.

To Mr. N. M. Stanley for the Peace Stamps which sealed our programs with their message.

To the management of the Y. W. C. A. for the prompt and attentive service in furthering all arrangements.

And, finally, again, to the Librarian and Staff of the Dayton Public Library for the innumerable courtesies which have contributed so fully in making the 1914 conference a memorable success.

The nominating committee reported the following officers who were elected for the ensuing year: President, Azariah S. Root; first vice-president, Laura Smith; second vice-president, Grace Prince; third vice-president, S. J. Brandenburg; secretary, Frances Cleveland; treasurer, Blanche C. Roberts.

Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo presented invitations for the next meeting, which were left with the executive board.

The trustees' section met for discussion of business matters.

Charter members declared the meeting to be one of the very best ever held by the association.

MARY E. DOWNEY, *President*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Colorado Library Association held its twenty-second annual meeting at the Denver Public Library, Nov. 24-25.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, the president, called the meeting to order at 2.30 p. m., and the first session began with a presentation of the activities of the State Library, the Traveling Library Commission, and the Colorado Library Commission, each by the one having the work in charge. The State Library has been rearranged, shelf-listed, and a beginning effected for a practical working library for the legislature. The Traveling Library Commission is suffering from lack of funds. A new library law is needed to place this work in appropriations of the second class at least, and the State Library Commission has promised to aid in bringing this about.

The next topic was a very timely one, "Books and the war," by Mr. Frank Appell, a well-known bookdealer of Denver. One important effect which every library feels and must meet is the increased demand for books on the recent history and present conditions of Europe. Mr. Appell offered a list of six "best books" on the subject: Cramb, "Germany and England"; Hart, "The war in Europe"; Oxford professors, "Why we are at war"; Usher, "Pan-Germanism"; Von Bernhadi, "Germany and the next war"; Von Bülow, "Imperial Germany." The program for the afternoon closed with a discussion of "The librarian and the trustee," by Miss Wilson, the librarian at Greeley, and Mrs. Carlson, president of the board at Eaton.

The evening session was made very delightful by an address by Mr. Pershing, of Denver, on "Fifteenth-century books and printing." The great activity in printing which began immediately after the invention of the printing press was emphasized, and the excellent quality of binding, print, and paper was illustrated by the books which Mr. Pershing exhibited from his own library. A trio of entertainers gave Lady Gregory's play, "The workhouse wards," which, with the musical numbers and the pleasant social hour which followed, will be long remembered by all present.

The program on Wednesday was a very helpful one to librarians. The following subjects were presented: "The wider use of the college library," "The library as a community

center," "The library from the patron's viewpoint," and "The high school library as it is and is not." Lively discussions followed each paper, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness was prevalent, especially when the meeting was thrown open to all for three-minute contributions. Members of half a dozen different libraries over the state gave helpful hints.

The sessions were attended by fifty or more, and there were two hundred at the evening entertainment. The following officers were elected for next year: President, Mr. Albert F. Carter, librarian of the State Teachers' College; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Duffield, librarian Loveland Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Helen Ingersoll, librarian Woodbury branch, Denver Public Library; council, Mr. C. Henry Smith and Miss Charlotte A. Baker.

FAITH FOSTER, *Secretary*

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Rhode Island Library Association met at the Providence Public Library on Monday, Dec. 7. The morning session was opened at 10 o'clock by Prof. Henry B. Gardner, president of the board of trustees. His address was supplemented by a few words of welcome from William E. Foster, the librarian. Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, of the Girl's High School Library, Brooklyn, was the first speaker. In her address on "The high school library," she called attention to the usefulness of such a library both as a help for the teachers and as a medium for interesting the pupils. She emphasized its essential factor—teaching children to use books—and suggested the enlargement of the resources of the library by starting a daily or weekly news bulletin of clippings gathered and selected by the students and by urging literary and other organizations to co-operate. Discussion of the high school library conditions in Rhode Island followed this paper. A committee of investigation was appointed.

The association voted to co-operate with the State Board of Education toward the enactment of a law giving pensions to librarians, and the matter was put into the hands of a regular committee for action. A movement to establish up-to-date libraries in the high schools of the state was also launched. A committee of three was appointed to co-operate with the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, investigate the subject of high school libraries, and make a report. President Harold T. Dougherty, Prof. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, and Miss Bertha H. Lyman were selected to act as the committee.

The Christmas exhibit of books, old and new *worth while* for children and for adults, was introduced by Mrs. M. E. S. Root, Miss E. S. Gardner, and Miss E. Garvin, all of the Providence Public Library. This exhibit was a most attractive and helpful one, and the members spent a considerable time at the close and opening of both sessions in examining it.

The afternoon session opened at 3 o'clock. Prof. Harry L. Koopman gave a talk on "The book beautiful." He said that the book may be considered a worthy art object of the second grade in the same general grade with tapestry, cameos, etc. It is the easiest of access of these objects, and of great variety. Prof. Koopman illustrated his talks with examples of books which in cover, paper, type, and appropriateness of design approached the ideal of the book beautiful. He made a plea for the deeper appreciation of beautiful books, and urged that everyone should possess as many as possible. Rev. Edward Holyoke spoke on James Russell Lowell, illustrating his talk with lantern slides.

In spite of a heavy rainstorm, there was a good attendance, more than 75 being present at each session.

EVA W. MAGOON.

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the Montana Library Association was held in Butte, Nov. 23-25, with an attendance of 22 members. Monday afternoon the librarians were received at the Butte Public Library. Mr. Roberts, president of the board, welcomed the association to Butte and to the library; Mrs. Homan, of Havre, responded in behalf of the visiting librarians, after which the president, Miss Buckhous, of the University of Montana Library, spoke of the association, its aim and what it could do to further the progress of library work throughout the state, dwelling especially on the aid which the library should give to all classes on the social questions of the day.

Mr. Davies, librarian of the Butte Public Library, who for years has studied the subject of Montana literature, gave a very able paper on that subject which should inspire more effort along the line of local history.

At four o'clock the meeting adjourned to the rooms in the court house occupied by the children's department, where an informal reception was held by the members of the staff of the Butte Public Library. In the evening a joint session was held with the Montana Teachers' Association, after which, at the Silver Bow Club, the Parents' and Teachers' Association tendered a reception to members of both associations.

The session Tuesday morning was entirely given over to the discussion of the ways in which the public library may help the teacher. Miss Binzel, assistant superintendent of the Missoula public schools, gave a very inspiring talk, showing what had been done in Missoula along that line, the whole discussion bringing out the fact that it is the co-operation between the librarian and the teachers which makes for successful work.

At the afternoon meeting, the observance of the minor holidays and the advisability of closing the library on them, was presented by Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Anacanda. In the absence of Miss Richie, of Kalispell, her paper on "Library publicity" was read by Miss McCord, of Bozeman, the discussion centering around the two questions of the value of the bulletin for special days and of such exhibits as the one at Christmas. Miss Fernald, of Great Falls, opened the discussion on library book-binding, advocating binding for even the smallest libraries and giving her experience with books bound from the sheets as done by several of the eastern binders. Miss Collins, of Billings, spoke of recent books for children, classifying them into various groups, and stating that the problem which most demanded attention at the present time is the mediocre book, its enormous and ever-increasing volume.

The annual banquet was held Tuesday evening at the Leggat Hotel, the mayor of the city and the members of the Butte library board and their wives being present to greet the librarians.

The last session was very full. Prof. Coffman, of the university, read Tagore's "Post office," prefacing his reading with an account of Tagore's life and speaking of him as the "interpreter of the Eastern to the Western world and of the West to the Eastern world."

Miss Fernald, of the Great Falls Library, spoke of the work the library was doing to reinforce the public schools, dwelling upon the branch libraries placed in each of the schools in the outlying districts and administered through the library, and the short course in the use of the library which is given to the incoming freshman class each fall.

Extension work and the assistance of persons living in the country was next discussed, Miss Gertrude Buckhous telling of what the university was asked to do. She reported many calls and the sending of package libraries and all material which could be spared. Miss Dickerson told of the calls upon the State Historical Society and of its inability to cope with the situation, having few books which are suitable to loan. Miss Haley, of

Helena, spoke of what Helena is trying to do in helping supply small libraries and in giving information to those who wish to start a library, all of which led to the realization of our great need of a state association and a regular secretary for such work.

Miss Buckhous, chairman of the legislative committee, gave an outline of the proposed bill for county libraries and for an association. Each librarian was urged to do all in her power to put it before the legislators and make her community see the necessity of such a law.

Upon the recommendation of the nominations committee, the following officers were elected: President, Louise M. Fernald, of Great Falls; vice-president, Elizabeth McCord, of Bozeman; secretary, Agnes Dickerson, of Helena; treasurer, Clara Maine, of Lewistown.

LOUISE M. FERNALD, *Secretary*.

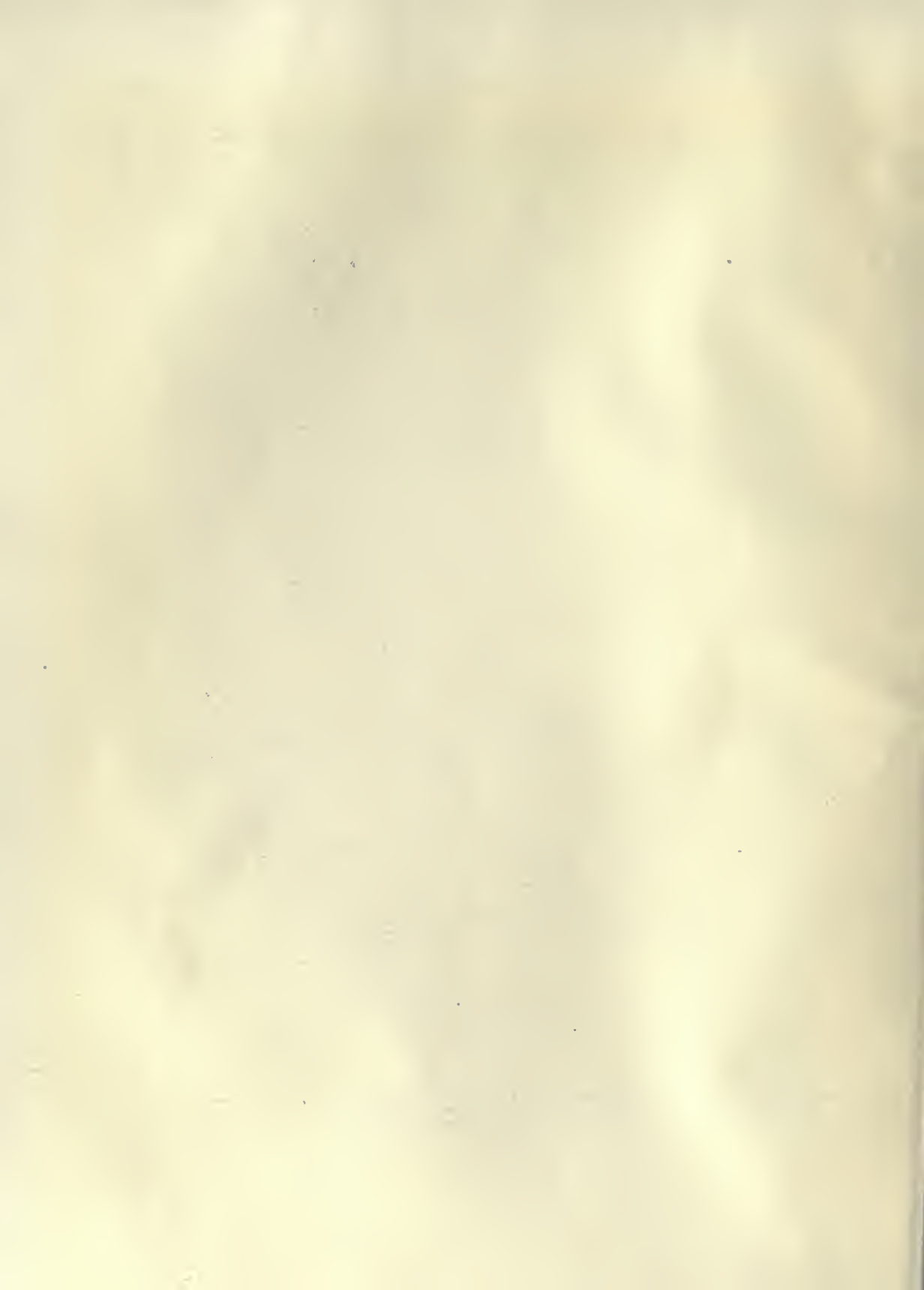
MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association held its fifteenth annual meeting in Sedalia, Nov. 18-20, 1914. On account of the illness of Miss Florence Whittier, president, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, first vice-president, presided. The themes were "Extension work" and "Publicity." The opening session was called to order Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 4 p. m. Hon. Charles E. Yeater, a member of the Library Board and the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, welcomed the visiting librarians to Sedalia. The response to this hospitable welcome was made by Jesse Cunningham, librarian of the State School of Mines.

The chief address of the opening session was delivered by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick on "Three kinds of librarians." Among the points touched on by Dr. Bostwick were the personal element in present-day economics, the necessity of training for librarianship and of being acquainted with librarian's tools and conditions in the community. "The librarian of day-before-yesterday," he said, "discouraged certain elements of society from patronizing the library. I have known libraries where the books were too good. Certain classes in the community were not intellectually up to them. The librarian of yesterday was not so bad in that he or she was just one step from being up to date. It was an easy life he led. It was a passive willingness to serve those who came to the library, but no effort to get them to come. The librarian of to-day is not passive. He walks through his library. He walks through his town. He knows the books in one and the dwellers in the other, and he knows both in their relationship to one another, actual and possible."



THE RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, PUBLIC LIBRARY



The evening was most appropriately given over to a literary and musical program confined to Kipling and his India, and conducted by Mrs. W. D. Steele and Mr. I. N. Farris, of Sedalia. The evening closed with a reception by the board of directors of the Public Library.

Thursday morning, Nov. 19, was taken up by the regular business session, papers and discussion on "The library and the club," and a book symposium.

The suggestion to hold district meetings, made by Mr. Rush at the 1913 meeting, resulted in one meeting being held at St. Joseph. Twenty librarians from northwest Missouri were in attendance and discussed actual problems before the librarians of the district. Following the suggestion that district meetings be encouraged, a committee, composed of Miss Wales, Miss McLachlan, and Miss Reichert, was appointed to look after such meetings.

Miss Jessie Blair, of the Public Library Board, read a paper, "The library and the club," and Mrs. W. D. Steele opened and enlivened the discussion of the subject. The book symposium completed the morning's program. Miss N. C. McLachlan discussed books for the housekeeper; C. E. Rush, books for the wage-earner; Purd B. Wright, books for business men; and Paul Blackwelder, books on the war.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Bostwick gave one of his characteristically interesting papers on "The art of re-reading." State Superintendent of Schools W. P. Evans spoke on "The library and the school." Superintendent Evans gave a review of the growth of school libraries in Missouri, and advocated state aid for libraries. Miss Margaret Curran gave a most suggestive paper on "What shall I read next." The discussion was led by Miss Lillian Sutherland, of Kansas City.

Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Prof. F. M. Tisdell, of the University of Missouri, entertained the association and guests with an illustrated address, "Literary associations of the English lakes." Prof. Tisdell brought vividly before his audience the England of Coleridge, Keats, and Southey, with particular mention of the life and surroundings of Wordsworth.

The final business session was held Friday morning. The report of the treasurer showed a surplus of \$83.09. The disposition of this surplus was referred to the incoming executive board, with directions to investigate ways and means for the publication of a new edition of the handbook. A motion was carried to have a committee appointed to frame and urge the passage of a bill in the next legislature, requiring the state printer to turn over to the Missouri Library Commission fifty copies of such

documents as are intended for distribution by the state, the same to be distributed by the commission to the various libraries of the state.

Resolutions of thanks to the Sedalia Public Library and to the speakers and all who contributed to the success of the meeting were adopted, and a message of regret and flowers were sent to Miss Florence Whittier, president of the association, now ill in a sanitarium at Pasadena, California.

The business session gave way to the round-table on extension work and publicity, led by Miss Elizabeth B. Wales. Miss Nellie M. De Laughter, of St. Louis, and Mrs. W. D. Steele participated in the discussion.

The following officers were elected: President, Jesse Cunningham; first vice-president, Frances Fordice; second vice-president, N. C. McLachlan; secretary, Mary E. Baker; treasurer, Alice Gladden.

J. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Marshalltown, Oct. 20-22. All the business meetings were held in the auditorium of the Public Library. The registered attendance of trustees was the largest in the history of the association, 32 being present, while 97 librarians and 14 visitors made a total of 143.

Addresses of welcome from the mayor and the library board opened the first meeting Tuesday afternoon. Miss Lillian Arnold, in the annual address of the president, spoke of the growth of library work during the past twenty-five years and emphasized the dominant idea of librarians—that of extension.

"The widening field and the open book" was the subject of the principal address of the afternoon by Miss Alice Tyler, of Western Reserve University. Miss Tyler calls the library the great opportunity of to-day, and spoke of its share in forming the ideal men and women of the future. Libraries should be social centers of communities and at the front of every movement for civil and social improvement.

Mrs. A. J. Barclay reported for the legislative committee at the Wednesday morning session. She gave a résumé of the laws which had been made or amended to affect libraries during the year. Among them, an amendment providing for extension work by the Library Commission; an amendment raising the limit of taxes to be levied; a section stating that the number of trustees of a commission-governed city shall be five; and an act permitting school corporations the power

to contract with library boards for library privileges.

Round tables for children's librarians, assistants, and trustees, at which many pertinent ideas were introduced and discussed, filled the rest of the morning session and part of the afternoon. Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, gave the report of the commission for the year. There are only seven towns in the state with a population of 2000 or more that do not have free public libraries. There are now 115 free libraries and 60 association and subscription libraries. Two new libraries were dedicated during the year. Miss Robinson believes library extension problems to be of two kinds—the establishment of new libraries, and the intensive extension through the widening of privileges from local centers.

"Industrial education and what the library can do to help," was the subject of a stimulating and inspiring talk by Prof. G. K. Smith, head of the Extension Department of the School of Engineering, Iowa State College. He believes that a separate room should be set aside in a library for the use of tradesmen, and that more technical books should be purchased. He urged a closer acquaintance between librarians and tradesmen, suggested picture exhibitions of mechanical inventions as an inducement to the men who do not use the library, spoke of the rapidly developing ideas on vocational education, and gave many practical and helpful suggestions for assisting students as well as tradesmen.

Dr. Clarke of Waterloo spoke strongly of the influence of the library on the peace movement, urging that librarians assist in giving peace programs, aid in eliminating the making of military toys, and banish the war stories from the shelves.

A symposium on rural extension closed the program for the afternoon. Under this, extension through school corporations, at school stations, and by direct loan, were explained by librarians who had tried these methods. That the subject of extension is a predominant one was apparent by the continual references made in the various papers and talks.

Thursday morning, Mrs. Horace Townner gave a talk on "Study club outlines," urging a systematic and organized system in the courses of study planned, rather than the hit-or-miss method used by most clubs. Miss May Massee followed with a spirited description of the work and ambition of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, saying that the desire of the *Booklist* was to spread a library spirit over the country. She insisted that it had a person-

ality, but warned librarians that it was to be used judiciously and with a thorough knowledge of the needs of one's own community. She gave an interesting account of the work of the staff of four in the office, and the 400 scattered over the U. S., and suggested methods of utilizing the notes outside of the librarian's office. A splendid paper on "Modern poetry" by Miss Ione Armstrong and a short talk on "Historical collections in small libraries" by Curator E. R. Harlan of the State Historical Society, closed the sessions.

The resolutions committee expressed its approval of the effort to make possible the free carriage of books on rural routes as embodied in the bill before Congress, presented by Congressman Green of Iowa, and urged and indorsed all efforts of the executive board for world peace.

Tuesday evening the association members were the guests of the Twentieth Century Club at a reception and dramatic reading. Miss Cora Mel Patton, of Chicago, read Galsworthy's "Pigeon." Tuesday evening the Marshalltown Commercial Club entertained at its opening lecture, with Alton Packard, cartoonist, as the attraction. Thursday afternoon, an automobile ride about the city, a courtesy of the commercial Club, was followed by a tea in the library given by the library board of Marshalltown.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Mr. L. L. Dickerson, librarian Grinnell College Library; first vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Corey, trustee, Spencer; second vice-president, Miss Charlotte Goetzman, state organizer; secretary, Miss Anna Maude Kimberley, librarian, Marshalltown; treasurer, Miss Mary Brainard, assistant Waterloo Library; registrar, Miss Anna Tarr, librarian, Clinton.

ANNA MAUDE KIMBERLEY.

NEW MEXICO STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARIANS' SECTION

The second annual meeting of the Librarians' Section of the New Mexico State Teachers' Association was held in the assembly room of the High School at Albuquerque, N. M., Wednesday, Nov. 25. Miss Della Sisler, librarian of the University of New Mexico, presided. An effort had been made to secure a large attendance of teachers at this meeting, for the section had announced a program of interest to all, with Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, as chief speaker.

The following program was rendered: "School libraries in Spanish-American communities were described by O. C. Zingg, of El Rito, who showed the necessity of having

books on Spanish folklore and easy Spanish literature in the schools of those districts. In discussing "Plans for establishing libraries in public schools," L. C. Mersfelder, of Clovis, advocated the rousing of a feeling of personal ownership in the children for a library. Brief discussion followed by Miss Stearns, who suggested that New Mexico follow the example of Wisconsin in providing the mandatory law—appropriating at least ten cents for every child of school age, the money to be used for school libraries. "How the public library may co-operate with the schools" was presented by Miss Myrtle M. Cole, of Raton. Miss Cole spoke from the viewpoint of the librarian who secured definite results from giving talks in the schools and by furnishing graded lists to the teachers.

The subject of needed legislation for library extension was brought up by State Superintendent A. White, who asked for a discussion of the question of books as germ carriers. Miss Stearns answered that a record of the Wisconsin traveling libraries shows that in eighteen years not one assistant has had a contagious disease, not even a skin infection, although the books are handled, cleaned, and gone over page by page by these assistants each time a box is returned and before it is sent to another community.

Mrs. R. F. Asplund, of Santa Fé, spoke on "Legislation for library extension in New Mexico." She gave a brief history of the attempts that have been made to secure library extension, and plans for work along this line.

The program closed with Miss Stearns' address on "The modern library movement." Miss Stearns dwelt on a plan of mandatory laws for each community to provide school libraries, such books as purchased to be selected from lists furnished by the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. She advised each community to run a "movie" of its own for educational purposes. At the last she gave two slogans for the new library movement: "The right book to the right person at the right time," and "The value of a book is in its use."

The following officers for 1915 were elected: Miss Myrtle M. Cole, librarian at Raton, chairman; Miss Pauline Madden, librarian at Albuquerque, secretary; Mrs. J. S. Hofer, of Tucumcari, Mrs. C. A. Redic, of Cloudcroft, and Miss Della Sisler, of Albuquerque, members of the educational council.

A motion was carried to the effect that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman, she herself to act as ex-officio member, for the purpose of working with the committee from the women's clubs in an attempt to secure library legislation.

PAULINE MADDEN.

WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIANS

On Oct. 22, 1914, the Federation of Women's Clubs of West Virginia held its annual meeting in Parkersburg. Several weeks before this meeting Miss S. Scollay Page, the state federation chairman of literature and library extension, sent invitations to all the librarians in the state, asking them to attend the meeting and help in forming a state association of librarians. Outside the school libraries, and the University Library at Morgantown, there are only twelve towns in the state that have public libraries. A fair proportion of the librarians were able to accept the invitation.

Miss S. Scollay Page of Clarksburg was elected president of the newly organized association, and Miss Lewis Harvey, librarian of the Huntington Public Library, was made its secretary. Very little was done except to effect organization, but an effort will be made to induce the state legislature to establish a state library commission.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association will be held in the city of Montgomery on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 24, 25 and 26. The sessions will be devoted largely to librarians' problems. The principal feature of the meeting will be the presence of Dr. Henry E. Legler, librarian, Chicago Public Library, who will deliver the annual address.

THOMAS W. OWEN.

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

On Friday, Oct. 23, the Library Club met at the Reynolds Library. The program of the institute meeting, held in May, with a list of the towns and libraries represented and the names of the representatives attending, was read. A tabulation of this list shows a total of 13 towns, with 25 libraries, represented by 51 people.

The president read an article comparing the Washington and Kaaterskill meetings of the A. L. A. On all the counts noted, it appeared that more of profit and enjoyment was found at the Kaaterskill conference than at Washington.

The program for the evening consisted of five-minute reports of the A. L. A. at Washington and the N. Y. L. A. at Ithaca. Miss Mosher, Miss Adams, Miss Love, and Mr. Yust spoke concerning the Washington meetings. The Ithaca meetings at Cornell University were described by Miss McCartney, Miss Avery, Miss Furst, Miss Zachert, and Miss Marquand.

The November meeting was held at the library of the East High School.

The periodicals committee reported that it has received the lists of the Reynolds Library, St. Bernard's Seminary Library, the Law Library and the East and West High School libraries. The Mechanics Institute, the University and the Theological Seminary reported that their lists would be ready soon.

The report of the nominating committee was given by Miss Zachert, who presented the following names for officers for the coming year: President, Mr. Yust; vice-president, Mr. Ewell; secretary-treasurer, Miss Marquand. The report of the nominating committee was accepted and the officers were declared elected.

The president urged the members to make a special effort to attend the meetings of the club. The question of the most convenient night for the meeting came up for discussion. An informal ballot proved that there was no night more convenient than Friday. At the next meeting, the executive committee expects to announce the time, place, and subject of the meetings for the rest of the season.

Following the business session, Mr. Thomas J. Swinburne spoke on "The making of a book from writing to binding." It was suggested that the various examples shown by Mr. Swinburne of the different stages in this process should be used as an exhibit on the making of a book. In the discussion which followed Mr. Swinburne's talk, several topics were suggested for future meetings of the club. Among these was mentioned a meeting at a bindery, with a talk on binding and examples of the work; a talk on the manufacture of paper by Joseph Alling, and a visit to the Niagara paper mill at Lockport.

ETHEL F. SAYRE, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The first meetings of the fall of the Chicago Library Club have been very successful, being largely attended and much appreciated. At the opening meeting, Oct. 8, reports were given from the Washington conference by Dr. A. H. Shearer and Miss Lora A. Rich, and observations on European journeys by Miss Helene L. Dickey, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, and Miss Cora E. Hinkins. The program had been arranged in July, so that the reports of the travellers were a little different from what had been expected, and were enjoyed perhaps the more.

The November meeting, Nov. 12, was addressed by Mr. W. N. C. Carlton of the Newberry Library, and Mr. C. B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library, on the subject of "The librarian's reading." Both speakers

divided the kinds of reading into three classes, and while mentioning the professional and study reading, emphasized the cultural. Mr. Carlton on the practical side outlined the best use of one's time, and Mr. Roden offered suggestions of certain classes of books.

Thirty-one new members have been added this fall. The social committee has inaugurated the plan of arranging for dinners for members wishing to come before the meeting. Fifty were present at the November dinner.

The December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held December 10 in the Directors' room of the Chicago Public Library. The subject of the evening was "Recent books of interest," and was discussed by five speakers on a variety of subjects. Miss Faith E. Smith, of the Chicago Public Library, on "Letters of a woman homesteader"; Mr. E. D. Tweedell, of the John Crerar Library, on Ross's "The old world in the new"; Miss Thain of the Oak Park Public Library, on Barrie's "Half hours"; Miss Margaret Furness of the John Crerar Library, on "Prisons and prisoners" by Constance Lytton and Jane Wharton, spinster; and Mr. G. B. Utley, of the A. L. A., on Mrs. R. L. Stevenson's "Cruise of the 'Janet Nichol'" gave illuminating notes in brief compass which served to indicate for those of all tastes, how some of the suggestions on the "Librarians' reading" discussed at the November meeting, could be carried out. Miss Massee of the *Booklist* gave some trenchant remarks and exhortation as to that publication.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held in the Lowry Tea Rooms, Saint Paul, Oct. 22.

Although the meeting was arranged at short notice by Miss Arabel Martin, the vice-president, over sixty members attended to hear Mr. Jesse B. Davis, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who had come to Saint Paul to speak before the M. E. A. He gave a short address on "Vocational training," and spoke very appreciatively of the way in which librarians had helped him in this work in Grand Rapids.

Mr. James T. Gerould, of the State University Library, described at some length his experiences on a bookbuying trip in England and France last summer. He gave a good idea of the bookshops and bookbuying conditions there, and explained the methods he had used in selecting books on a large scale to stock a new university library in the Canadian northwest.

At a brief business meeting, the following officers were elected: Dr. W. Dawson John-

ston, of the Saint Paul Public Library, president; Helen J. Stearns, of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, vice-president; Raymond L. Walkley, of the Minneapolis Public Library, secretary; Winifred Gregory, of the University of Minnesota, treasurer.

R. L. WALKLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., spoke to the school, Nov. 7, on the history and work of the association. On Dec. 1, Mr. Henry E. Legler gave two illustrated talks on "Bookmaking as a fine art," and "The work of the Chicago Public Library."

Several students from both classes assisted in the preparation of the school library exhibit in the Albany High School, in connection with the meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, Nov. 23-25. The members of Mr. Watson's class in library extension are getting practical field experience in connection with the reorganization of the Cohoes City Library. Two others are giving voluntary service in story telling at the South End Settlement of Albany, while still another is volunteer reorganizer of the library of St. Peter's Academy of Troy.

H. Hvenegaard Lassen, 1912-13, is serving in the Danish reserves, which are mobilized around Copenhagen. As part of his duties, he is assisting the national committee who are establishing reading rooms and traveling libraries for the soldiers who are quartered in villages and farms around Copenhagen.

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

Examination of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, the *Bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission*, and the *Proceedings of the A. L. A. Conference* show 48 leading articles by former students touching some phase of library work.

In general literature the school is represented by several whose names appeared regularly for several years in the annual summary of publications. Edna Adelaide Brown (1898) has a third juvenile, "When Max came" (Lothrop); Asa Don Dickinson (1904) is editor of two books just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., "The Kaiser" and "Europe at war"; Katharine B. Judson (1908) has added to her series of "Myths and legends" another title, "Myths and legends of the Mississippi Valley" (McClurg); Frances J. Olcott's (1896) "Good stories for great holidays" (Houghton)

should be noted here; and Edmund Lester Pearson (1904) has written "The secret book" (Macmillan).

Other publications are Corinne Bacon's (1903) pamphlets, "Books for Christmas for the children" and a revised edition of her "What makes a novel immoral?" both published by the H. W. Wilson Co.; Florence R. Curtis (1896), "Collection of social survey material" (reprinted from the *Institution Quarterly*, June 30, 1914); Jennie D. Fellows (1897), "Cataloging rules" (issued as *Library School Bulletin* 36); A. G. S. Josephson (1895), "Efficiency and bibliographical research" (reprinted from the papers of the Bibliographical Society of America); John Boynton Kaiser (1910), "Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries" (Boston Book Co.); John G. Moulton (1894), bibliography to Mary E. Hall's "Vocational guidance" (reprinted from *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*, Jan., 1914); Isadore G. Mudge (1900), supplement to Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books," 1911-13 (A. L. A.); Carrie E. Scott (1907), "Popular books for boys and girls," rev. edition (Wilson); Raymond L. Walkley (1913), "Bibliography of the relation of secondary schools to higher education" (*Bulletin* 606 of the U. S. Bureau of Education); James I. Wyer, Jr. (1898), "Library planning" (reprinted from *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Oct., 1914); and "U. S. government documents in small libraries," fourth edition, revised (A. L. A.); and Malcolm G. Wyer (1903), "Bookplates in Iowa" (Torch Press). "Preprint" chapters of the "A. L. A. Manual of library economy" are: Isabel Ely Lord's (1897) "Free public library"; Carl P. P. Vitz's (1907) "Loan work"; and Frances J. Olcott's (1896) "Library work with children."

A rather large number of former students are engaged in editorial work. In book selection, Mary E. Eastwood (1903) is editing the New York State Library's "List of best books," so long conducted by Miss Martha T. Wheeler (1891), and the book selection department of the bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission is conducted by Elva L. Bascom (1901), former editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Mrs. Julia S. Harron (1905) is editor of the publications of the Cleveland Public Library, and Edmund Lester Pearson has a similar position with the New York Public Library. Mr. Pearson also has continued to conduct "The Librarian" columns of the Boston *Transcript*, and for a short time during 1914 edited a department, "Books and men" in the *Nation*. Among state library commission bulletins may be noted *New York Libraries*, edited by Asa Wynkoop (1905);

Indiana Library Occurrent, edited by Henry N. Sanborn (1913); and *Bulletin of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission*, conducted by Rebecca W. Wright (1905). Mention should also be made of the *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Library Club*, which, under the editorship of John G. Moulton, has become of more than local interest. Fremont Rider (1907) is managing editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *American Library Annual*, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and Corinne Bacon, Marion Knight (1900), former editor of the bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Mary E. Robbins (1892) are engaged in editorial and bibliographical work with the H. W. Wilson Co. James I. Wyer, Jr., is editor of the library section of the *American Year Book* (Appleton); Asa Don Dickinson is doing general editorial work with Doubleday, Page & Co., and Edmund M. Jenks (1903) is real estate editor of the *New York American*.

Many of the publications noted have been added to the alumni collection, while it is probable that others of interest have escaped the attention of the school.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Christmas party, which has become an institution during the last few years, was held Dec. 16. A box of raisins from California sent by Miss Clara Dills and Miss Katharine Ferris, both of the class of 1912, added much to the pleasure of the party.

To say that Seumas MacManus lectured here Nov. 19, is a very bald and prosaic statement, in view of the spell of witchery and magic he threw over his audience on that never-to-be-forgotten afternoon when he took us with him to Donegal.

The library lecturers this month have been Dr. Frank P. Hill, who talked to the class about the history and organization of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Mr. Henry E. Legler who responded to our request for something inspirational by a delightful paper on the "Building of library traditions."

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Nathalie A. Maurice, 1906, has taken a temporary position as cataloger in the Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Md.

Miss Mabel E. Balston, 1913, has gone to the Missionary Research Library in New York as cataloger.

Miss Helen V. Stelle, 1913, has been appointed reference librarian of the Public Library at Superior, Wis.

Miss Rosamond McIntosh, 1914, who has been since graduation first assistant in the public library at North Adams, Mass., has been made branch librarian in the New Haven Public Library system.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The senior students have listened to the following lectures since the last report:

School and college library course:

Prof. A. S. Root, "The library in the educational scheme," and "Training in bibliography in colleges." (Two lectures.)

Andrew Keogh, "College library administration." (Six lectures.)

Freeman F. Burr, "Literature of physics, of astronomy, of zoology, and of ornithology." (Four lectures.)

Visits were made in December to local college and university libraries.

Advanced reference and cataloging course:

Prof. A. S. Root, "Training in bibliography in colleges."

Catharine S. Tracey, "History of printing." (Six lectures.)

Freeman F. Burr, "Literature of physics, of astronomy, of zoology, and of ornithology."

Mr. Keogh's lectures were optional for this class, but were generally attended.

Administration course:

Annie C. Moore, "Selection of children's books." (Seven lectures.)

Children's librarians' course:

Annie C. Moore, "Selection of children's books." (Seven lectures.)

Mary W. Plummer, "Anthologies of poetry for children."

Visits were made to the juvenile departments of bookstores and to Christmas book exhibits in local libraries.

Junior lectures have been as follows:

"The circulation department of the N. Y. P. L.," by Benjamin Adams.

"The American Library Association," by George B. Utley.

"Prints" and "Illustrations," by Frank Weitenkamp.

"Possibilities of the high school library," by Mary E. Hall.

"The golden age of Russian literature," by Herman Rosenthal.

"Extension work of the Chicago Public Library," by Henry E. Legler.

"Spanish-American literature," by Dr. Blanca Z. de Baralt.

"The modern museum," by Henry W. Kent.

After the afternoon lectures by Messrs. Ut-

ley and Legler, Miss Hall and Mme. de Baralt, the students met the lecturers informally in the schoolroom.

The second alumni "at home" became a poetry-evening, Miss Sutliff reading several poems by request.

The faculty entertained the junior students on November 13 and 18 at the Port Arthur restaurant in Chinatown. The following appreciation from one of the men was a noteworthy result:

PORT ARTHUR

The dream of a chop-suey dinner
After Vachel Lindsay
(A long way after)

Fine big bunch in an oriental room,
Library scholars wise and able,
Laughed and squealed as they gathered round the table.
Gathered round the table,
Chattered and laughed to drive away the gloom,
Hard as they were able,
Boom, Boom, BOOM.
Gathered round the table wherever there was room,
Boomlay, boomlay, BOOMLAY, BOOM.
Cups in neat precision, what a dainty vision,
My oriental notions were in need of a revision.
Then I saw the waiter coming from the back,
Looking like the picture on a lacquered plaque,
Bringing in viands from a thousand miles,
Our Chinese mandarin wreathed in smiles.
Almond chicken and Chinese tea,
Tea and rice and chop-suey,
Water chestnuts and almond cakes,
Rice and more tea, goodness sakes!
Then to finish the jamboree,
Candied fruits and a cup of tea.
Hear the voices buzzing, hear the dishes rattle,
Rattle-rattle, rattle-rattle,
Bing!
Boomlay, boomlay, BOOMLAY, BOOM.
A roaring, epic, rag-time tune
Drifting from an alcove
Out across the room,
Noisily the orchestra
Played a well-known tune
With a boomlay, boomlay, BOOMLAY, BOOM.
But you must be careful
What you eat and do,
Or your almond chicken will hoo-doo you,
Rice and chop-suey will hoo-doo you,
Your Chinese dinner will hoo-doo you.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The last day of November was marked by the visit of Mr. Legler, who gave the students an insight into the "Library extension work of the Chicago Public Library." The school was glad to welcome a number of librarians from the libraries of Greater Boston who attended the lecture.

In the library economy course, December and January are given to binding, printing, proofreading, and editing. Visits in connection with this work have been made, so far, to the Riverside Press and to Farquhar's bindery.

The Christmas recess began this year at noon, Dec. 22, and college reopens on Jan. 5. During the holidays, Miss Donnelly and Miss Ridlon attended the Library School Round Table in Chicago.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Although it seems early to speak of a summer school before Christmas, plans are well under way for the session of six weeks, from July 6 to August 14, 1915.

As usual, a general course will be given during the six weeks, but so divided that cataloging and classification will be given in one three-weeks period and reference in the other.

The course in children's work will be given during the first three weeks, and will this summer be under the charge of Miss Alice Higgins, B.S., Simmons, 1906, whose experience in this line has been gained in Worcester, Utica, and, most recently, as assistant to Miss Moore in the New York Public Library.

GRADUATES

Winnifred Chapman, 1913-14, is at present in charge of a new branch of the Lynn Public Library in one of the schools.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary Parry Farr, 1895, has been appointed organizer of the Maryland Public Library Commission, beginning work Jan. 1, 1915.

Margaret Forgeus, 1906, has been appointed to take charge of the library of Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.

Edith Fulton, 1905, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the South Philadelphia branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia.

Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter, 1914, goes to the Free Library of Philadelphia as assistant in the cataloging department.

Gladys E. Love, 1911, was appointed assistant cataloger in the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Cornelia E. Notz, 1904, is librarian of the Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Texas.

Ruby Patience Pegan, 1906, is studying in the University of Denver.

Evelyn Somerville, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

Helen R. Shoemaker, 1912, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the Oak Lane branch of the Philadelphia Free Library.

Elizabeth Wallace Steptoe, 1914, has been appointed cataloger of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia.

Isabel McClatchey Turner, 1908, went to the Allentown Public Library, Allentown, Pa., as librarian, Dec. 1, 1914.

Sara L. Young, 1906, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of Congress.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, lectured to the school on Nov. 9 on the American Library Association.

During the week of Nov. 30, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen gave ten lectures on literature and story telling. One lecture was held in the evening at the central library, and invitations to attend it were sent to the teachers and other social workers of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, gave two illustrated lectures on Dec. 7. The subjects were "Book-making as a fine art" and "A bundle of old chap books."

Miss Mary E. Robbins, representing the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training, was a visitor of the school, Dec. 11 and 12, to examine its curriculum and methods.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

A new scheme of electives went into effect this fall whereby any senior in the school may, with the approval of the faculty, omit courses in the Library School amounting to about one-third of the required hours, and in their stead register for approved advanced courses in other departments of the University. The purpose of these electives is to encourage the better preparation of some of our students for work in libraries which requires a more thorough knowledge of some one subject or group of subjects than is ordinarily obtained by majoring in that subject or group during a college course. The one student whose work has come under this new arrangement is fitting herself for work in history and political science; in her undergraduate course she majored in these subjects and the courses she has elected are advanced courses in these subjects.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, lectured before the school on the morning and afternoon of Thursday, October 29, her subject being "Western phases of library work" and "The library and the social survey." Miss Ethel Bond, instructor, gave a dinner Thursday evening to the women members of the faculty and Mrs. Windsor in honor of Miss Stearns.

Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library, gave two lectures to the school Friday, November 13. His morning address gave the new students an excellent introduction to their chosen profession; his afternoon address was an account of the work of the New York State Library and its building, illustrated.

Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, addressed the students December 1, on "The opportunities of the high school librarian."

Miss Mary E. Robbins, of White Plains, N. Y., the examiner of the professional training committee of the American Library Association, visited the school Friday and Saturday, December 4 and 5. During her stay she attended classes, held conferences with each instructor, attended a regular meeting of the school faculty, addressed the students, and saw a little of the University.

An appreciation of Miss Katharine L. Sharp, founder of the School, was read by Miss Simpson at the recent meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

ALUMNI NOTES

The alumni dinner held in Springfield Oct. 22, in connection with the annual meetings of the Illinois Library Association, was unusually successful. Thirty-one were present. Everyone was glad to observe several representatives of the Summer Session of the School. The School file of class photographs afforded much pleasure during the social half hour before the dinner. Miss Anna M. Price, president of the Alumni Association, presided and introduced the two speakers, Miss Ahern and Mr. Windsor.

Honor Plummer, B.L.S., 1912, is cataloging the library of the Medical Society of the city and county of Denver, Colo.

Eva L. Fitch, 1907-08, is an assistant in the Iowa State Library, Des Moines.

Mabel Jones, B.L.S., 1909, has been appointed temporary cataloger of the University of Illinois Library.

Harriet Pearson, 1912-13, is an assistant in the library of the North Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, N. D.

Miles O. Price, a junior, who underwent a surgical operation in the Burnham Hospital recently, will be able to return to his classes after the holidays.

Reviews

RICHARDSON, ERNEST CUSHING. The beginnings of libraries. Princeton Univ. Press, 1914. 176 p.

RICHARDSON, ERNEST CUSHING. Biblical libraries. Princeton Univ. Press, 1914. 252 p.

Our readers may remember that a paper on Egyptian libraries, read by Prof. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton, during Library Week at New York in 1911, resulted when

reprinted as a book in a literary duel in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* between author and critic, the critic being so good an authority on Egyptology as Prof. Max Müller, of the University of Pennsylvania. On Prof. Richardson's postulate that a library is a collection of records, a book being considered to mean a record of any kind, the archive repositories of Egypt were considered libraries and their priestly keepers the early librarians, a view from which Prof. Müller completely dissented. Happily the duel was not to the death, and Prof. Richardson has survived to print two volumes in a series of library histories, issued from the Princeton University Press, "The beginnings of libraries" and "Biblical libraries." Prof. Richardson goes perhaps a step further than in the earlier book in defining a library as a collection of books or records, kept for public or private use, without reference to size, number, or physical character or literary quality. As Alice's friend, "Humpty Dumpty," says in "Through the looking-glass," "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less. The question is, which is to be master, that's all." Prof. Richardson takes much this view of the word "library," taken literally, and he seems to mean to be taken literally. His use of the word would make the account books of ordinary business bookkeeping a library, and with so extreme a view the library profession is not likely to agree. It is, of course, difficult, in respect to so vague a word, to make an exact definition, but certainly that of Prof. Richardson seems wildly comprehensive.

In "The beginnings of libraries," expanded from an address before the New York Public Library School, Prof. Richardson gives rein to his imagination and applies his definition to imaginary collections of imaginary books, to which reference is made by early writers, with such grave and ponderous humor that several critics really took with seriousness its chapters on "Antediluvian libraries," "Libraries of the gods," "Animal and plant libraries," "Pre-adamite libraries," "Adamite and patriarchal libraries before the flood," etc., etc. His critics might say that he has been led thus far afield under the auto-intoxication of his own definition of the word "library." These chapters are amusing, if one takes them in the humorous spirit. As a matter of fact, Prof. Richardson's book is a conspectus of the various ways in which the human mind can record its operation—although we must confess that he has not confined himself in his imaginings to the human mind. The book can scarcely be used, however, as a textbook for library schools.

The second volume in the series, "Biblical libraries," a sketch of library history from 3400 B. C. to A. D. 150, is better entitled to be called history. The successive chapters deal with the Babylonian, Patriarchal and Egyptian periods and thereafter the periods of Biblical history, concluding with a chapter on the Bible as a library in itself, which indicates still another broad use of the word "library." The illustrations in this, as in the previous volume, are of interest as bringing together pictorial data on the subject of libraries, the latter containing several ground plans of early library buildings based on recent archaeological investigations. Prof. Richardson is really the explorer into library history rather than the historian, like Peary or Cook dashing into unknown regions and opening fields of controversy as well as of knowledge. His volumes, when the series is completed, will leave no field unmapped and will afford suggestive material for the later historian of libraries and their development, whether the word be used in a more exact or latitudinarian sense.

R. R. B.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS relating to architecture, construction and decoration, in the Public Library of the City of Boston. 2. ed. Boston Public Library. 535 p.

The second edition of the Catalogue of books relating to architecture and allied subjects has been issued from the Boston Public Library, dressed in its distinctive blue paper cover. Twenty years have elapsed since the first edition was published in 1894, during which period the library has been removed from the old building to the present one on Copley Square, followed by a continually increasing development of the fine arts department. The necessity for a new catalog became evident several years ago, and contributions from the Boston Society of Architects, and others, formed a nucleus for financing the undertaking.

The difficult work has been so well done by Miss Rollins and her assistants that the result seems, in general, proof against aught but favorable criticism.

The catalog is well indexed under two headings, one giving "Author" and another "Subject and places." The prefatory "Scheme of classification" segregates the books into a dozen or more groups, each with sub-headings. The division on "City planning," prepared by Mr. Bourne, requires fifty pages of space, or one-tenth of the entire catalog, and is an indication of the rapid growth of popular interest in city and town betterments.

If one resorts to a hypercritical plane, he

may take exception to a few minor points: Under "Scheme of classification," "Periods and styles," page vii, the term "classics" is used, without sub-headings, and reference to page 45 reveals, "Greek, Roman and Etruscan" (incidentally, a better chronological sequence would be preserved if Etruscan preceded Roman). It seems a misapplication of the word "classic" to apply it generically to everything cataloged as Greek, Etruscan, or Roman. There was a "classic" period of Greek and, to a less extent, of Roman art which can be considered as furnishing standards or models *par excellence*. Ruskin defines and uses the word properly, as "academic and authoritative," in which sense Egyptian, and even Gothic arts had their "classic" periods, while the later periods of Greek and Roman art were far from "classic."

Under "Architecture of countries," page 106, chronology has again been ignored or reversed; Babylonia (Chaldæa), Assyria and Persia would preserve the historic sequence, and, alphabetically, would place this section (if begun with either Babylonia or Chaldæa) ahead of "China and Japan," where it naturally belongs.

Some of the old-time folio works one looks for, in such a standard collection as this, are conspicuously absent, such as Wilkins' "Magna Græcia," 1807; Nicolini's "Arte Pompeiana," with its colored lithograph plates; Raphael Cattaneo's "Architecture in Italy from the VI to XI centuries," translated into French by Le Monnier, with its complete reference index and categorical list of monuments; Servoux D'Agincourt's "History of art by its monuments from the IV to XVI centuries," with its finely engraved plates; an English translation by Owen Jones was published by Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans in 1847. The original work has an esoteric quality, which makes the student feel that the inspiring plates offer their beauties uniquely to him.

One does not find indexed the "Archives de la Commission des Monuments Historiques," Paris, 1850-72, which is too good to be hidden if in the library; nor the Italian work by San Micheli, "Le fabbriche civili, ecclesiastiche e militari," 1832.

Ireland's list might well be enriched by the two volumes of "Notes on Irish architecture," by the Earl of Dunraven, the father of our quondam racing friend.

As for Catherwood's "Views of ancient monuments in Central America," it may be, the old folio lithographic plates were "black-balled" from the shelves, for their lack of that scientific accuracy which modern archæology demands. It would seem, however, as though

Paleologue's "L'Art chinois" might have been welcomed alongside of Muensterberg, whose "Chinesische Kunst Geschichte" is cataloged.

Finally, since the preface refers to expanding along archæological lines, one regrets that Arcisse de Caumont is not represented by his "Abécédaire, ou Rudiment d'archéologie." De Caumont is known as the founder of the Société Française d'Archéologie, and is credited with originating the French word, *roman*, to designate Romanesque art as differentiated from *romain* (imperial Roman).

It is quite possible that some of the above works are excluded from this special catalog because of their inclusion in the main library collection, and it is also possible that some may be included here and did not discover themselves to the writer as he glanced through this generally comprehensive and well-organized catalog, which might well serve other libraries as an exemplar. EDWARD L. TILTON.

Librarians

IN the published *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Historical Society covering the period from January 28, 1913-October 28, 1913, the section devoted to necrology of members contains, among others, obituary sketches of Clarence Walter Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library since 1904, and of William Hopkins Tillinghast, who was connected with the Harvard College Library from 1882 up to the end of his life.

BOSTWICK, Dr. Arthur E., librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, has been chosen president of the St. Louis Society of the Archæological Institute of America.

BROOMEWELL, Elyn C., N. Y. State Library School 1913-14, has resigned her position as assistant in the Lewis Institute branch of the Chicago Public Library to become an assistant in the library of the University of Chicago.

CASWELL, Mary H., for seven years the librarian of the Waterville (Me.) Public Library, has resigned.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M. We are authorized to correct the statement, quoted in the December JOURNAL from a Dallas, Texas, newspaper, that Miss Clatworthy has been secured by the Public Library of that city as reference librarian, and to state that she is for the present residing at 1333 Pennsylvania St., Denver, Colo.

COE, Mrs. Frances Rathbone, Pratt, 1903, who has been head cataloger at the Somerville Public Library, is to have charge of the re-cata-

logging of the entire collection of the Massachusetts State Library.

COOPER, Agnes B., Illinois 1910-11, has been made acting head of the cataloging department of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, in place of Miss Eleanor E. Hawkins, resigned.

COOPER, Alexander S., of Harrisburg, Pa., has been appointed assistant senate librarian to succeed E. M. Groff, deceased.

CRAIN, Lucy B., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, and has been given charge of the staff personnel and of circulation, including supervision of work with children and with schools, in the central building.

DEXTER, Lydia A., N. Y. State Library School, 1891, has completed her work in the University of Illinois Library, and is at her home at 2920 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

ESTEY, Helen Grace, who has served for the past nine years as librarian at the Leominster (Mass.) Public Library, has taken a position in the State House, Boston, as a clerk for the Massachusetts Library Commission. The position was a civil service appointment for which Miss Estey took examinations about a year ago.

FARGO, Mattie, B.L.S., Ill., 1907, has been appointed assistant in the Los Angeles County Free Library.

FROST, Elizabeth R., N. Y. State Library School, 1903-04, has resigned her position as reference librarian at the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., to be with her parents in Dover, N. H. Miss Frost has been on the staff of the Bronson Library since October, 1910.

HAINES, Mabel Rainsford, has resigned as field worker for the Women's Political Union of New Jersey to accept a contract to supervise the cataloging of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the Virginia State Library, as chief of the cataloging staff of the library bureau. Miss Haines will be in Richmond for several months, when she will return to New York City.

HAZELTINE, Alice I., of Buffalo, N. Y., has succeeded Miss Effie L. Power as supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library. Miss Hazeltine was chief children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh from 1906 to 1909, librarian of Hazelwood branch until 1911, and first assistant in the children's department until 1913. A year ago she became supervisor of the children's branches in the Buffalo Public Library.

HIRSHBERG, Herbert S., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1907, began his duties as librarian of the Toledo, O., Public Library Dec. 1, where he succeeds Willis F. Sewall. Since November, 1908, Mr. Hirshberg has been in charge of the reference department of the Cleveland Public Library.

IDESON, Julia, who has been abroad on a year's leave of absence, returned to her position as head of the Houston (Tex.) Public Library, Nov. 1.

JENNINGS, Anna V., B.L.S., Ill., 1903, librarian of the State Normal School, Kearney, Nebraska, has been given leave of absence on account of ill health, and Miss Marjorie Ethel Langdon, B.L.S., 1912, assistant librarian, has been made acting librarian.

McCORMICK, Ada M., Pratt 1912, has resigned the headship of the technical and municipal department of the library at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, to assume the position of municipal reference librarian in the Cleveland Public Library.

MOONEY, James M., for more than fifteen years librarian of the Catholic Club of New York City, died Dec. 2 in Brooklyn. Mr. Mooney was a member of the Parish of St. Francis Xavier and a charter member of the Xavier Alumni Sodality. Though 75 years old at the time of his death, he was active until a short time ago and attended to his duties as librarian.

RATHBONE, Georgia W., Pratt 1906, formerly first assistant in the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Young Women's Christian Association Library in Brooklyn, beginning work January first.

SACHS, Inez, B.L.S. Ill. 1900, has resigned her position in the State College, Pullman, Washington, to become cataloger in the University of California Library.

SAUNDERS, Harriet Holderman, B.L.S. Ill. 1904, has been appointed temporarily head cataloger in the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

TODD, Cora, who has had charge of the children's department of the Rosenberg Library in Galveston during the last two years, has resigned to accept a position with the Detroit Public Library.

WHIPPLE, Nellie M., has been made assistant librarian in charge of the West Somerville branch of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Bangor. Under the terms of the will of Dr. George S. Lynde of New York, a former Bangor man, the Bangor Public Library is a beneficiary to the extent of \$5,000.

Kenduskeag. Services of dedication of the Case Memorial library building were recently held in the Union Meeting house. The library building is well finished and equipped for library purposes, and is the gift outright to the town of Mrs. Nellie A. Rust, daughter of the late Captain Isaac Case and Mrs. Pamela Case, given as a memorial to the Case family. Mrs. Rust's grandfather, Dr. Case, was for many years resident physician in Kenduskeag.

Skowhegan. A historical room is to be established in the basement of the Public Library. It is estimated it will take about \$250 to renovate it for the purpose. This room when completed will contain many books, pictures or other objects which speak of the former life of Skowhegan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester. The Carpenter Memorial Library which was dedicated Nov. 24, was opened to the public Dec. 7, when Miss F. Mabel Winchell, the librarian, and her corps of assistants conducted parties through the building. Over 5,000 people were thus shown the interior. The library cost approximately \$350,000, and has a capacity of 225,000 volumes.

Manchester. John Hosley, who was a mayor of Manchester a number of times, the last 24 years ago, and who died while serving in that office, left in his will a provision that the sum of \$5,000 should be paid to the Manchester Public Library, the interest to be used for the purchase of non-sectarian books of such a nature as the trustees of the institution might determine. It was provided that his daughter should have the use of the money during her lifetime. Within a short time this estate will be settled and the money turned over to the library.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. The late Mrs. Mary A. Munson of Springfield, formerly of South Amherst, has left a legacy of \$30,000 for a public library here. The Amherst Library Association was organized in 1873, and a library was opened

to the public in 1874, with 1417 volumes. In 1890 the library was moved into its present quarters in the Town Hall. The president of the association is W. I. Fletcher, for many years librarian of Amherst College, and Miss Mary Robinson is librarian. The number of volumes cataloged is 13,000. Last year the circulation was 24,796 volumes.

Boston. The purchase of the chapel of the Congregational church in the Faneuil district of Brighton for a branch library has been authorized by Mayor Curley, the price being set at \$7,000. This chapel has been in use as a branch library at an annual rental of \$700 and its purchase was recommended by the library trustees.

Boston. Libraries will be established in all new school buildings, to serve the purpose of branch libraries in their respective districts, according to a statement made by Mayor Curley in a recent interview. He believes that the presence of the libraries in the school will induce greater reading on the part of the children, while the expense of maintenance and construction of the branch library building would be averted and many thousands of dollars saved to the city.

Brockton. The Hebrew and Jewish residents of this city have circulated a petition asking the Public Library trustees to install Hebrew and Jewish books in the library. The trustees have sent the committee a favorable answer to the petition and have invited them to choose about 250 books from a catalog list.

Gloucester. Extensive changes are now being made in the Sawyer Free Library building, and when completed in April, much needed room will have been gained and the usefulness of the library to the public will be greatly increased. A new fireproof stack room on the northern end of the building has already been completed. The present "borrowers" room and the "non-fiction" room on the westerly side of the building on the first floor will be changed into one large room, to be called the "general delivery" room, with open shelves. On the second floor society rooms will be thrown together in one large room for the use of the children.

Hopedale. The Bancroft Memorial Library has received official notice of two bequests made by Mrs. Lura Bancroft Day, the youngest

daughter of Joseph B. Bancroft, who gave the library building as a memorial to his wife. The "Bancroft-Day Fund" is \$5,000, the other the "Joseph B. and Sylvia W. Bancroft Fund," given in memory of Mrs. Day's parents, is \$20,000. In both cases the income is to be expended for the benefit of the library in such way and manner and for such purposes as the trustees shall determine.

Rutland. The formal opening of the library of the Rutland private sanatorium association took place Nov. 18. The library is in charge of Miss Helen Taylor and will be open daily from 10 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. and from 3:30 until 5:30 p. m. There are 700 volumes on the shelves. The library and rooms are for the free use of any patient in the private sanatoria in Rutland and for any tubercular patients residing in Rutland. The building is near the postoffice. It is heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. On the lower floor are a reception hall and music room, and on the second floor the library and reading room. The association was organized a year ago. Plans have been prepared for an amusement hall and work building which is to be erected on a lot on Maple avenue, about a quarter of a mile from the library. The gift of the 700 books and a piano made it necessary to secure the present quarters which will be used until the new building is erected. The association hopes to begin work on the new building in the spring.

Shelburne. The will of Darwin Barnard, who was for a time a teacher in Greenfield and who died recently in Boston, makes a bequest of \$1,000 to the Free Public Library here, the money to be paid after the death of his brother, Franklin Barnard.

Warwick. The town has a library of over 6,000 books kept in a room in the town hall. A will, drawn more than thirty years ago, now makes available the sum of \$5,000 "to purchase books," and the question has been raised by some of the citizens whether this sum cannot be diverted from this purpose and used for the erection of a suitable building.

CONNECTICUT

Columbia. The Saxton B. Little Free Library Association has recently received a legacy of \$500 from the late Eben Page, of Boston, to be known as the Josephine Woodward Page Fund, the income to be spent annually in the purchase of books. Mrs. Page was a native of Columbia.

Hartford. With the presentation of some 400 musical works from the library of Nathan H. Allen, former organist at Center Church, the musical collection at the Hartford Library numbers more than 1600 volumes. Mr. Allen's collection, besides including a large number of violin and piano pieces, and scores of many operas, is of particular interest to Hartford people in that it contains also a number of songs of his own composition. It is particularly rich in the older opera composers, many of them being in editions published abroad and difficult to obtain in this country.

New Haven. In the annual report of Yale University a call for funds for the erection of new library buildings is made by Librarian John C. Schwab as follows: "If the necessary funds can be secured three possibilities are open: (1) Either erect additional buildings on the land north of the present library buildings on the campus, (2) or erect a new building on the land north of Edwards and Taylor Halls (the divinity buildings), (3) or erect a new building on the Pierson-Sage Square."

New Haven. Scientific collection of data of the European war is being made by the Yale University Library. Four kinds of material are being used. The first is official correspondence between the nations, and is classed as the diplomatic side of the war. The second shows popular opinion upon the war and its causes as expressed through publications, mostly in pamphlet form, with some newspaper comment, with a record of daily events as published in the press. The third section is given up almost wholly to military documents, official dispatches from general staffs and commanders, with maps of all descriptions used in the campaigns. The fourth part shows the popular feeling engendered by the war and reflected in cartoons in publications, posters and post cards, with such private correspondence as merits recognition, periodicals containing war pictures, and other publications which give space to discussion on the value of various implements of warfare, and the various other exhibits which cannot be classified at this time under other sections. The University library is making the war collection upon the theory that no European library is in a position at this time to do it with equal facility.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

The Division of Visual Instruction of the University of the State of New York has resumed the lending of wall pictures which was

interrupted three years ago by the destructive fire in the Capitol building. The new collection is smaller than the old one, but is considered much better in quality and more varied in subject. It now contains 555 pictures, representing 285 different subjects. A 46-page catalog of the collection has been issued, containing besides the list of pictures, comments on the study of reproductions of standard works of art and schoolroom decoration, and a bibliography of the subject.

Brooklyn. A unique print laboratory has been established at the Brooklyn Museum, intended for the printing of etchings, aquatints, and dry-points. From time to time the head of the print division has been asked to persuade the museum printer to make a print from a plate during his luncheon hour, needless to say with unsatisfactory results, as a press used for the printing of an etching is entirely different from the type printing press used in printing museum labels. It therefore occurred to the museum authorities to apply the laboratory idea to prints. And so a small room, just off the print gallery, has been fitted up with a side press and all its accessories where, at the discretion of the head of the print division, any seriously interested person may print his own etching or try out other experiments.

Dunkirk. A new Polish library has been opened here, made possible by the committee of the National Polish Alliance, who have worked hard for the last five years to get a library for the Polish people established in Dunkirk. There are over 600 volumes in all, which have been donated by the Dunkirk Polish people and ninety volumes from the National Polish Alliance of Chicago.

New York City. Following the transfer of Dr. C. C. Williamson from the headship of the economic division of the New York Public Library to the direction of the Municipal Reference branch, the economics division has been consolidated with the division of public documents, under the supervision of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

New York City. The Municipal Reference branch of the Public Library reports that since the branch began publishing its weekly *Municipal Reference Library Notes*, there has been a marked increase in the use of the branch. Not only are there more readers and borrowers, but requests for information come to the library from practically every department of the city government. In many cases the information, if not directly available in the branch

or in the public libraries, can be located in some of the many special collections whose owners are co-operating with the Municipal Reference library, and if none of these contain the needed information, the librarian undertakes to gather it by correspondence.

New York City. Dr. Elmer E. Brown, chancellor of New York University, has announced the acceptance of the gift of the valuable library of the late Professor William Kendall Gillett from his widow, Mrs. Annie D. Gillett, and his brother, Dr. Charles R. Gillett, dean of Union Theological Seminary. The collection consists of about two thousand volumes in French and Spanish, exclusive of textbooks, of which there are about four hundred. During his lifetime Professor Gillett collected many standard editions of important French authors, and these editions, which constituted the most valuable part of his library, are included in the gift. Professor Gillett was head of the department of Romance languages in the university.

Saugerties. At a meeting of the board of education of the village of Saugerties, Nov. 17, the announcement was made that the Carnegie Corporation, of New York City, had awarded the village the sum of \$12,500 for the erection of a suitable library building.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne. The formal opening of the new addition to the Carnegie Free Library was held Dec. 9, with suitable exercises.

Caldwell. Provision is made for a public library, a public park, and, conditionally, a Presbyterian church, for this town by the will of Mrs. Julia H. Potwin, a native of West Caldwell. The park is to be named for her father and the library for herself. The amount set aside for these is \$54,000.

Lambertville. The late William W. Steel, of Philadelphia, who died in New York City in November, left a bequest of \$1000 to the Stryker Library here.

Trenton. It is expected that all work on the Cadwalader addition will be finished by the first of February, and the building committee has been authorized to make preliminary arrangements for the formal opening.

Union. The Free Public Library of the township of Union was formally opened to the public, Nov. 12, at the Stuyvesant Avenue School.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. Formal exercises marked the opening, Nov. 24, of the new South Philadelphia Free Library. Henry R. Edmunds, president of the board of trustees, received the keys from the architect of the building and then turned them over to Dr. John Thomson, the librarian. Congressman W. S. Vare spoke on the advantages of libraries as educators. The South Philadelphia Library is the twenty-sixth branch to be opened in the city, under the auspices of the Free Library Association, and is the sixteenth to be erected from Carnegie funds.

Swissvale. An announcement has been received from the Carnegie Corporation that an allowance of \$25,000 will be made for the erection of a library in Swissvale. Several months ago the borough school board donated a tract of land as a site for a library.

Valley Forge. Rev. W. Herbert Burk, rector and founder of Washington Memorial Chapel, announced recently that he has been given 8000 volumes for the memorial library.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. No provision has been made in the ordinance of estimates for next year for the establishment of new branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Requests were received from residents in Northwest, Southwest and East Baltimore for appropriations to erect suitable buildings, but they were all refused. Out of the total amount of \$48,300 allowed the library trustees, it was explained that the only additional grant was \$4000 for the purchase of property and for improvements in connection with the central building.

The South

VIRGINIA

Portsmouth. The new Public Library, the first institution of the sort the city has possessed, became a reality Dec. 1, when it was formally turned over by the women who have been responsible for its establishment. The exercises in connection with the delivery of the library took place in the building in which the institution has been quartered, adjoining the municipal structure, Court street. Hon. J. Davis Reed acted as spokesman for the library promoters, and Mayor Hope accepted the library on behalf of the city. The library starts with about 6000 volumes, 4000 of which were contributed by the Seaboard Air Line Railway from its library at the shops in this city. One thousand more came from the Young Men's Christian Association. Miss Essie Wilson has been appointed librarian.

WEST VIRGINIA

Though it has been withdrawn this year because of the lack of funds for the purpose, the proposition made last year by M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of schools, as an aid to the rural and high schools of the state in raising library funds, has had a wide and lasting influence. Last year he was able in every case reported to him to make a contribution of either books or money, and, in most cases, both, amounting in all approximately to \$2000. That the efforts in the special library campaign were well worth the cost in arousing added enthusiasm for the work is shown by reports which have come in this year from various small towns of continued efforts to build up the school libraries. Last year Superintendent Shawkey offered to give one dollar in cash or books to each school that raised \$19 or more for library purposes.

GEORGIA

Macon. The Macon Bar Library Association has opened its library in the Georgia Life Building, probably the largest law library in Georgia outside the capitol. Several thousand volumes have been received already, and many more are yet to come.

Quitman. The movement to secure a \$10,000 Carnegie Library for Quitman has assumed definite shape with the recent conferences between a committee from the city council and one from the Woman's Club. Quitman has had a subscription library for thirty-two years, and the Library Association is joining with the Woman's Club in the movement for a free library. It is recognized that the present library is obsolete and is not doing the good it should, so the building and lot it occupies, together with its 1800 books, has been offered the city as aid toward securing the new institution.

Savannah. The plans first proposed for the new Carnegie Library were rejected by the Carnegie Corporation. The building, as designed, had four wings, and it was explained that the construction of such a building would be unduly expensive. It was recommended that a plainer building be erected, leaving more money for interior furnishings. New plans will be sent to the Carnegie Corporation at once, which will probably be accepted.

ALABAMA

Athens. The opening of the Westmoreland Memorial Library, which was presented to the Eighth District Agricultural School by Miss Pattie Lane Westmoreland in memory

of her father, Dr. Theodore Westmoreland, who for twenty-one years was connected with the school, took place Nov. 13. The exercises were held in the chapel of Westmoreland Hall. The occasion was the eightieth anniversary of the doctor's birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the school. It was the original idea of Miss Westmoreland to build a handsome library building on the campus, but the European war caused her to delay this work. In the library are more than a thousand volumes.

Birmingham. Changes are being made in the interior of the Woodlawn branch of the Public Library. Two partitions are being removed which will connect the present library with the large courtroom in the Woodlawn city hall, which will then become a part of the library. A men's room, in which men will be allowed to smoke, is also planned for this branch.

KENTUCKY

Danville. Sayre Library building and new alumni gymnasium building of Central University were destroyed by fire Nov. 23. The buildings were completed only last June. The estimated loss is \$60,000.

Louisville. The tenth annual report of the Public Library, Geo. T. Settle, lbn., for the year ending Aug. 31, 1914, shows the biggest increase along all lines in the history of the library. The total circulation of books for home use was 945,966 volumes, an increase of 169,312 volumes over 1913. This circulation is divided as follows: Main library 307,392 volumes, stations 81,656, branches 444,967, school collections 111,951. During the year 10,107 borrowers were added, making a total of 50,090 citizens using the library. Reference work shows that 36,621 questions were asked and topics looked up at the Main Library and branches. This was an increase of 3038 over last year. There were 129 bibliographies and reading lists compiled and 2938 volumes and 560 pictures loaned for reference work. The attendance in the newspaper and civics room for the five months it was open was 12,993. During this period there were 1186 questions looked up, 319 bound newspapers used and 981 numbers of newspapers read for items. There were 742 pamphlets classified and 1343 clippings from newspapers on general subjects filed. There are 15 municipal periodicals on file and 86 daily and weekly papers. There were 16,749 volumes added to the library this year, making a total of 169,892 volumes available. Six hundred and sixty-two volumes of magazines were bound and 891 circulation

volumes rebound. During the year 25,325 volumes, 6162 pamphlets and 184 pictures were cataloged. The report shows there are eight branch library buildings, one having been erected this year. There were 1059 meetings held in the assembly and classrooms during the year, of which 228 were at Main and 831 at the branches. The receipts from city taxes were \$63,288.32, from rents \$36,059.70, from fines, etc., \$2868.77, from Andrew Carnegie for branch libraries \$16,834.44; total \$119,051.23. The amount spent for current maintenance was \$85,279.08, interest on mortgage and loans \$15,770.82, branch library buildings \$21,316.52; total \$122,366.32. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was \$3712.41, and at present is \$397.22. The current maintenance account is divided as follows: books \$19,308.75, expense account \$6300.51, light, heat and power \$7555.51, furniture and fixtures \$1533.82, repairs and improvements \$5854.98, payroll librarian, assistants, janitors, etc., \$43,508.56, insurance \$1216.95.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Allegan. Allegan's new \$10,000 Carnegie Library was dedicated Nov. 21. The building is of wire-cut vitrified brick, having a foundation of fieldstone and cement. The roof is of Spanish tile, supported by a steel frame.

Detroit. The Public Library has installed experimentally a duplicate pay collection of books most in demand. One cent a day will be charged for their use.

Detroit. The Public Library has advertised for bids on the excavation and foundation work for the new main library building. The buildings now standing on the library site will not be removed until actual construction is about to commence. Rental of these buildings is thus made possible and large sums added to the building fund. One of the buildings recently torn down was profitably rented for nearly a year. The two buildings remaining on the Cass avenue side are rented at an aggregate of \$3000 annually, which amount will be forthcoming for at least two or three years more. The revenues derived from these various items now show a bank balance of \$4000, which will be applied to the building fund.

OHIO

Cincinnati. The \$40,000 library of the Theological and Religious Library Association was formally transferred to the Public Library



SIMCOE, ONTARIO, PUBLIC LIBRARY



SIMCOE, ONTARIO, PUBLIC LIBRARY—INTERIOR VIEW

Nov. 18, together with other assets of the dissolved body. The library of 10,000 volumes, a number of valuable prints and documents, valued at \$15,000, municipal bonds and cash, representing altogether a donation of \$50,000, will be administered henceforth by the Public Library trustees. The Library Association was formed fifty-one years ago. Only ten members of the old association are alive. The books have been circulated by the Public Library for some years.

Cleveland. The trustees of the Public Library have started their search for suitable sites for the four branch libraries to be built early next year from the \$110,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie, recently announced. Three of the new branches will probably be on the East Side, the other on the West Side. The gift is available as soon as the sites are chosen. The Carnegie donations to Cleveland libraries now total \$600,000.

Columbus. More than 125,000 books are housed in the new \$250,000 library building at the Ohio State University, according to the library handbook which has just been published. The new library building was first occupied in January, 1913. It was provided for by a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Alonzo H. Tuttle. Besides the cost of constructing the building, \$50,000 was appropriated for initial equipment. It is three stories high and has several lecture and seminar rooms in addition to the library proper. The book stack occupies one-half of the south portion of the building and will be eight stories high when completed. It has a capacity of 200,000 volumes. The building is equipped with a ventilating system that supplies 38,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, either heated or cooled; a system of electric clocks; an intercommunicating telephone system with a capacity of 38 stations connecting all parts of the building; two electrically controlled elevators, one for freight and the other for stock use. The lighting is a combination of direct and indirect illumination. Of interest to library visitors are the portraits of all of the presidents of the university and some of the members of the first faculty which are hung in the corridor on the second floor.

Upper Sandusky. The new \$10,000 Carnegie Library here was opened Nov. 23.

INDIANA

Evansville. The branch library for negroes, on Cherry street, was opened Dec. 2. Following the program given at the McFarland chapel, the building was thrown open. The

library opens with 3000 volumes, and deposit stations will be installed in the colored schools as fast as possible.

Franklin. The library board of this city has received notice from the Carnegie Corporation that the application of the local board for an increased allowance for the construction of the new library has been granted. The original offer was \$14,000, and the amount is now \$17,500. The extra allowance gives the board the opportunity to have a building in conformity to the demands of the city. Indianapolis architects have been engaged to draft the plans.

ILLINOIS

Kewanee. The Public Library has opened its first branch library in the glove factory of the Boss Manufacturing Company. The rest room has been fitted up with new library tables, chairs and bookshelves on which have been placed 300 popular and attractive new books.

Lincoln. The library of Lincoln College has just received over 200 books, the gift of Joseph Hodnett. The gift includes histories, classics and many other valuable books. The library has recently been rearranged. The book stacks have been moved to the south room of the library, and the reading and study tables to the large double room on the north. The books in more or less constant use have been placed where they are more easily accessible on the shelves in the stack room, while others, which are referred to but rarely, have been placed in a library annex in University Hall.

McLean. At a meeting of the trustees of the Mount Hope Township Library in November the McLean Library Association made a formal transfer of the subscription library to the Mount Hope Township Library.

Urbana. The addition to the stack room of the University of Illinois Library (L. J. 39: 785) was completed and occupied during November. Shelves for 60,000 volumes were installed and a general shifting of books in the overcrowded building was made. The two top floors of the stack were not installed but instead there are provided four tables and thirty chairs for the use of faculty and advanced students who have access to the stacks. The electric lights in the old stacks are being replaced on an improved system. The electric elevator is to be rebuilt and enlarged.

The South West

KANSAS

Six libraries have been founded in Kansas recently. These are at Argonia, Coldwater,

Conway Springs, Glen Elder, Solomon, and Wilsey. The Coldwater library is a result of the state traveling libraries, the ladies of the Coldwater Research Club taking the lead in the reception and book shower for the new library. The Glen Elder Library Association has opened its free reading room. The Solomon library opened on December 5. The Wilsey library is a reorganization of a former subscription library.

Kansas City. A branch library for colored people will be opened in Garrison Square Field House, January 1. Miss Ethalene Wilson, a graduate of Lincoln Institute, will be in charge. She is now in the library taking a preliminary course of instruction. Five members of the spring apprentice class—Mrs. Clara Hearn, Misses Elizabeth Ware, Eva Thayer, Mary McBeth and Mabel McClure—having passed the probationary period of four months, were appointed to the regular staff Nov. 1.

Leavenworth. The constructing quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth has received instructions from the War Department to proceed at once with the advertising for bids for the construction of the new army service schools library building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

Topeka. A branch of the Public Library is to be opened in North Topeka. It is probable that the new library will be located at the Quincy school building. It will contain several hundred volumes, including juvenile and reference books, and will be maintained under the same rules as the Topeka library.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa. The last lot of land, making a plot 100 feet square, has been bought for a library site, and a committee of two has been appointed to go to New York in an effort to secure from the Carnegie Corporation an increase of the promised appropriation of \$42,500 to \$75,000.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. At the November meeting of the directors of the New Orleans Public Library, it was decided to appoint negro women, instead of men, as library assistants, at the negro branch in South Rampart street. The proposition of furnishing library assistants at the branch was considered for some time, and the members generally were agreed that women will render better service than negro men, in view of the fact that children are to be encouraged in visiting the library.

TEXAS

Dallas. The Oak Cliff branch of the Public Library was opened for public inspection Nov. 23, without any formal exercises other than a reception. The issue of books began the following day.

Galveston. The *Galveston News* for Nov. 28 prints a two-column article on "Galveston's first library," the old Mercantile Library proposed in 1870 and established in 1871 by the Chamber of Commerce, and believed to have been the first circulating library in Texas. The library fund was raised by voluntary subscriptions of \$2 per month for twelve months. For the opening exercises, tickets had to be purchased. The library opened with nearly 2000 volumes donated by the citizens, "comprising in their variety works in every branch of literature and science." In 1874 the Chamber of Commerce transferred the library to the city, and it was then established as a free public library, with a governing board of nine trustees.

San Antonio. *Carnegie L.* Cornelia Notz, lbn. (11th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 2555; total 36,443. Circulation 96,966. New registration 3877; total 38,703. Receipts \$14,436.09; expenditures \$12,573.75, including \$5867.65 for salaries, \$734.33 for binding, \$2157.80 for books and \$572.32 for periodicals.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle. Funds for the erection of a Jewish Public Library are being raised by the Hebrew Education and Free Loan Association.

Tacoma. At one of the recent weekly luncheons of the Commercial Club, John B. Kaiser, the head of the Public Library, spoke on the work of the library. Mr. Kaiser called attention to the fact that of the 960 members of the Commercial Club only 125 have library cards, and he urged them to get the habit of using the library. A pamphlet entitled "Books for business men" was distributed, together with a circular giving other facts about the library. The circular said: "The library has 72,000 volumes; circulates 368,000 yearly; sends books to 22 public city schools; to fire engine houses; has branches, depots, stations, etc., to the number of 75 distributing agencies. We have the federal laws, Washington laws and Tacoma ordinances; also about 30 city charters. We receive practically all government publications. If we do not have the information we can get it. That's part of our busi-

ness. Our 'New Books List' appears regularly in the *Municipal Bulletin*, also in the daily papers. We request all Tacoma dealers and manufacturers to file their catalogs with us for reference use." The library appropriation for 1915 has been cut down, and suggestions of book titles specially wanted by the public have been asked for.

Tacoma. Whitworth College, which moved this year to Spokane, and the city of Tacoma have patched up their differences and the suit instituted by the council for \$2,500 damages and the return of the deed for Mason Library will be dropped. The peace pact was mutually agreed to when Whitworth surrendered the deed to the property Nov. 20. When it came down to court procedure the city found it could not prove and list property worth more than \$300 out of the entire lot alleged to have been worth \$2,500, which it is claimed the college authorities took with them to Spokane. On the other hand, the college installed a steam heating system at no cost to the city which just about squares things. What is to be done with the library building is a problem the council will have to solve. The library board has applied for its use and has made plans to operate it as a branch. As the original deed of Allen C. Mason to the city specified that the building be maintained as a library, it is admitted that there is little else to do than turn the building over to the library board.

CALIFORNIA

Clovis. Construction work on the Carnegie library at Clovis is completed, and plans are under way in the town to have special services held for the dedication of the building. The building is a modern little library with a large lecture room in the basement and reading rooms on the second floor. The first floor is devoted to the library proper. The library cost \$7,000.

Newman. The prospects are bright for a new \$8,000 Carnegie Library. The Carnegie Corporation has sent its approval of the plans submitted, and the Women's Improvement Club is now at work to secure a site for the building.

Oakland. With the selection of sites for the four new branch libraries, recently awarded to Oakland by the Carnegie Corporation, and the submission of building plans, actual work on the new structures will begin. They will be erected in East Oakland, Melrose, Alden and Golden Gate and will cost \$35,000 each, totaling \$140,000. It is required that each district raise the money for a site and the im-

provement clubs and individual citizens of the various districts are now holding meetings to decide ways and means.

Riverbank. The Santa Fé railroad has leased a building here for two years, to be used for a reading and rest room for the Santa Fé men. The library formerly in use at Albuquerque will be placed in the building, as well as the pool, billiard, card, writing and other tables and the room fixed up in first class shape. All the leading papers and magazines will also be furnished.

San Francisco. The recently completed Richmond district branch of the Public Library was dedicated Nov. 8, later being open to the public for inspection. This library, which is a Carnegie gift, costing \$47,800, is one of the handsomest public buildings in the city and excellently situated to serve its purpose.

Sanger. The Carnegie Corporation has made a conditional offer of \$10,000 for a public library, and plans will be submitted at once.

IDAHO

Preston. Plans and specifications for a \$12,000 Carnegie library to be built at Preston, have been prepared. The building will be two stories high and will be finished outside with brick and inside with the usual plaster finishing. The general construction will be concrete and brick and the structure will be thoroughly modern.

UTAH

Garland. Dedication exercises were held at the new Carnegie Library on Nov. 28, with a program of music, a brief sketch of the history of the library by Secretary R. L. Bush, and addresses by Governor William Spry and Dr. E. G. Gowans, the recently elected state superintendent of public instruction.

Canada

SASKATCHEWAN

In response to an inquiry as to the progress being made in the establishment of a traveling library system in the province, the provincial librarian announces that \$3,000 has been appropriated to start the work, and has called for applications for libraries from all parts of the province. Inasmuch as there are fifty-four constituencies, it is obvious that not all of them can receive libraries at once, but it is intended to make the initial test as widespread and representative as possible. The work will go slowly at first, until the system best adapted to Saskatchewan shall be carefully worked out and a firm found-

dation laid upon which to base the development of future years. The first communication may be sent in by any responsible individual interested, and to him a form of application will be forwarded so that the application may then be made in due form and with the necessary signatories and guarantees. There must be some organized body responsible for the receiving, care, distribution and return of the library, and for any damage or loss, other than ordinary wear and tear. This body may consist of not less than three, or perhaps four, and probably not more than ten. There will have to be a chairman of the board, with a librarian and secretary-treasurer, but two offices may be combined. This board will make its own by-laws with regard to fines for detention over the time fixed for borrowers' use and other matters, but a form of suggested by-laws will be forwarded for consideration, and all needed information will be gladly supplied. The board would also have to provide some suitable place for the library.

QUEBEC

Montreal. The *Montreal Star* reports that the late Henry L. Lyman, who lost his life on the *Empress of Ireland* last May, left \$25,000 to aid in the establishment of a public library in Montreal, "free from all civic or ecclesiastical control." The *Star* later reports, in a list of bequests by Mr. Lyman, that to the Montreal Public Library \$50,000 is to be paid, without making clear whether this sum includes the former amount or is additional to it.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Manchester. The John Rylands Public Library has resumed the publication of its *Bulletin*, which was published annually from 1903 to 1908, and was then suspended. The new issue is called no. 1 of volume 2, and its size has been changed from the original quarto to an octavo. Besides a review of the work of the library since the publication of the last issue of the *Bulletin*, there is an instructive article on "The modern Greek and his ancestry" by Prof. Thumb, of the University of Strassburg; a facsimile and notes on the Odes of Solomon, recently acquired by the library; 14 pages of bibliographical notes on the Old and New Testaments; and a list of all the periodical publications in the library.

Nottingham. The Carnegie trustees have announced their willingness to provide £15,000 to build four branch libraries here, and at the October meeting of the city council the acquisition of four sites was recommended by the

Public Libraries Committee. The four new buildings will take the place of five now existing. Work will be pushed, as the expenditure of the money at this time will be very beneficial to workmen.

HOLLAND

In the *Library Association Record* of July, 1914, Mr. N. Snouck-Hurgronje, librarian of the Dordrecht Public Library, gives a short history of the libraries of Holland. As early as the eighteenth century several departments of the Society for the Common Good had begun to found popular libraries. These worked very well for a time and their number and size increased every year, but later on they failed to reach the whole population. At the end of the nineteenth century Holland possessed two kinds of libraries: the pure scientific ones, in the university towns (Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and the Royal Library at the Hague), and the popular libraries. The doors of the first public library in Holland were opened in Dordrecht May 1, 1899, with not quite one hundred pounds for building, furniture, and books. A flat, consisting of a front room and a back room of about 16 feet by 13, connected by a dark space, which could be used as a cupboard, was the building in which the first public library in Holland was housed. For four years Dordrecht remained the only city having a public library. Groningen established one in 1905, Leeuwarden in 1905, and the Hague in 1906. These are all administered under the same regulations as Dordrecht, namely: free admittance to the rooms, but the payment of a small annual fee for those who wish to borrow books. Five-pence is the minimum fee, and those who can afford it pay more. Besides the money thus raised, the towns are now beginning to make annual appropriations for library support. Each library is under a committee, which appoints the librarian and assistants, and the general management of the library is in the hands of the former amount or is additional to it, librarian's hands.

INDIA

Benares. The Princess of Wales Sardabhavan Library has been opened here to house the valuable manuscripts that the government has been accumulating in its Sanskrit College. The site was given by Rani Dulhin Kumar of Ausaganj, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares gave Rs. 41,500, Raja Munshi Madho Lal and family contributed Rs. 34,700, and other gifts made the total amount of donations on the opening day Rs. 121,665. The building cost Rs. 100,000.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

SOCIAL LIFE IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The social life of the class is a matter of much importance in the administration of every library school. It is desirable that the students should know each other and that teachers and students should know one another purely as social beings, and also that each should have interests and contacts outside the realm of their work. With this end in view the vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science instituted some years ago a series of monthly At Homes, to which not the class alone but members of the staff and alumnae know that they are always welcome, and to which others not of the profession are asked from time to time. In the students' social life the new Pratt Institute Woman's Club is an important factor. Among other activities it has instituted a regular Tuesday evening "come and bring your work" (especially this year work for the war sufferers) to which members of the Institute faculty are asked each week. Tea is served every day at the club, at which the library students meet other women of the Institute. As the club house opens off the library grounds it is easy for the students to run over for a few moments and come back to their work. Recognizing the great popular interest in dancing and the desirability of wisely directing it, the Institute has this year offered short dancing courses one evening a week for five weeks in the Institute gymnasium, open to students from all departments. A number of the library students have taken advantage of this. Social contacts of a professional nature are provided by the teas given visiting lecturers, and also by the three alumni association events—the fall reception, the mid-winter luncheon, and the alumni supper at Commencement.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF LIBRARIES

Teaching the use of books in libraries. Irene Warren. *Education*, N., 1914. p. 157-163.

Miss Warren states that she has been teaching this subject for sixteen years, and she regards it as a most vital subject, which will do more to eliminate waste and to bring efficiency to the students in our schools than any other one subject allotted even much more time. She sums up her convictions as follows:

1. Every school having to do with the training of teachers needs a course in the use of books and libraries given its students by a competent librarian. Such a course will train students to eliminate much of the waste in their present methods of study and make them more efficient workers.

2. Such courses now being given usually contain: (a) an outline of the library agencies of value to teachers and children; (b) an outline of the methods, devices, and regulations employed by the particular library, especially if they are universally used by libraries; (c) systematic training in general reference books, bibliographies, and indexes; (d) an explanation of the construction of a book and its economic use; and (e) definite instruction in the making and keeping of bibliographies.

3. Such instruction is necessary at the present time to carry out the curricula, to train student-teachers to instruct their future pupils in these lines, and to open up the avenues for their future study and research when the formal school course is ended.

4. Libraries in elementary, high and advanced schools need to be systematically organized by expert librarians, who have also a knowledge of school aims and methods. Where this is not yet practical, a teacher should be assigned to the library work and given some training in library economy.

Library Biography

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY—LEIBNITZ

Leibnitz as a librarian. Archibald L. Clarke. *Library*, Ap., 1914. p. 140-154.

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz was born at Leipzig in 1646, and his early education was received there first at the Nicolai School and later at the university. He took his degree in law, however, at Altdorf. In 1667 he became secretary, literary assistant, and librarian, for the Baron von Boineburg of Nuremberg. The death of his patron took place in 1670, while Leibnitz was in Paris, where he stayed in company with other philosophers until 1673. In that year he visited London and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1676, being in straitened circumstances, he applied to the Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, John Frederick, for a position, and he was made councillor at the latter's court. He was later made librarian to the duke and historiographer to the ducal house. To obtain material for writing this history, he traveled from 1687

to 1690 through the German provinces, Austria, and Italy. On his return from these travels he was made librarian of the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel, a position he kept the rest of his life. While in Rome he had been offered the Keepership of the Vatican Library, but because of his membership in the reformed church he was obliged to decline it.

During his administration the library was rebuilt by Duke Anton Ulrich. Leibnitz desired a separate room in the library which could be heated and lighted without endangering the building and its contents, but the duke refused to construct it, and it was not until 1835 that such a room was provided.

Not much is known of Leibnitz's personal associations at Wolfenbüttel. He is said not to have been accessible to strangers, but was most generous in sending books to scholars. He held many high offices, but never relaxed his hold on the library. His system of classification divided his library into the following groups: I, Theology; II, Jurisprudence; III, Medicine; IV, Intellectual philosophy; V, Mathematics; VI, Physics; VII, Philology (and literature, including poetry); VIII, Civil history; IX, Literary history and bibliography; X, Collected works and miscellanea.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

TEACHERS, WORK WITH

"The library and the English teacher" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, before the National Council of Teachers of English at its meeting in Chicago, Nov. 27. Her talk was in part as follows:

"A live, twentieth century school library in every normal school and city high school in the country, is a pressing need in the English work to-day. Cities and states are finding such a library an investment which pays large dividends in vitalizing and humanizing the entire work of a school. It has a work to do which cannot possibly be done by the public library after school.

"Books locked in glass cases, shelved in the Principal's office or in small unattractive reading rooms are not going to inspire the average pupil with a love for good reading. Libraries without periodicals and organized collections of pictures, clippings and pamphlets have failed to 'make good' in English work.

"If the library is to be effective as the English teacher's laboratory we must have larger more attractive rooms and several of them

with plants, pictures, and good furnishings. We must appeal to the æsthetic sense and make the room a delight. There must be modern library equipment in the matter of filing cases, bulletin boards, catalogs, etc. It must have books which are alive and appeal to the average pupil. Fine illustrated editions of the world's great books will tempt the most indifferent to read. Adjoining the library should be a model library classroom which could serve as the 'English room' suggested in the 'Report on English equipment.' Here English classes could meet to use books and pictures in a recitation or enjoy a talk made doubly interesting by the use of a radiopticon which should be a part of this room's equipment. This room would be excellent as a 'social center' for use after school by library reading clubs, travel clubs, Shakespeare club, poetry club, etc., and for debating societies.

"The modern school librarian must not only be a trained organizer but a teacher and an inspiring guide in directing the reading of the pupils. This should be thought of in every future appointment of a school librarian. Can the English teacher welcome her as an equal in culture, ideals, and ability as she enters into the work of the department? Can she fan the flame of interest the English teacher kindles in the classroom and see that the whole atmosphere of the library is not only informational but inspirational?"

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

At the meeting of the Library Department of the National Education Association in St. Paul last July, Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., spoke on "Schools and libraries: educational co-operation." Speaking first of the compilation of the landmarks in the history of co-operation between library and school, edited by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of St. Louis Public Library, which was published last summer, he says, "It is a most inspiring summary of developments from 1876 to 1911. From an examination of the table of contents, however, one gains an impression that the co-operation has been almost solely on the part of the libraries. Now you can't co-operate with a man who does not know and understand you. Equally, to co-operate, you must know and understand your man. Moreover, you can't co-operate with a man who does not co-operate with you.

"Without being alarmists and without reflecting upon anyone, let us face the facts: How many state superintendents of public instruction really know and value the school library? How many county superintendents in

your state adequately know and value the school library? Is it the majority or the minority of cities and towns in your state that have school libraries worthy the name? Answer the same question for the rural schools of your state. How many of the 190-odd public normal schools of the United States have adequate library facilities? Answer the same question for the small colleges and for the universities known to you.

"In the struggle for adequate libraries in all schools, we have touched only the outer edge of the field. The problem before us now is to make our co-operation educational. We must maintain the teacher's attitude and method. We must have frequent contact with teachers. We shall not get at all parts of the field until there are well supported library sections in connection with professional bodies of teachers such as the Central Association of Teachers of Science and Mathematics, the Classical Association of the Middle West, the Modern Language Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. We shall thus make progress from the top downward till the whole educational field is permeated by the library idea.

"The N. E. A. Library Department might well adopt a permanent policy or program of work to be accomplished, the various steps to be outlined clearly and to be kept before us until finished. Probably most of the committees should be permanent, or nearly so, in membership and function. The office of secretary might well be permanent, for long periods at least. The advisability should be considered of holding at least occasional meetings of this department at the same time with those of the Department of Superintendents,—fully as much in order that the superintendents may get at us as that we may influence the superintendents. In both cases there should be progress from the top down.

"What should be the relation of these various library departments? One answer is: Make the A. L. A. School Library Section the organization for the discussion and accomplishment of professional library interests in the educational field. Make the several library departments, and especially the N. E. A. Library Department, the co-operating points. And let the co-operation be mutual and real."

Library Extension Work

SOCIAL WORK IN LIBRARY

The Emporia (Kan.) City Library gave a children's party on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. About four hundred children enjoyed a musical program, some well-told

stories, and the refreshments. The use of the library was explained. The librarians, Miss Mildred Berrier and Miss Nora Daniel, hope to give a New Year's reception to adult citizens, and later in the winter a boys' party. One of the high school English classes recently visited the library for a lesson on the use of its materials.

LECTURES

Library lectures. R. J. Gordon. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, J1., 1914. p. 316-323.

The importance of library lectures constantly increases, providing the stimulus that makes for better readers and a fuller appreciation of the pleasures of literature. Such lectures are of two kinds: first, the miscellaneous kind that ranges over a variety of subjects; and, second, a group related to one definite subject or course of study. The lecture which does most to promote circulation of books on its subject is most successful, whether the audience it attracts be large or small, and for this reason the writer believes the second class of lectures more desirable for a library to give.

In giving lectures to children, he favors the use of a lantern, but at the end of the talk, rather than as an accompaniment to it, the manipulation of the lantern distracting too much attention from the speaker.

The suggestion made some years ago that the Library Association should form a lecture bureau is heartily endorsed, the securing of suitable lecturers by libraries of moderate means often being a difficult matter to arrange.

LECTURES AND CONCERTS

The three branches of the Cleveland Public Library having the largest auditoriums have begun their series of free lectures and concerts for the season of 1914-15. Carnegie West branch gave a series of travel lectures on Tuesday evenings in December. The lectures will be continued after the holidays. Miles Park branch, gave alternate lectures and concerts on Friday evenings in November and December. At Woodland branch the librarian is giving an informal series of Victrola concerts on Tuesday evenings from eight to nine. Each concert consists of favorite selections from one of the more familiar operas, prefaced by a brief account of the plot and description of the general character of the music. Every Friday until March, with a two weeks' interval at the holidays, the Young People's Socialist Club will hold an open meeting in the Woodland auditorium. The club and its guests will be addressed at each meeting by some well-known Cleveland man who is a leader in his profession, art or line of work.

MOTION PICTURES

James Gillis, the state librarian of California, has been making a tour of the Yolo county library system for the purpose of getting a series of moving pictures showing the work of the farm advisor and the county free library. These pictures are intended to be a part of the library exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The farm advisor, a new officer, visits the agricultural districts of the several counties, advising husbandmen on the work in which they are engaged, and how to obtain the best results. He is enabled to distribute state books from the free circulating libraries, dealing with subjects in which farmers and ranchers are interested. It is proposed to take pictures of the advisor in his work, and particularly of the use the state library is to him in educating the farmers in the better cultivation of their lands. The California State Library proposes to keep a film exchange, wherein schools, clubs, societies and the like may obtain industrial films and pictures treating educational and scientific subjects.

From Edgewater, N. J., comes an announcement of a regular series of motion picture entertainments in the Public Library. "During the past two years of free lecture entertainments," says an item in the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*, "although we have secured a uniformly high grade of lecturers, we have felt the interest has been somewhat fluctuating. We have come to the conclusion that we can exert a wider influence, and one fully as educational, by substituting for the lectures motion picture entertainments. To this end we have purchased a standard motion picture machine of the very latest type, and we are now planning to give a series of weekly entertainments, running through the late fall and winter months, these entertainments to be entirely free to the public."

LANTERN SLIDES

The school committee in Malden, Mass., has asked the trustees of the Public Library to purchase a set of lantern slides of educational subjects, to be borrowed the same as books are, for educational lectures in the various schoolhouses. Practically all the buildings are equipped with stereopticon lanterns. There are about 600 slides in the series, and in view of the fact that some members of the school committee are members of the board of library trustees, favorable action will probably be taken on the request. The Public Library is holding lectures in the auditorium of the High School Sunday afternoons.

Library Development and Co-operation

CO-OPERATION AMONG GERMAN LIBRARIES

Co-operation among German libraries by mutual loans and the information bureau. Ernst Crous. *The Library*, Apr., 1914. p. 113-139; 337-344.

The paper is a discussion of the subject from the librarian's point of view, and is confined to a description of the actual state of affairs.

In Prussia eleven libraries—the Royal Library at Berlin and the ten university libraries at Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster—are in particularly close relations. They are under one department of the same ministry of education, their officials are trained and paid in the same way and may be transferred from one of these libraries to another. Their author catalogs are arranged by the same rules, titles of their accessions are printed weekly in one publication, and a central catalog is in course of compilation. In purchasing foreign literature, some of these university libraries are expected to specialize so that their collections will complement each other.

The general plan for book information and book loans is as follows: If the student wants a book not in his own library he applies to the state or university library of his district, usually by the help of his own library. If unsuccessful here, he applies to the Information Bureau, and after finding what library does contain the book, he applies to this library through the medium of his own institution. The reader is responsible to his own library, and the borrowing library, in its turn, to the lending library. Expenses incurred are discharged in various ways.

The Information Bureau. The purpose of the bureau is to discover if and where there is a copy of a wanted book in a German (or foreign) library. Anyone using the bureau must pay 10 pfennige for each book required, and give certain information about the book and his reason for requesting it. There are about 382 German libraries supporting the bureau, and a number in other European countries.

The bureau is closely connected with the Prussian Central Catalog. They have the same office and in part the same officials, and both are closely connected with the Royal Library. The office contains (1) the Prussian Central Catalog on cards (Mar. 31, 1913: about 1,250,000 cards); (2) the Supplement Catalog (Mar. 31, 1913: about 33,000 cards), recording all books not found in any of the eleven Prussian libraries; (3) a collection of bibliographies and printed catalogs. The bureau has com-

piled a list of about 16,000 learned periodicals taken by the important German libraries, which will soon be published.

"Search cards" for books required are prepared in duplicate and sent out to libraries likely to contain the desired books, if they are not found entered in any of the bureau's catalogs or bibliographies. When the researches have been finished, successfully or unsuccessfully, and the book is not in either the Central Catalog or the Supplement Catalog, a copy of the search card is inserted in the Supplement Catalog. Record of the research is kept, and the inquirer notified of the result. In 1912-13, 5207 letters were received asking for 13,955 books, of which 9737 books were found.

Inter-library loan service. This service is maintained between more than 400 libraries, and it is still increasing. School libraries are now three-fifths of the whole number. Manuscripts and very valuable printed books are not lent, and in general a library may not ask for a book which it possesses, but which has been borrowed by a reader, nor is it obliged to lend a book in daily use at its own place. Most books are lent for three weeks; modern reviews, pamphlets, etc., for one week. The borrowing library is responsible for the borrowed book to the lending library, and makes its own rules for readers' use. All ordinary expenses are paid by the library where they occur. In the eleven Prussian libraries mentioned, where the reader pays a semi-annual library fee of 2½ marks, he must pay 10 pfennige for each volume received. In the other libraries he pays 20 pfennige. The borrowing library keeps 5 pfennige and gives the remainder to the lending library, the accounts being balanced twice a year. Extra expenses are paid by the reader. Other special arrangements are sometimes made between individual libraries.

The last eight pages of the article give a detailed exposition of the practice of borrowing as carried on in one of the smaller non-Prussian university libraries a few years ago, and the practice of lending as now carried on in the Royal Library of Berlin.

In the July *Librarian* (p. 337-344), there are given statistics of use and of cost, both general and in detail.

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

PUBLICITY

An increasing number of the important libraries of the country are conducting regular newspaper departments of generous proportions. John F. Davies, the librarian of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library, contributes two

columns each week to the *Butte Miner* and to the *Anaconda Standard*. In these columns he describes in detail the work of the different departments of the library, discusses new or seasonable books, or makes excursions into the field of Montana history and bibliography. In the same way the Public Library of Binghamton, N. Y., has its regular department in the local papers, and Louisville, Ky., during the past year has had numerous illustrated articles on the library and its branches in all the local news and trade papers. All of these libraries are firm believers in the value of newspaper publicity work, and the response of the public seems to justify them, for in each the use of the library during the past year has noticeably increased.

"BETTER BABIES" BOOKLISTS

A number of municipal public libraries have issued "Better babies" leaflets listing books on the care of infants that are available for mothers. It has been noted that in sending out these leaflets the libraries have in some cases used the lists of births published in newspapers, indicating little or no co-operation between the library and the health office. The Public Library of the District of Columbia has just put into operation a plan for accomplishing the desired object that seems to possess certain advantages over other plans, so far as noted.

The library and the local health department have long maintained the closest co-operation. Not long since, the librarian proposed to the health officer to issue a leaflet similar to those in use elsewhere and asked that it be mailed with the notices regularly sent by the health department to the mother of every infant whose birth was reported. The health officer proposed as an alternative that the paragraphs offering library books on the care of babies be incorporated in a new edition just issued of the 8-page pamphlet, "How to keep your baby well," issued by the health department for several years and regularly sent to each mother. The following are the paragraphs about library books:

Books that Mothers Ought to Know

"Every young mother will do well to become familiar with some of the best books on the care of infants. The best books are not intended to take the place of medical advice in cases of sickness. But they give information which every mother ought to have concerning the proper care of the baby when in good health, and concerning symptoms which indicate that a doctor should be consulted.

"At the Public Library of the District of Columbia is a large number of books of this kind. The library has a great many copies of the best of these, including the following:

Griffith. Care of the baby.
Hogan. How to feed children.
Holt. Care and feeding of children.
MacCarthy. Hygiene of mother and child.
Tweddell. Mother's guide.
Winter. Feeding of infants.

"Every resident of the District of Columbia is entitled, on proper identification, to borrow books from the library, which is situated at 8th and K streets, northwest. If you are not a borrower, you can obtain cards by making application there. If your name, or your husband's name, is not in the directory, present as identification the official notice of the registration of the birth of your child, sent you from the Health Office. Books may be borrowed entirely free of charge.

"The Children's Bureau, of the United States Department of Labor, has issued a series of pamphlets on 'The care of children,' including (1) Prenatal care, and (2) Infant care. The library has copies of these pamphlets to loan to mothers. Or any mother can secure a copy of either pamphlet, without charge, by writing a post card to: Chief, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C."

The special advantages of this plan are that the suggestions go without fail to every mother on the birth of her child, at no cost to the library for printing or postage, and that they go with the authority of the health officer, whose advice on the care of babies is recognized as carrying superior weight to that of the librarian.

ADVERTISING

The tenth annual report of the Louisville Free Public Library contains a summary report on the library's campaign for publicity. The daily press, printed book lists, and multigraphed circulars and letters were used. The library scrap-book contains 423 clippings from newspapers concerning the library, and 69 lists, circulars, letters, etc., were multigraphed and distributed to the number of 14,495 copies. In addition, 10 printed lists and publications, including a very attractive handbook of the library and its branches, were issued.

Some of the branches in the Queen's Borough Public Library are advertising their new books in a novel way which is very successful in winning the attention of the community and has resulted in numerous requests for the books advertised. It is done by taking

the paper covers in which the books are received from the publisher, and putting them on dummy blocks of wood. They are then shown in drug store or other windows where people will see them, with a little sign, "These book are now available at the Branch library, (with the address)."

Government and Service

Executive. Librarian

LIBRARIANSHIP

Three phases of librarianship. J. W. Singleton. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Je., 1914. p. 280-285.

The first phase considered is of the librarian as a unit. The strike as a method of expressing disapproval with existing conditions is not open to librarians, if for no other reason than because strike pay will be lacking. Strikers move in crowds and librarians as units thereby suffer.

The second phase considers the librarian as a man of letters. He not only needs to foster a taste for literature, but to create it. Most librarians can express themselves better in writing than in speech, and by frequent use of the local press, and by annotations on the inside covers of books, they can do much to cultivate a love of literature.

The third phase is the librarian as a business man. A librarian's status in a town depends a great deal upon himself, and if his library is to be a success he must adopt business methods. The lack of business methods in many public libraries is attributed to the fact that many present-day librarians received their training in institutions under librarians who were themselves untrained, and this condition must be changed before the library will achieve its full measure of success.

Administration

General. Executive.

LIBRARY ACCOUNTING

Beginning January 1, 1915, the Tacoma Public Library will put into effect a system of accounting that will make it possible for the records at the Public Library and at the office of the City Controller to harmonize in every respect, each office being a definite check on the work of the other. Three difficulties have been in the way of such an arrangement heretofore. First, the fiscal year of the library and that of the city differed. Second, the classification of items in the budget made by the library differed from that of the city controller. Third, bills approved by the libra-

rian and entered as the expenses of one month have in some cases not been paid until the following month, and consequently appeared on the records of the following month in the city controller's office. Now the fiscal year of the library has been changed to coincide with that of the city and a uniform classification of items of expense has been adopted; also the date of the library board meetings and the sending out of vouchers has been so changed that the third difficulty is done away with.

Library Printing

PHOTOSTAT

Since the photostat was installed in the Connecticut State Library in Hartford in the fall of 1912 it has been used chiefly in the reproduction of old documents, too valuable or too fragile to be handled freely. Some of the work which it has done in this line is as follows: "Crimes and misdemeanors," 1663-1778, 2,410 documents, making three volumes; "Highways, ferries, bridges and tavern," 1700-1788, 1,152 documents, making three volumes; "Ecclesiastical affairs," 5,139 documents in fifteen volumes; "Militia," 2,669 documents, five volumes. The sheets are $11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches, and in photographing documents the output is about a sheet to the minute in case each sheet is different from the other, but if a number of copies of the same sheet or article are desired they can be made at the rate of two to the minute without trouble.

Treatment of Special Material

MAPS, STORAGE OF

The Library of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., has found "that the most convenient way to keep Topographical Survey sheets accessible, and yet protected, is to file them in pockets of stiff board, made by hinging two boards, the back one $23 \times 18\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the front one $18 \times 18\frac{3}{4}$ inches, so that they will separate 1 inch at the bottom and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at about 12 inches from the bottom, where the cloth binding ends. This makes a pocket which will open enough to permit "fingering" the contents.

The case is a "Y. & E." pattern, similar to their No. 75 tilting drawer, but composed of six drawers, 19×33 inches inside measurements.

The maps, unmounted, are indexed on the key map (which may be pasted on the front of the state pocket, if desired) and given Cutter numbers for the sheet names; they are then filed vertically, by these numbers, two

pockets being used for a state having over 100 maps, and two and even three states being combined in one pocket where few maps have been issued. The state name is shown on the projecting back of each pocket, and the pockets are distributed alphabetically in the six drawers.

The Cutter numbers are used to lessen the chance of an attendant's making a mistake in alphabetizing when replacing maps.

In obtaining a map, the key map may be consulted, and the number (which is placed in the corresponding square on the key map when the local sheet is indexed) noted; or the local sheet name may be noted; or, if the borrower is familiar with the local sheet name, the key map may be disregarded entirely.

This system saves the cost of mounting, entirely avoids broken edges, and makes it necessary to handle only the one map needed.

For the Coast and Geodetic Survey's Coast Charts, nothing has been found to equal the "Y. & E." mammoth vertical file, which will accommodate the largest size when folded once.

PAMPHLETS, CARE OF

The pamphlet question. C. A. Flagg. *Bull. of Me. State L., O.*, 1914. p. 6-10.

The usefulness of a pamphlet should determine its treatment. If it is worthy of a permanent place in the library it should be accessioned and cataloged like a book, but unless there is ample shelf room doubtful material should be discarded. Local public libraries should collect only such material as will be of general use, except on local history, where the collection may well contain every available piece, no matter how ephemeral its seeming nature.

The unbound material that comes into the library may be divided into the following classes:

- I. Magazines (periodicals or serial publications appearing quarterly or oftener).
- II. Other serial publications (not properly magazines), such as bulletins, reports, society collections, almanacs.
- III. Pamphlets of a monographic character.

Class I presents no particular problems. Class II pamphlets may be kept in manila envelopes, later binding consecutive numbers into volumes if of sufficient importance. Class III pamphlets of known value may be put into pamphlet binders, and those of doubtful value or merely ephemeral interest are best kept in a vertical file, where they may be filed chronologically in order of receipt, alphabetically by subject, or in class order. The last method is the one recommended.

Accession

CO-OPERATION FROM TEACHERS IN BOOK SELECTION

The possibilities of the library. W. Dawson Johnston. Paper read before the National Council of Teachers of English, Chicago, Nov. 28.

The public library is the most democratic of all institutions. It has unrivalled opportunities to form public opinion and to inform it, and will have still larger opportunities as its educational possibilities are recognized and the co-operation of other educational agencies is secured. This is particularly true in the smaller cities and towns where the library cannot afford to employ a staff of specialists, and schools and other organizations cannot afford to institute libraries of their own.

In no respect is library administration today weaker than in the selection of books and in no direction is it more in need of assistance from teachers and others. Instead of leaving the reviewing of books to benevolent journalists and the selection of books for the public library to librarians too amiable to deny any request, particularly any request suggested by the reading of local newspaper reviews, there should be a board of censors in every community, made up of those most interested in literature and science, a board independent of Grub street.

The duties of the teacher, and particularly of the teacher of English literature, are no longer confined to the walls of the classroom and the few years of the school course; they extend also to the home, to all societies interested in literature, and to that great company whose sole study is the newspaper.

MAGAZINE EXCHANGE

The State Historical Library at Topeka, Kansas, conducts a magazine exchange for the society. Kansas libraries as well as private individuals send in their odd numbers and duplicate copies, which are then available for libraries endeavoring to complete their files.

SOCIAL SURVEY MATERIAL

The collection of social survey material. Florence Rising Curtis. Repr. from *Institution Quar.*, Je. 30, 1914. 8 p.

It is because the majority of American taxpayers are ignorant of the way their cities are administered and where information on municipal matters may be found, that so much revenue is wasted yearly. A collection of facts concerning every city should be formed and made accessible to everyone, and the public library is recommended as the ideal place

to house such a collection. A large part of this material will be in manuscript form, and there will be a good many newspaper clippings.

An outline for arranging such material is appended to the paper, with numerous subdivisions under the following main groups:

- I. Maps.
- II. Early history of the community.
- III. Topography and climate.
- IV. Public utilities.
- V. The municipality.
- VI. The population.
- VII. Employment.
- VIII. Housing and living conditions.
- IX. Education.
- X. Religious agencies.
- XI. Recreation.
- XII. Welfare agencies.
- XIII. Vice and crime.

Cataloging

SIMPLIFYING THE CATALOG

On making readers of the public. *Librarian*, Ag., 1914. p. 6-9.

While the classified catalog was a big step toward bringing books and borrowers together, by revealing the characters of the books, its formal nature has raised barriers, in many cases, to its free use. The annotation, which might be helpful, is often undeveloped because of the library's limited income, and where used it generally fails to express any opinion of the real value of the book. So also the free lecture, the library reading circle, the book-list, have all been tried, but they fail to reach the great mass of borrowers.

Why shouldn't the librarian be the mutual friend to introduce the borrower to the book, by making his catalog more human? The suggested form of catalog entry may savor of the methods of the bookseller rather than the librarian, but if it will sell books it should be equally successful in lending them.

Old Style
Education

Commercial self-educator (Pitman's). 2 vols. 1914.

New Style

Pitman's new "Commercial self-educator" (F614 and F615) is a mine of invaluable, almost essential, knowledge for the man in business, either for himself or others. Most commercial education is obtained after school years.

Binding and Repair

BINDING, CO-OPERATION IN

High school students do the magazine binding needed by the McPherson (Kan.) Public Library. Last year the class bound 70 volumes for the library. The equipment and material is furnished by the library, and the work is

done under the direction of the high school instructor in printing and binding. It is believed that this is the only example in Kansas of this helpful sort of community co-operation.

Shelf Department

SHELF-LIST

L. J. Bailey, librarian of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library, describes in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July the shelf-list card the library uses, which is first used for the purchase record. After the book is received and classified the call-number is entered on the card, and when the book is cataloged the card is checked again, after which it is ready for the shelf-list. The shelf-list record is kept on a sheet 14 x 8½ inches, which is inserted in a loose-leaf ledger. This is arranged to give a continuous and up-to-date record of the number of books in the library, by classes as well as the total. The sheets are ruled into 27 columns on each side, and twelve sheets serve the main library and its single branch for a year. Each sheet has a different heading, as "Gary purchases, adult books"; "Gary added by gift, juvenile," etc. The class numbers are arranged in a column at the side, and any statistical information desired can be easily obtained at any time. Diagrams accompany the descriptions.

Libraries on Special Subjects

MUSIC COLLECTIONS

The Hartford (Ct.) Public Library makes a practice of acquiring copies of the score of every selection played by the Boston Symphony on its visits to Hartford, and of keeping copies of all music played by the Philharmonic. In fact, it is the rule to purchase the scores of the music rendered by every artist of note that visits Hartford, and since 1905, the pieces played by Paderewski, Mischa Elman, Kubelik, and all other prominent musicians have been on file. All the works in the musical collection may be taken out on cards as may any of the library books. In the line of popular music the library boasts a collection of great variety of piano, banjo, mandolin and guitar selections, together with the scores of the comic operas that have had the greatest vogue during the last ten years.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

The business men's branch of the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. Dana, John Cotton. *Associated Advertising*, O., 1914. p. 25-28.

A characteristic article by Mr. Dana, in which he urges, among other things, the importance and necessity of constantly advertising a library.

General Libraries

For Special Classes—Children

BOYS, WORK WITH

In Binghamton, N. Y., last year an effort was made by the Public Library to reach the boy who leaves school to go to work before he has finished even grammar school. Feeling the tragedy that comes to the boy who, grown to manhood, still plods on at boy's pay, the library tried to open up to them the opportunities that lie in books. The method of procedure was as follows:

Permission was asked and granted from the superintendent of schools that the library ask for information from the student records of each school. Letters were sent to the principal of each school, asking for names and addresses of those students leaving school for work. The above information being at hand, a letter was sent to such student as follows:

Dear —,

We understand you are leaving school. If so, you do not need to leave the study and the reading which will help you in whatever you do later. We can give you books upon every trade; books that will help you to steadily advance. The more you know of your work or business, the better pay you will receive.

The Library can help you make your spare time both pleasant and profitable. Come in and see us. Ask for a card and a book, and see what the Library can do for you.

Please read the enclosed circular.

Very truly yours, etc.,

LIBRARIAN.

The circular enclosed was that of Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids, called "Don't be a quitter."

In a letter describing this experiment the librarian who had charge of this attempt writes as follows:

"If we measure success by numbers, this little project failed. The following incidents may give an idea of what we deemed a success. One boy and one girl came to the library, reporting that their work permit was only for vacations. Both were most anxious that we should believe that they were remaining in school and were using the library. (A good lesson.) One boy came to the library on receipt of the letter, bearing the leaflet 'Don't be a quitter' with him. He had had a card as a very small boy, but had not been to the library in some years. At this time he re-registered and took a book of travel. Another brought

the entire letter with him as an introduction. He entered the room with a wink and a leer to the boy companion who followed him. He said he was a messenger boy for the Western Union; claimed to be 16 years—looked nearer 12; pale and ænemic. He registered, and when I asked him what book or subject he would like to read, he replied with an air of a man long involved in serious study: 'Have you anything about the family Robinson?' For one inglorious moment, I feared I was doomed to a strenuous search for a New England ancestor. But looking at the face of the boy, a happy thought struck me. 'Do you mean "The SWISS Family Robinson" I asked?' Such a look of pleasure was my answer that I would have searched hours in any cumbersome genealogy for such returns. The boy had had for a long time the half formed desire to read this story. Until now, upon a personal invitation, on official paper, and under the seal of Uncle Sam's postage, he had not had the courage to come. This boy also took 'What a boy should know about electricity.' I leave it to you—Is it worth while?"

Bibliographical Notes

The State Normal School Library in Milwaukee, Wis., is issuing a series of bookmark lists of "interesting books for teachers." Number one is called "Stories and story telling" and gives a list of 23 titles. Number two is entitled "Picture study," and besides a list of books on the subject gives also a list of picture dealers, with their addresses, the subjects they produce, and the prices at which the pictures may be obtained.

As a part of its extension work the Massachusetts Agricultural College still issues from time to time its "library leaflets." Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 have lately come to our notice, containing short annotated lists of "books for the amateur flower gardener," "good references on marketing farm products," and "Some good references on farmers' co-operative associations," together with a list of some of the best farm and garden papers.

The H. W. Wilson Co. of White Plains has issued volume 1, number 1 of *The Wilson Bulletin*, which it announces will be issued "once in a while" to libraries, schools, booksellers, and others to whom the company's publications are of interest. The *Bulletin* contains notes on the latest publications of the company, a guide to current thought as evidenced by the reports of the Wilson Package Libraries, and an article, reprinted from the

Outlook, on "Using magazines in history classes." The latest venture in indexing undertaken by the company is the weekly *Bulletin* of the Public Affairs Information Service. This is an enlargement of the work carried on experimentally last year by John A. Lapp of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information. The bulletins will be fully cumulated every two months, the last number containing in one alphabet the complete record of the year. Miss Orrena Louise Evans, quite recently in charge of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the West Virginia Department of Archives and History, has been made editor of the public affairs *Bulletin*.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

ANNOTATED book list for secondary school libraries; English section. Albany: Univ. of State of New York, Div. of School Libs. 28 p.

CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books, including works on Bibles and theology, bibliography, classics, English history and literature . . . Spanish and Portuguese history and literature, sports, games, and exercises. . . Bernard Quaritch. 165 p. (No. 333.)

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

St. Louis Public Library. Books to buy for Christmas gifts. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 315-328.)

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of the province. Ontario Dept. of Educ. 28 p. (Vol. XIII, part II.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Books for Christmas for the children. H. W. Wilson Co. 40 p. 10 c.

Denver Public Library. Gift books for children. 15 p.

Pratt Institute Free Library. Books for Christmas for the children. 16 p.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Salem Public Library. Books for young people. 2. ed. 68 p. (Class list no. 12.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABERDEEN

Aberdeen Public Library. Catalogue of local collection to be found in the reference department. 324 p.

AIR CONDITIONING

Air conditioning; a list of references in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. (In *Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, N., 1914. p. 444-494.)

ALMANACS, CONNECTICUT

Bates, Albert Carlos. Check list of Connecticut almanacs, 1709-1850; with introduction and notes. (In *American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings*, Vol. 24, new series, part 1. p. 93-215.)

AMERICANA

Library of the late Adrian H. Joline. Part 1. American books and autograph letters. Anderson Auction Co. 140 p. (1114 items.)

ART

[Bibliography of books on the study of art.] (In Univ. of State of N. Y., Div. of Visual Instruction, Catalog of wall pictures. p. 8-11.)

BIBLE

Peake Arthur S. Bibliographical notes for students of the Old and New Testaments. (In *Bull. of the John Rylands L.*, Manchester, Eng. O., 1914. p. 51-65.)

BUSINESS

Tacoma Public Library. Books for business men. 23 p.

COUNTRY LIFE

Country life. (In New Orleans Public Library, *Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1914. p. 76-79.)

CRIPPLES

McMurtrie, Douglas C. Bibliography of official publications of American institutions for cripples. Printed as ms., Dec., 1914, subject to revision. 1. ed. 7 p. 10 c.

EDUCATION

Burnham, William H., ed. Bibliographies on educational subjects. Worcester, Mass.: Clark Univ. Press. 45 p. (Publ. of Clark Univ. L. Vol. 4, no. 3.)

ELECTRICITY

Deborah Cook Sayles Library. List of books on electricity in the . . . library. Pawtucket, R. I. 26 p.

EUROPEAN WAR

Bacon, Corinne. Best books on the war; an annotated list, including some books useful in the understanding of the present situation. H. W. Wilson Co. 19 p.

Books of interest in connection with the European War. (In *Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, O., 1914. p. 338-356.)

Europe and the present crisis; a special reading list. (In *Book Bull. of Indianapolis P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 12-13.)

Helpful books on the crisis in Europe; some important volumes published since the first Balkan War on the political, economic, and social factors in the present struggle. (In *Mich. State Lib. Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1914. p. 36-41.)

Pratt Institute Free Library. The European conflict, its literature; a reading list. 12 p.

Public Library of the District of Columbia. Selected books on the European War. 10 p.

St. Louis Public Library. Books bearing on the present war in Europe. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 331-332.)

Some good books on the European War. (In Los Angeles Public Library, *Library Books*, O., 1914. p. 136-138.)

FICTION

St. Louis Public Library. Fiction lists in the . . . library, with critical and descriptive notes by Arthur E. Bostwick. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 356-357.)

GEOGRAPHY

Deichmanske Bibliotek. Bokfortegnelse Nr. 20: geografi. Kristiania: The library. 171 p.

HOME

How to build and furnish a home. (In New Orleans Public Library, *Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1914. p. 79-80.)

INFANT MORTALITY

Reading list on infant mortality. (In *Bull. of the Philippine P. L.*, S., 1914. p. 20.)

IOWA

Van der Zee, J. Direct legislation in Iowa. Iowa City: State Hist. Soc. of Iowa. 9 p. bibl. (Iowa applied history series. Vol. 11, no. 4.)

LATIN AMERICA

List of Latin American history and description in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American republics, Nov. 1, 1907. Washington, 1907. 98 p.

— Supplement no. 1. Nov. 1, 1907, to July 8, 1909. Washington, 1909. 34 p.

— Supplement no. 2. July 9, 1909, to June 1, 1914. 136 p.

LITERATURE, FRENCH-CANADIAN.

Geddes, James, Jr. Bibliographical outline of French-Canadian literature. (In *Bibliographical Society of America, Papers*. Vol. 8, nos. 1-2. p. 7-42.)

MAINE

Consolidated laws, statutes, and reports in State Library. (In *Bull. of the Maine State L.*, O., 1914. p. 3-4.)

MAPS

Swem, Earl G., comp. Maps relating to Virginia in the Virginia State Library and other departments of the commonwealth, with the 17th and 18th century atlas-maps in the Library of Congress. Richmond, Va.; State Library. 263 p. (*Bull.*, Ap.-Jl., 1914. vol. 7, nos. 2 and 3.)

MUNICIPAL PURCHASING

List of references to material in the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library. (In *Mun. Ref. Lib. Notes*, Nov. 25, 1914. p. 21-24.)

NEW YORK

Books about New York. (In New York Public Library, *Branch Lib. News*, N., 1914. p. 151-152.)

NEWSPAPERS

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. A check-list of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. Part IV. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, O., 1914. p. 1079-1110.)

NEWSPAPERS, KENTUCKY

A check-list of the Kentucky newspapers in the Durrett collection, in the Library of the University of Chicago. (In *Bibliographical Society of America, Papers*. Vol. 8, nos. 1-2. p. 66-94.)

PAINTERS

Public Library of the District of Columbia. Contemporary American painters. 16 p. (Reference list no. 13.)

PEACE

Denver Public Library. Reading list and references on peace. 7 p.

ROMANCE

Stories of romance and imagination. (In New York Public Library, *Branch Lib. News*, O., 1914. p. 135-136.)

RURAL PROBLEMS

Tacoma and Seattle Public Libraries. A list of books, documents and articles on country life problems, including agricultural economics, practical agriculture, agricultural credit, woman on the farm, country church, rural schools. 32 p.

SCHOOLS

Walkley, Raymond Lowrey, comp. Bibliography of the relation of secondary schools to higher education. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 57 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 32. Whole no. 606.)

SCOTLAND

Black, George F. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Part ix. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, O., 1914. p. 1111-1242.)

SOCIOLOGY

Catalogue of works in the sociology section of the [Norwich, Eng.] Lending Library. (In *Readers' Guide of the Norwich P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 143-170.)

Vedder, Henry Clay. The gospel of Jesus and the problems of democracy. Macmillan. 11½ p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

SYNDICALISM

St. Louis Public Library. Books on syndicalism in the . . . library, with annotations by Albert Diephuis. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 358-360.)

WELDING

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to oxy-acetylene welding. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, O., 1914. p. 1048-1078.)

WOMAN

Woman in business and politics. (In New Orleans Public Library, *Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1914. p. 74-76.)

Humors and Blunders

"THE BEGINNINGS OF LIBRARIES"

Tourist—"They have just dug up the corner-stone of an ancient library in Greece, said to have been built 4000 B. C."

Englishman—"Before Carnegie, I presume."

HISTORY OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY

- I. Dr. Semicolon Jones, Ph.D., compiles it.
- II. It is called: "Contribution toward a Bibliography of Ichthyophagy among the Nomadic Seythians from 1506 to 1601."
- III. Dr. O. Howe E. Borez reviews it in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, pronouncing it a very scholarly piece of work, but pointing out a small misprint on p. xlv. of the index.
- IV. *Public Libraries* mentions it.
- V. *The Quarterly Journal of Psycho-Physiological Anthropology* devotes three inches of fine print to it, which
- VI. Provokes a reply from Semicolon Jones, Ph.D., and
- VII. A counter reply from Mr. Meticulous Fussie, and
- VIII. A host of dead-looking references from Dr. Oscar Gustafsen of Philander University, and
- IX. A graceful paragraph in *The Dial*, and
- X. A little George Ade stuff from *Library Chat*.
- XI. After which the Bibliography reposes for twenty-five years on the shelves of sixty-three libraries, is vacuum cleaned every two years, but otherwise undisturbed.—*THE LIBRARIAN*, in the *Boston Transcript*.

Communications

November 23, 1914.

Editor *The Library Journal*.

Through an error, the Springfield, Ill., Library was credited with the subscription of \$25 toward the Leipzig exhibit, when, as a matter of fact, the subscription should have been credited to the Springfield, Mass., City Library Association. May I ask you to make this correction?

Very truly yours,

FRANK P. HILL,

Chairman, A. L. Committee Leipzig Exhibit.

THE GROWTH OF SCHOLARLY LIBRARIES

Editor *Library Journal*:

In the December number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone raises a question as to the statement in my article in the November *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that the library devoted to scholarly research is to be the dominant type of large library in the future.

The vital point of Miss Rathbone's article seems to me to lie in her attempt to make me out as having said that the net gain of this class of libraries from 1876 to 1908 was 50%. I had no intention of saying this. My only comparison between 1876 and 1908 was in the case of college and university libraries. I said that the libraries of this group having 50,000 volumes or more had increased from 2 out of 18 to 54 out of 210; that, if to this increase of libraries of this type we were to add the present existing libraries of professional schools, historical societies, and the large inde-

pendent reference libraries, it would bring the number of libraries which at the present time are primarily serving the scholar up to about 50% of the total number of libraries having 50,000 volumes or more in 1908. This is not the same thing as saying that the growth of this class of libraries has been 50%, which is what Miss Rathbone wishes to make me say.

I do not understand Miss Rathbone's article to call into question my statement. She, however, proceeds in the following paragraphs to discuss the percentage as though I had made a claim that the net gain of this class of libraries was 50%. I do not see that I have anywhere made any such claim as this and I do not wish to be held responsible for it. I cannot see that her percentages of the growth of public libraries have very much to do with the matter or that setting public libraries over against scholarly libraries throws any special light on the subject. There are public libraries (and were in 1876) which, by reason of special circumstances, as for example, in the case of the Boston Public Library, the gift of the Ticknor and other libraries and of endowment funds for the collection of books along certain scholarly lines, have developed on their reference side to be as truly libraries for the scholar as for the general reader. This is true also of the New York Library by reason of consolidation of the Astor and Lenox collections with the Tilden foundation for a public library, and there are many other cases. I did not, however, take any of these into account because it is not easy to decide when a public library through such special endowments and gifts has really reached the point where it undertakes to minister to the needs of the scholar rather than simply to provide for the needs of the general reader. If this could be determined, it would undoubtedly more than justify my contention that 50% of the large libraries of the country have in mind the service of the scholar rather than the general reader.

I do not see, therefore, that my contention that the library devoted to scholarly research is to be the dominant type of large library in the future has been in any way invalidated by Miss Rathbone's statistics.

Very truly yours,

AZARIAH S. ROOT.

Library Calendar

- Jan. 11. Pennsylvania Library Club.
 March 24-26. Alabama Library Association.
 June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.

THE A. L. A. Council meeting at Chicago was, by general consensus, the best Council meeting yet held, combining the former functions of the Council with the proposed function of the American Library Institute, now more unnecessary than ever. The reports and papers on practical questions needing illumination or decision from professional librarians of large experience, elicited discussion which can no longer be had, as has often been pointed out, in the multitudinous A. L. A. conferences. On the other hand the Council, including ex-presidents, and representatives of affiliated societies and of state organizations, as well as members elected by the Association and by the Council, is large enough to be representative of all interests, and the attendance at the Chicago meeting shows that it is practicable to get together twice a year a considerable proportion of this important body. There was much difference of opinion on a proposed amendment to the A. L. A. Constitution eliminating from the Council the members elected by the Council itself, presented on the ground that this was not democratic. The purpose of this membership was that the Council might include in its body from year to year librarians or others connected with library interests who might otherwise not be designated as members. The organization of the library interests is now so well worked out that it seems a pity to begin changes in a retrogressive direction at the very moment that full organization has been achieved.

PERHAPS the most important report was that on uniform library statistics, so carefully prepared by Mr. Bowerman and his colleagues and printed in full in this issue. The one criticism which it suggests is that the information called for is so comprehensive that it will be difficult to obtain it and even more difficult to digest it for tabulated

comparison. The data thus called for would form a volume of several hundred pages, though entirely desirable in itself as giving an excellent summary of the organization and condition of each library throughout our constantly growing library system. It might be well if the committee should designate or emphasize the salient facts on which the small and less well organized library should be expected to report and which could most easily be tabulated. Of course the committee's recommendations are for the annual report of the individual library—but tabulation and comparison have to be kept in mind.

THE elaborate report of the Bureau of Education, which has not yet been sent to the printer and cannot therefore be expected for some months, goes into considerable detail and covers nearly every library in the country, but it is desirable that information be supplied more regularly and at shorter intervals than this occasional report makes possible. Meantime, the *American Library Annual*, issued from this office, gives a selective list which will this year be extended to cover libraries of 5,000 volumes and over, in some respects of more value than if it were as comprehensive in scope as the Bureau report. We ask libraries which have not yet made return to us for this purpose to send the reply cards at once. Incidentally, we may mention that the *American Library Annual* for the current year will contain a cumulation of the division of "Library work," made so important a feature of the LIBRARY JOURNAL during the past year.

THERE were two important steps forward in the organization of the library system consummated or proposed at the Chicago meeting which should not go without notice. An Association of American

Library Schools was definitely organized with Mr. Wyer as president, which will bring the several faculties throughout the country into closer touch, but which, on the other hand, may be in danger of duplicating the work or the discussions of the professional training section of the A. L. A. itself. Steps should be taken, it would seem, either to replace this section of the Association by the affiliated society, or else to limit the scope of each so that there should be no duplication or waste. A proposal was also made and favorably reported for consideration at the June conference that there should be a school libraries section of the A. L. A., which will interlock with the library section of the National Education Association. The school library is of such present and growing importance that it should certainly be recognized by the A. L. A., but here again there should be special caution against multiplicity of demand upon already over-worked teachers and school librarians by too many association meetings.

THE growth of legislative and municipal reference libraries in recent years is one of the most noteworthy features of library development. The money saving to legislative bodies and to municipalities by this means of comparing notes and avoiding waste in work adequately done elsewhere or which experiment elsewhere has proved undesirable, as well as the saving of time to legislators and officials, makes the reference library one of the great factors of economy and efficiency in governmental administration. Unfortunately there is too often a retrogressive tendency, sometimes on mistaken grounds of economy and sometimes on less creditable grounds of partisan or personal prejudice. Most noteworthy in this direction is the proposal to abolish the legislative reference feature of the Wisconsin State Library, which comes strangely from the state which pioneered this development and which has been a model to other states in its administrative methods.

The reactionary proposal of Governor Philipp is based on a charge that this department has exercised undue influence on legislative action, but this is scarcely justified in view of the much larger and more "undue" influence exercised upon the legislature before the bureau was organized and from which the bureau has saved it. The appropriation bill providing for the Library of Congress also proposed to omit this year the \$25,000 appropriated last year for the legislative reference department of the national library, which has given the greatest promise of permanent usefulness. It is to be hoped that both in Congress and in the Wisconsin legislature, these steps backward may not be taken.

AN amendment to the Copyright Law now before Congress in H. R. Bill 20695, not only extends the *ad interim* period for the copyrighting of books of English origin from thirty to ninety days after deposit, but in another section limits the importation of books by libraries, either in single copies or in collections bought *en bloc*, as well as by individuals, by requiring consent of the American copyright proprietor or his representative as the condition of importation. This is in line with the contention of the author that he is entitled to sell his wares for each market without interference from other markets, and with that of the publisher that when he has bought rights for America he should not meet competition from outside the market which he has purchased. On the other hand, librarians contend that if the author is compensated he should be satisfied with that, and that the library should have the check on prices here which the right of importation, as at present exercised, affords. It is not probable that the amendment will receive favorable action during the present short session, but librarians who desire to accord effective protest should take the precaution to write immediately to their Senators and Representatives to that effect.

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1914

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE aim of this present article, like that of the similar surveys of reference books for previous years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1914, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new reference publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during the year 1914, mention is made also of some books of 1913, principally foreign publications, which were either issued, or received in this country, too late in 1913 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit certain foreign reference books of 1914 which probably should be recorded here, because, on account of the delay in importation due to the European war, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access, and examination of such books was therefore impossible.

PERIODICALS AND INDEXES

New reference books about periodicals include both bibliographies and indexes. Among bibliographies the most important is the third edition of H. O. Severance's "Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada" (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Wahr, \$2.50), which is revised and enlarged from the second edition issued in 1909. This new edition has been enlarged by some thirty pages and contains over 10,000 titles, but wisely makes no claim to completeness. Absolute completeness, especially for minor or local titles, could not have been obtained, and the occasional omissions of important new journals, *e. g.* the *Romanic Review*, now three years old, will probably be corrected in the next edition.

The Royal Society's great task of indexing 19th century periodical articles on science in its "Catalogue of scientific papers 1800-1900," has advanced materially, by the issue of two new volumes, volume 13

(ser. 4, vol. 1) of the catalogue of authors and volume 3, part 2, of the subject index. The new author volume covers the letters A-B for the years 1884-1900 and indexes in all some 63,271 articles by 8929 authors from 1555 serials (Cambridge University Press, 50s.). The new part of the subject index, which completes the section of the index relating to physics, covers the subjects of electricity and magnetism, 1800-1900, and contains 23,300 entries (Cambridge University Press, 15s.).

An entirely new index to periodicals, which will be of use in very large or special libraries, is the "Repertorium op de nederlandsche tijdschriften," a monthly index to the principal Dutch periodicals, issued by the Royal Library at the Hague. Each number is arranged in a classified order based partly upon the Decimal Classification, resembling in this point the semi-annual index to Belgian periodicals, and has monthly author and subject indexes which are to be replaced at the end of the year by annual author and subject indexes to the classified lists. The nine parts issued February-October 1914 indexed some 3808 articles in 409 periodicals. The regular edition on ordinary book paper is sent free to any library which pays postage (.50 fl.) in advance, and there is also a special edition printed on one side the paper for clipping and mounting, and a separate issue in card form which may be specially subscribed for.

Minor changes in established indexes are the discontinuance of the annual index of the *London Times* and the announcement that one semi-annual volume for January-June 1914, and later quarterly volumes, will be substituted for it, and the change in date of the annual cumulation of the *Book Review Digest*, which hereafter will cumulate in the February instead of the December number.

A special index of a new type, printing of which was begun late in 1914, is "Public affairs information service, a co-operative clearing house of public affairs informa-

tion," published for the co-operating institutions by the H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y. This new index, which is to be issued weekly with bi-monthly cumulations, not only indexes periodical articles, reports, and new books but includes also news items on topics of public affairs. While planned especially for the service of legislative reference libraries it should be of use in any large library specializing in social, civic, and political questions, which can afford it. (Apply to publishers for terms.)

An important index of another type is the "A. L. A. Index to general literature: Supplement 1900-1910," (Chicago: A. L. A. Publ. Board, \$4). This additional volume cumulates the indexes to general literature, essays, etc., included in the eleven volumes of the "Annual literary (library) index" 1900-1910 and includes also entries for analytical material in 125 new books not indexed in the A. L. I.

DEBATES

New editions in the Debater's handbook series are: "Municipal ownership," J. E. Morgan and E. D. Bullock, 2d edition; "Government ownership of railroads," by E. M. Phelps, 2d edition; "Initiative and referendum," by E. M. Phelps, 3d ed. An entirely new title in the series is "World peace," by M. K. Reely (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson, \$1 each).

DISSERTATIONS

A new bibliography which is much more than a bibliography of dissertations, although its principal use in American libraries will probably be for its full lists of such publications, is "Verzeichnis der bis Ende 1912 an den Technischen Hochschulen des Deutschen Reiches erschienenen Schriften," edited by Dr. Paul Trommsdorff under the auspices of the Prussian Ministerium der geistlich und Unterrichts-angelegenheiten. (Berlin, Springer, 5 m.) Under an alphabetical place arrangement this work gives lists of publications of all the technical high schools of Germany, including for each institution not only its dissertations but also its administrative publications, periodicals, programs, miscellaneous works, etc., from the date of the founding

of each school to the end of 1912. Full information is given for each title, including in the case of dissertations information as to the different forms, periodical, book, etc., in which the thesis has been published.

The annual list of American dissertations in history, prepared by the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, which was published separately for several years and later included in the *History Teachers Magazine*, has now been transferred to the *American Historical Review*. The 1913 list appears in the numbers for January and April, 1914, and the 1914 list is in the January, 1915, number.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The most important recent publication in this field is the new edition (second edition revised) of the New International encyclopædia, issue of which was begun early in 1914 and continued at intervals throughout the year, eight volumes, covering the letters A-For having been issued by the beginning of 1915. The work has been reset throughout and printed from new plates and shows very considerable revision and extension, both in the articles themselves and in the appended bibliographies, and in the inclusion of new articles, especially in the field of biography. The encyclopedia is published in several different bindings and on both ordinary and thin paper, but the ordinary paper edition in the library buckram binding will be found most satisfactory for libraries. (New York: Dodd, per set \$132.)

DICTIONARIES

The new English dictionaries are mainly small popular or very special works. Phyffe's "Eighteen thousand words often mispronounced" (New York: Putnam, \$1.50), is a revised and greatly enlarged edition of his "Twelve thousand words often mispronounced," and entirely supersedes the earlier work. "Putnam's word book," compiled by L. A. Flemming, is merely a reissue under another title of "Synonyms, antonyms and associated words" by the same compiler, published in 1913. As the only changes, aside from the title, seem to be in the binding and in the addition of a thumb index, libraries which have the "Syn-

onyms" will not need the "Word book." A useful small handbook is W. T. Rogers' new "Dictionary of abbreviations, being citations of those terms used in the professions, sports and trades" (London and New York: Macmillan, 7s. 6d., \$2). While for ordinary abbreviations this work is no better than the "New International dictionary" or the "New Standard dictionary," it contains many abbreviations, especially those used in England, which are not included in the general dictionaries. An important dictionary for scholarly and special use is the "Glossary of Tudor and Stuart words," compiled by W. W. Skeat, and edited with additions by A. L. Mayhew (Oxford University Press, 6s., \$1.75). This glossary lists words prevalent in educated use in Stuart and Tudor times but now either obsolete or surviving only in local or dialectal use or with changed meanings. The work includes some words not listed in the New English dictionary and supplies additional quotations for other words.

RELIGION

The religious reference books of the year which are of interest in general libraries are few. The most important is undoubtedly the index volume of the "Catholic encyclopædia" which furnishes a much needed index of names and small subjects to the long and often very comprehensive articles in that important encyclopedia. Some supplementary articles are included in the index volume. (New York: Encyclopædia Press, \$6.) The new one volume edition of the "Encyclopædia Biblica" is merely a reprint on thin paper, with the rectification of some typographical errors, of the four volume edition issued 1899-1903 (London: Black; New York: Macmillan, 25s., \$6). The large or special library will find the "Apochrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament" edited, with introduction and critical and explanatory note, by R. H. Charles, a reference work of considerable importance, as it supplies the first fairly complete English edition of the noncanonical Jewish writings from 200 B. C. to 100 A. D. (Oxford University Press, 1913. 2 vols., \$19.25.)

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

Perhaps the most important new work of

reference in the field of political science is the "Cyclopedia of American government" edited by A. C. McLaughlin and Albert Bushnell Hart. (New York: Appleton, 3 vols., \$22.50.) This work which has been in active preparation during the past four years covers approximately the same field as Lalor's "Cyclopædia of political science," a reference book once very useful but now badly out of date in many subjects. The "Cyclopedia of American government" has been well planned, the articles are by experts and are signed, there are appended bibliographies, many biographical articles, and an index of small subjects, but either the editorial supervision has not been sufficiently strict or there has been a lack of the final attention to detail necessary in a reference publication, for many typographical and other small errors have already been pointed out. If the long review of this work in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1915, is to be taken at its face value, the new cyclopedia will not entirely supersede Lalor, out of date and in need of replacement as the latter work is, but its many undoubtedly valuable articles will prove very useful, if the user is on his guard against the kind of small error noted above.

Of the many recent publications of the Bureau of the Census the most important is the new "Statistical atlas of the United States," prepared under the supervision of Charles S. Sloane, geographer of the census (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off.) Another recent publication of the Bureau of the Census which has high reference value on questions of American taxation, is "Taxation and revenue systems of state and local governments, a digest of constitutional and statutory provisions relating to taxation in the different states in 1912." (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 275 p. 50 cts.) This work is arranged alphabetically by states and gives for each state a digest of all laws in force in 1912, with a brief statement of legislation enacted in 1913 which materially affected revenue systems. A similar compilation by the same Bureau is the "Summary of state laws relating to the dependent classes, 1913" (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 346 p. 40 cts), which furnishes digests, with exact references to stat-

utes, of the various state laws relating to administrative and supervisory agencies for dealing with the dependent classes, to conditions and methods of poor relief and to provision made for special classes. Compilations of full texts of laws on special subjects which have very great value as reference material on such subjects are: "Laws on trusts and monopolies, domestic and foreign" (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 40 cts.), which gives the U. S. laws with tables of cases, the various state laws, constitutional provisions, statutes and court decisions and the laws of the principal foreign countries; and the new greatly enlarged edition of "Labor laws of the United States" which is issued as Bulletin no. 148 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 2 vols. \$3). This latter work supersedes both the 1908 edition published as the 22nd annual report of the Labor Bureau and its annual supplements.

Subject compilations of laws such as the above are more valuable to the research worker in the special subject than to the lawyer. A recent publication which is most useful to the lawyer and law librarian is the "Bouvier's law dictionary and concise encyclopedia," third revision (8th edition) by Francis Rawle. (Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Co.; St. Paul: West Pub. Co. 3 vols. \$19.50.) The revision of this standard work, the first undertaken since 1898, has been thorough and the dictionary has been extended from two to three volumes by the expansion of some of the main encyclopedic articles and the insertion of new articles.

The second edition of von Röhl's "Enzyklopädie des Eisenbahnwesens," which began publication in 1912, has now advanced to the sixth volume, covering the alphabet through Krisen. (Berlin: Urban, m 18.50 a vol.). The subject is treated from both the economic and administrative, and the engineering point of view. The longer articles are by experts and are signed. There are good illustrations, maps and statistical tables, and bibliographies for the longer articles. The balance of subjects is not always above criticism, however, *e. g.* the very important railway systems of Canada are dismissed rather summarily in an article of three pages and no map, while to the less

important systems of British East, South and West Africa seventeen pages and a map are given. A useful small handbook for certain railroad statistics which are sometimes difficult to obtain is F. M. Halsey's "Railroads of South and Central America" (New York: Fitch, \$1.50). This is especially useful for the Central American statistics which are found in few other places, and the South American figures are also useful as they are in some cases of later date than those given in the "South American year-book."

YEARBOOKS AND DIRECTORIES

Two new yearbooks deserve mention. These are "The *Japan Gazette* Japan Year-book, 1913-14" (Yokohama: *Japan Gazette*; London: Routledge, 5s.) which gives concise serviceable information of the handbook type, and the "South African year-book 1914" compiled by W. H. Hosking (London: Routledge; New York: Dutton, 10s., \$3.50), which contains accurate and fairly detailed statistics and information on resources, mining, commerce, tariff, government, laws, communications, etc., of South Africa and includes in addition a brief section of biographies.

Two recent trade directories are of special interest to American libraries because they supply information about regions whose trade is now of especial importance to Americans, that is, the various South American countries. The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has published as Miscellaneous series no. 13, a "Trade directory of South America, for the promotion of American export trade" (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. \$1.). Under an alphabetical arrangement by country and city this work gives lists of importers, dealers, banks, etc., interested in different lines of business, as: agricultural implements, books, clothing trade, fruit, furniture, etc. A very small amount of statistical information about each place is also given. Useful for much the same purpose, but covering a wider field, is the "Anuario de la America latina (Bailly-Bailliere-Riera)" now in its second year. (Barcelona, 35 ptas.) This work furnishes lists of names for towns, etc., in South and Central America, Cuba, and other islands, and gives in addition a

considerable amount of statistical descriptive and governmental information. It is especially useful for its lists of members of governments and legislatures, both national and provincial.

ASSOCIATIONS

Two very extensive bibliographies of freemasonry have been in process of publication at the same time. The "*Bibliographie der freimaurerischen Literatur*, hrsg. im Auftrage des Vereins deutscher Freimaurer, von August Wolfstieg," was completed in 1913. It gives a very full record of the literature of freemasonry in all countries and times, listing in all about 44,000 titles grouped in large classes. A full index of 536 pages includes authors, small subjects, titles and even first lines of poems. (Burb. b. M.: Vereins deutsch. Freem., 1911-13, 3 vols. m 73.50). The corresponding French work which promised to be more complete for the French literature of the subject, is "*Bibliographie de la Franc-Maçonnerie et des sociétés secrètes, imprimés et manuscrits (langue française et langue latine)*" by Paul Fesch, Joseph Denais and René Lay. This is still in process of publication, only two parts, covering the part of the alphabet A to Compte rendu, having been issued so far. (Paris: Soc. Bibliographique, 1912-13, fasc. 1-2, advance subsc. price 30 fr. per vol.) It is announced the work will probably extend to three volumes of several fascicles each.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The excellent German encyclopædia of the natural sciences, "*Handwörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften*" has been nearly completed, as the parts of the tenth volume so far issued carry the alphabet into Z (Jena: Fischer, m 2.50 per lfg.). A new revised edition, the sixth of the "*Smithsonian physical tables*" is especially welcome as the last edition, though issued only in 1910, has been out of print for some time. The new edition is published as Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, vol. 63, no. 6, publ. no. 2269. "*Van Nostrand's chemical annual 1913*," (New York: Van Nostrand, \$2.50), is the third issue of a useful handbook of which the first and second issues appeared in 1907 and 1909. The new issue revises all

tables except those of organic compounds, adds various new tables and revises the bibliography. An encyclopedia of applied chemistry which promised to be more important than Thorpe is "*Enzyklopädie der technischen Chemie*" by Fritz Ullmann (Berlin: Urban, m 32. per vol.). The articles are excellent, the bibliographies very full, and the illustrations good. The work is to be complete in about ten volumes, of which only volume one, covering part of the letter A, has so far appeared. A useful yearbook in a popular subject is the "*Yearbook of wireless telegraphy and telephony 1914*" (London: Marconi, 2s. 6d.) which is almost double the size of the first issue, 1913.

Two new engineering handbooks of importance are the "*American handbook for electrical engineers*" by Harold Pender (N. Y.: Wiley, 2033 p. \$5), and the "*Structural engineers' handbook; data for the design and construction of steel bridges and buildings*" by Milo Smith Ketchum (N. Y.: McGraw-Hill, 896 p. \$5).

FINE ARTS

The "*Standard cyclopedia of horticulture*" by Liberty Hyde Bailey (New York: Macmillan, v. 1-2, \$6 each) though founded upon Professor Bailey's earlier work, the "*Cyclopedia of American horticulture*," has been so largely revised, rewritten, and extended that it is almost a new book. The scope of the work has been extended to include many plants of our insular possessions and European plants offered in American markets, the number of illustrations has been doubled and special features added, such as a synopsis of the plant kingdom, a key to families and genera and various glossaries. A useful bibliography of architecture now issued in a new edition is the Boston Public Library "*Catalogue of books relating to architecture, construction and decoration*, 2d ed. with an additional section on city planning" (Boston Public Library, 535 p. \$1). This new edition is more than double the size of the first edition, 1894.

Two American libraries are publishing special catalogs which are important contributions to musical bibliography. The very fine Library of Congress "*Catalogue of opera librettos printed before 1800*,"

prepared by O. G. T. Sonneck (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 2 vols. \$2 per set) is very valuable not only as a guide to the contents of a rich collection but also for its very detailed historical and bibliographical notes and full indexes which make it almost an encyclopedia of its subject. The "Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music in the Public Library of the city of Boston" which has been in process of publication since 1910, has advanced one step nearer completion by the issue of part one of volume three which carries the alphabet through the word *Storage* (Boston Public Library, \$1 a part). A new special dictionary which will be of great use in special collections, though it will not be needed in anything but the largest general libraries, is "Real Lexikon der Musik-instrumente, zugleich ein Polyglossar für das gesamte Instrumentengebiet" compiled by Curt Sachs (Berlin: Bard, 1913, m 35). It gives adequate descriptions, often with illustrations and bibliographical references, of a very large number of instruments of all times and lands, indicating the name of each instrument in the various languages in which the name occurs. Entry is under the German term, but there are cross references from terms in all other languages.

LITERATURE

A useful new work of a popular type is "Heroes and heroines of fiction, modern prose and poetry" by William S. Walsh (Philadelphia: Lippincott, \$3.50). This is a dictionary of fictitious characters, with indication of the novel in which the character appears, brief characterization, illustrative quotation, etc. It includes names not given in Wheeler, Brewer, etc., but is less useful for characters of certain authors, such as Dickens, Hardy, etc., than the special dictionaries of those authors. Baker's "Guide to historical fiction," (London: Routledge; New York: Macmillan, 21s., \$6), although based upon the author's earlier work "History in fiction" is so revised and enlarged as to be practically a new work. It is proving very useful not only as a guide to fiction dealing with a certain epoch or historical event, but also for its descriptive notes which in some cases are sufficiently full to give brief outlines of

plots. The tenth edition of Bartlett's "Familiar quotations," revised and enlarged by Nathan Haskell Dole (Boston: Little, \$3), follows the general plan of the well-known ninth edition, but is enlarged by the addition of quotations from authors who have attained recognized standing since the issue of that edition in 1891. The list of quotations has been extended by 192 pages and the index has been enlarged by 104 pages. An entirely new book of quotations is "Memorabilia mathematica; or the philomath's quotation book" (New York: Macmillan \$3) which lists about 1000 rather long quotations selected from the works of some 300 general and mathematical writers.

Chief among the new author dictionaries should be mentioned the "Concise Dante dictionary" by Paget Toynbee (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.) Though based upon the author's "Dictionary of proper names and notable matters in the works of Dante," published in 1898 and now out of print, the new work is much more than an abridgment, as it includes some names and material not included in the earlier work, omits names in one poem now known not to have been written by Dante and brings other matter in line with more recent information. Conciseness is attained by judicious condensation rather than by omission of anything vital. An author-dictionary of a different type is the "Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné," written by Edward Fitzgerald and edited and annotated by his greatniece, Mary Eleanor Fitzgerald Kerrick (London and New York: Macmillan, 2 vols., 8s., \$3). This dictionary gives an alphabetical list of all characters mentioned in the "Letters," with brief biography of each, notes and references to the text, and quotations. "An index to the works of John Henry, Cardinal Newman," compiled by John Rickaby (London: Longmans, 6s.) furnishes a useful subject index to a much used set of writings. The "Kipling index" published and distributed free on receipt of postage by the Macmillan company, London, is a serviceable little title and first line index which although prepared with special reference to English editions of Kipling can be used in part with the American editions. A much more important work

is "A Tennyson concordance," compiled by Arthur E. Baker (London: Kegan Paul; New York: Macmillan, 25s., \$7.50), which furnishes a key to all the words, with the exception of about 250 common words, used in the Poetic and Dramatic works in the Macmillan edition, in the poems included in the life of Tennyson by his son, and in the Suppressed poems edited by J. C. Thomson. The use of four alphabets is something of a hindrance to quick reference work, but the real value of the concordance as a serviceable guide to the works of a much quoted author is not materially lessened by that fact.

There have been several important reference bibliographies, especially in the field of the various foreign literatures. In some ways the most noteworthy, though not the most frequently used, of these, is the Cornell University "Catalogue of the Icelandic collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske," compiled by Halldor Hermannsson (Ithaca: The University, 755 p. \$6), which is much more than a bibliography of Icelandic literature, as it includes history, description, law, etc. Professor Gustave Lanson's valuable "Manuel bibliographique de la littérature française" has been completed by the publication of a fifth volume which furnishes some supplementary references and provides a detailed index to the whole work (Paris: Hachette, 4 fr.). Two excellent bibliographies for subjects hitherto inadequately treated in such works are Fitzmaurice-Kelly's "Bibliographie de la littérature espagnole" (Paris: Colin, 1913, 2 fr.) and the "Bibliography of Irish philology and literature" (Dublin, 1913, 4s. 6d.) issued by the National Library at Dublin. A compact German work which is very useful for its many bibliographic lists as well as for its concise encyclopedic information is "Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon, biographisches und bibliographisches Handbuch mit Motivübersichten und Quellen-nachweisen" by H. A. Krüger (Munich: Beck, 483 p. m 7.50), which gives in one alphabetical list biographical sketches of German writers of all periods and articles on forms and subjects of German literature. Author bibliographies which deserve mention are the "Bibliographie Stendhalienne" by Henri Cordier (Paris: Champion, 10

fr.), and the "Bibliography of first editions of James Russell Lowell" by Luther Livingston (New York: Priv. pr., \$10).

Among good recent anthologies are two in fields heretofore inadequately covered in such collections. These are the "Oxford book of Canadian verse" chosen by Wilfrid Campbell (Oxford University Press, \$2) and "A century of parody and imitation" edited by Walter Jerrold and R. M. Leonard (Oxford University Press, 1913, 429 p. 50 cts.). The latter excludes the work of living parodists, but furnishes otherwise a very comprehensive and representative collection.

BIOGRAPHY

New titles in biography are principally of the small handbook or "Who's who" type. The sixth biennial edition of "Who's who in New York" which was due in 1913, was issued in the spring of 1914 (New York: Who's who in N. Y. city and state, \$10). The new edition is useful and is necessary in libraries which have many calls for New York biography, but in size and binding is open to criticism. It is now issued in an awkward limp leather quarto instead of the former convenient cloth octavo and the price has been doubled. More important is the eighth edition, 1914-15, of "Who's who in America (Chicago: Marquis, \$5) which contains some 4,426 names not found in the seventh edition, 1912-13. An entirely new work of this class is the "Woman's who's who of America," a biographical dictionary of contemporary women in the United States and Canada (New York: American Commonwealth Co., \$4), which contains about 10,000 concise biographical sketches, including in that number a large proportion of comparatively unknown names. "Vem är det? 1914, upplags—och handbok över samtida kända svenska män och kvinnor," edited by Erik Thyselius (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1913, 393 p. m 4.50), is a new Swedish "Who's who" on the same general plan as the Danish "Kraks blaa bog," started in 1910, and the Norwegian "Hvem er hvem" published in 1912 (Kristiania: Aschehoug, kr. 4).

A new dictionary of French biography which promises to be of importance is "Les parlementaires français; dictionnaire biographique et bibliographique des sénateurs,

députés, ministres ayant siège dans les assemblées législatives de 1900 à 1914" by René Samuel and Géo Bonét-Maury (Paris: Roustan, 479 p. fr. 7.50), which gives biographical sketches of a fairly full "Who's who" type, lists of writings and an indication of the political party to which the subject of the biography belongs. The present volume though issued first forms the second volume of a work in two volumes which is intended to cover the period 1890-1914 and to supplement though with briefer articles the more extended "Dictionnaire des parlementaires français 1789-1889" by Adolphe Robert and Gaston Cougny (Paris: 1889-92, 5 vols.). This new work should be especially useful as a partial substitute for an up-to-date volume of "Qui êtes-vous" of which no issue has appeared since that of 1909-10.

"Fred John's annual, mainly a biographical record of Australasia's prominent people," which was published at Adelaide in 1912 and 1913, has been transferred to London, where the third issue, 1914, has been published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. (242 p. 5s.) A 1913 edition of the "Biographical directory of the railway officials of America," the first revision since 1906, contains 4200 brief articles, of which 1500 are new. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1913, 623 p. \$4.) This work is too special to be needed in the medium sized general library, but in the large or special engineering library should prove useful as it includes many names not given in "Who's who in America." A new edition of the "Historical register of officers of the Continental army during the War of the Revolution" by F. B. Heitman (Washington: Rare Book Shop, 685 p. \$10) is both revised and enlarged and contains the records of some 14,000 officers as against the 8000 listed in the first edition, 1893. An important publication in quite a different field of biography is the "Liber memorialis, notices biographiques" issued by the University of Ghent (Ghent: Vanderpoorten, 1913, 2 vols.) This handsomely printed work gives detailed biographies with full bibliographies of the 258 members of the faculty since the establishment of the university in 1817. A new bibliography which should be very useful in its own field is, "A check-list of bi-

ographical directories and general catalogues of American colleges and universities" compiled by Eva Alice Cole and printed in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for January, 1915.

GENEALOGY

Several important works in genealogy have been either published or completed during the year. The great "Scot's peerage," edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, which has been in process of publication since 1904, has been completed by the issue of volume nine which supplies a minute alphabetical index to the family histories contained in volumes 1-8. (Edinburgh: Douglas, 9 vols. £11 5s.) A new work which promises to be useful in the large reference library is "Titled nobility of Europe, an international peerage" compiled and edited by the Marquis of Ruigny and Raineval (London: Harrison, 42s.). This contains fairly full accounts of existing titles of nobility and biographies of living members of each family included in one international list arranged alphabetically under the chief title borne by the head of the house. There is a full index to surnames, variations in spelling, merged titles and to titled members of a family whose names differ from that of the head of the house. The list claims to be fairly complete for all British, Spanish, Belgian, and Portuguese titles, for French ducal titles, and for Austrian, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, and Finnish titles above the rank of baron.

GEOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION

Two new regional encyclopedias have appeared during the year. The "Enciclopedia de la America del Sur," edited by W. H. Koebel (London: South American Publ. Co., 4 vols. \$31.50), is a popular work in Spanish, and seems to be strong in information on a side of South American affairs which is of special interest at present, that is on the side of industries, commerce, resources, economic development, etc. Unfortunately, it is almost entirely lacking on the side of South American literature and biography, and there are no bibliographies appended to the articles. Of a different type is the "Encyclopædie van Nederlandsch West-Indie" edited by H. D. Benjamins and

J. F. Snelleman. This work is planned to cover all subjects of interest in connection with the Dutch West Indies, biography, history, ethnology, place names, plant and animal life, etc., and there are bibliographies. Publication is in parts and of the fifteen parts projected three have already been issued. (The Hague: Nijhoff, 2 fl. a pt.)

While it is unfortunately true that there is no dictionary of English place names corresponding to the great "Dictionnaire topographique de la France," which is being published by the French government, partial substitutes may be found in the monographs on place names of the various counties, which are being published by the Cambridge University Press and the Oxford University Press. All of these small dictionaries treat place names from the point of view of philology only and supply no gazetteer or historical information, but within their special field they have high reference value. Among those published by the Cambridge Press are: "Place names of Nottinghamshire" by Heinrich Mutschmann (1913, 179 p., 7s. 6 d.), "Place names of Sussex" by R. G. Roberts (1914, 210 p. 10s.), and "Place names of southwest Yorkshire" by Armitage Goodall (1914, 374 p., 7s. 6d.). The Oxford list includes "Place names of Oxfordshire" by H. Alexander (1912, 5s.), "Warwickshire place names," by W. Duignan (1912, 5s.), and "Place names of Berkshire," by W. W. Skeat (1911, 2s.).

Gazetteers of the year include a new edition, revised, of "Chambers concise gazetteer of the world" edited by David Patrick and William Geddie (London: Chambers, 6s.) and the very excellent new revision of the "Survey gazetteer of the British Isles, topographical, statistical and commercial" by J. G. Bartholomew, revised in accordance with the returns of the 1911 census (Edinburgh: Bartholomew, 15s.). This gives, in one alphabetical list, brief accounts not only of all towns, villages and hamlets but also of seats, shooting lodges, deer forests, fishing lochs, streams, grouse moors, etc., which have special names, but which would not, of course, be included in ordinary general gazetteers. A new dictionary of classical geography which promises to be of use in the college library is "Lexique de géo-

graphie ancienne," by Maurice Besnier (Paris: Klincksieck, 12 fr.), a small work which gives brief notices under the ancient or classical place name with an index of modern names. The encyclopedic information about each place is of the briefest, but there are copious references to classical writings, and especially inscriptions, in which the place is mentioned. The references to inscriptions may make the manual of especial use to students of epigraphy.

A new work which is not strictly a reference book but which may be mentioned, as it will be used more often for reference than for consecutive reading, is the "Oxford survey of the British Empire," edited by A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth (Oxford Univ. Press, 6 vols., 70s.). Two new guide books which have special value under present world conditions are the new Baedeker handbook on "Russia," a country now included for the first time in the English series of Baedekers (New York: Scribner, \$5.40) and the "Japanese empire, including Korea and Formosa with chapters on Manchuria and the Trans-Siberian Railway" by T. P. Terry (Boston: Houghton, \$5). This latter is an excellent guidebook of the Baedeker type and is especially useful as there is no Baedeker for Japan and the latest edition of Murray's "Handbook of Japan" is 1907.

The Library of Congress has published a third volume of its fine "Catalogue of geographic atlases" which lists the titles added to the collection since the issue of volumes 1-2 in 1909. There is a brief author list, a main subject-chronological list with full descriptions and very valuable contents and bibliographic notes, and a minute alphabetical index of some 33,000 entries. The author list includes references to volumes 1-2 also and forms a complete checklist for the whole collection of some 4000 atlases (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., \$1.25).

HISTORY

The "Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde" by Johannes Hoops of which the first volume, covering the letters A-E was completed in 1913 (Strassburg: Trübner, m 24) treats the archaeology, antiquities, customs and early history of the Germanic peoples in something the same

way that the various dictionaries of classical antiquities treat the corresponding Greek and Roman subjects. Two new volumes in the Archives series issued by the Carnegie Institution are: "Guide to the materials in London archives for the history of the United States since 1783" by C. O. Paullin and F. L. Paxson (Washington: Carnegie Inst., 642 p. \$4) and "Guide to materials for American history to 1783 in the Public Record Office of Great Britain, vol. 2, departmental and miscellaneous papers" by Charles M. Andrews (Washington: Carnegie Inst. 427 p. \$3). "Putnam's handbook of universal history" (New York: Putnam, 415 p., \$2.50) is an enlarged edition of "Tabular views of universal history," and differs from the earlier by the addition of tables of events from July 1907 to October 1914, and an alphabetical index to all the tables. Unfortunately, the handbook is issued only in limp leather binding. A change in the publication of the very useful annual index "Writings on American history" should be noted. This bibliography, which was published 1906-08 by Macmillan and 1909-1911 by the American Historical Association, is now issued in this country by the Yale University Press and in England by the Oxford University Press (\$2, 8s. 6d.).

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

A new index of great importance is "Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs 1828-1861" by A. R. Hasse (Washington: Carnegie Inst., pt. 1, A-H). This work, which is based upon a nearly complete collection of documents on foreign affairs in the New York Public Library, indexes, in addition to the reports of Congress, the Senate journal for diplomatic and consular appointments and treaty ratifications, the opinions of the Attorney General for decisions on questions of international controversy, the Statutes at large for acts and resolutions relating to international affairs and the *Congressional Globe* and its predecessors for speeches and correspondence. Only part one, A-H, has been issued so far, but when the work is completed there will be a series of indexes of U. S. foreign affairs 1789-1899, as the period 1789-1828 is covered by the indexes

to the foreign affairs volumes of the "American State Papers," the period 1828-1861 by this new index, and the period 1861-1899 by the "General index to the published volumes of the diplomatic correspondence and foreign relations 1861-1899," issued in 1902 by the State Department.

A new English list "Guide to the principal Parliamentary papers relating to the Dominions (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 190 p. 3s. 6d.) indexes the English Parliamentary material relating to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa and to general questions of colonization. As it seems to include no material not accessible through the general indexes to the Parliamentary Papers it will be of use more as a subject bibliography than as a document index. The preface includes an authoritative explanation by the librarian of the House of Commons of what the English Parliamentary Papers are.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Various new subject and author bibliographies have already been mentioned in connection with the subjects to which they relate. The most important new publication in the field of national bibliography is the "English catalogue of books issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801-1835," compiled by R. A. Peddie and Quintin Waddington (London: Low, 662 p., 105s.). This new volume, which completes the series of the English catalogue for the 19th century, includes all works of its period listed in the various London catalogues and in the predecessors of the *Publishers' Circular*, and the British museum and corrects many errors incorporated in the early trade lists. Some 36,000 books are recorded.

Arber's "Transcripts of the records of the Stationers' Company, London," which covered the years 1556-1640, is being continued and supplemented by a new set of transcripts edited by Eyre, King's Printer, and privately printed by the Roxburghe Club. The new set of transcripts is to be complete in three volumes and to cover the records from 1640 to 1708. Volume one, covering 1640-68, was issued in 1913. Libraries which are able to secure



IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG—DEPARTMENT OF RUSSIAN BOOKS, SHOWING THE FORM OF CATALOG IN USE

this work will find it invaluable source material for English 17th century bibliography.

A new library catalog which promises to have considerable use as a bibliography is the "Catalogue of printed books in the library of the honourable Society of the Middle Temple, alphabetically arranged with an index of subjects by C. E. A. Bedwell (Glasgow: Printed for the Society by Robert Maclehose. 3 vols. 30s.) The authorities follow A. L. A. rules in the main, and the information given includes full title, place, date and size. While this new catalog will be most useful as a bibliography of law it includes other subjects as well

and may prove useful for English publications of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Two bibliographies of incunabula have been extended by the publication of new volumes. Peddie's "Conspectus incunabulorum, pt. 2," carries the alphabet through the letter G, corresponding to volume two of Hain (London: Grafton, 15s.). Reichling's "Appendices ad Hainii-Copingeri repertorium bibliographicum, additiones et emendationes" has been continued by the publication of part seven which adds new records principally from Swiss libraries and includes an index to all titles listed in parts 1-7.

THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG

SECOND PAPER: THE STORY OF A HUNDRED YEARS

BY THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

IN the previous paper we gave at some length the story of the founding of the Imperial Public Library and its formal opening in 1814. The present paper will be devoted to the history and development of the library during the last hundred years.

Shortly after the opening it was necessary to lay down strict rules controlling the use of books. The librarians were daily required to check all books issued, whether Slavonic, Russian or foreign, to make an official record of individuals who used the library, and to return to their places books which had not been used by readers for one week. To prevent individuals from retaining books too long, Olenin proposed to ask of each reader, on returning a book, whether he had finished with it or desired to have it again. If the book was wanted a second time a slip of paper was to be inserted in the volume, and books returned with such tickets were reserved for readers. Books which had not been called for within two weeks were returned to the shelves, as were also books which had not been read through in the course of two weeks.

During the first years the readers seem to have been very careful in the use of books, but in the '30's, when the number of readers began to increase, many instances of carelessness began to appear. Pictures

and illustrations disappeared from volumes, and Olenin recommended that the use of the library be more strictly confined to persons who were interested from purely scientific, literary or artistic standpoints. He did not regard the library as intended to serve for pleasure, but as contributing to science, believing that light literature could be found in the cafés, clubs and elsewhere, and that there should be excluded from the library such books as might corrupt morals. He gave instructions to those in charge of departments containing such books to segregate them and withdraw them from use. In 1836 he laid down the rule that no such books should be given out without special permission. In 1837 he forbade the issuing of books to minors. From this year the library began to receive for its guidance printed lists issued by the censor, consisting of books either suppressed or allowed to circulate with certain parts suppressed; but Olenin maintained that such books should be found in the library as an institution of learning. Towards the middle of the '30's new rules for the use of the reading room were found necessary. Much annoyance was caused by the loud talking of persons who were not embarrassed by disturbing others, and there were instances of discourtesy towards the assistants. To

avoid such treatment of the officials in a government office, the administration issued strict instructions to the librarians and their assistants to observe the following procedure: They were not to admit visitors who exhibited such rudeness of manner or who conducted themselves improperly. In case of altercation or improper utterances, or noisy rebukes, it would be the duty of the officials to demand immediately the assistance of the police, such as was provided for in the detailed rules confirmed by the Emperor.

The hours of opening proved too short for the needs of the readers, who began to request admission on other days of the week, and even on holidays. Special permission was given to people engaged in research and people who occupied a more or less prominent position. For example, the editor of the journal of the Minister of Education was allowed to work every day, and free access was granted to certain military officers who were conducting special studies in military tactics. Olenin also sanctioned the loaning out of certain books to government institutions of various kinds. In 1814 a book was loaned for the first time to a private individual, a Metropolitan of the Church, because it would be much more convenient for him to use it at his house than at the library, an arrangement suggested by Olenin himself.

Comparatively few books were added during Olenin's administration, because of the absence of direct appropriations for that purpose. From 1814 to 1842 only 70,000 rubles were expended for books. Olenin's chief object was to get as complete a collection of Russian books as possible, and for this purpose he sometimes kept one or more agents in Moscow. He also tried to secure sets of periodicals, and was particularly successful in 1821. From abroad, Olenin acquired books chiefly on art and Roman archæology, but also some books on geography and travel. He continued his efforts to build up a collection covering the Napoleonic wars, but here he met with only partial success.

Beginning with 1819, a careful register was kept of all books received. Olenin paid particular attention to the protection of the library from the danger of fire, and,

among other things, petitioned for the purchase of an adjoining building containing a restaurant considered dangerous as a fire risk. In 1820, on the occasion of a fire in the palace at Tzarskoe Selo, he induced the Minister to insure the library and its belongings, the Emperor agreeing to pay the premiums out of the general state funds. Owing to difficulties in securing a company to take so large a risk, it was possible to insure in Russia only the building and the Russian library; the remaining books and manuscripts were insured in foreign companies.

The desire to secure the return of certain copies taken from the Zaluski library and transferred to the library of the Jesuits brought to the Emperor's attention the fact that the Imperial Public Library possessed no complete catalog, and this fact led the Minister to urge the rapid completion of the catalogs. In 1817 Olenin reported that 80,000 cards had already been prepared, but the work of writing the catalogs themselves had not been begun, and in Olenin's opinion three or four years might elapse before it could be begun. Olenin did not urge the preparation of a printed catalog, but a manuscript one for the use of the library staff. In his opinion, the readers scarcely needed such catalogs, because those who came into the library out of mere curiosity would not look through a dozen or a score of volumes, but would simply depend upon the knowledge of the library assistants, whose duty it was to call to the reader's attention all curious or interesting works. On the other hand, the serious reader who came to the library to work with some definite volume or volumes in mind, if he did not remember or know the author of the work he wished to consult, must at least recall the division to which it belonged, and then he would consult the classed catalog of the special department, in which he would find the books arranged in alphabetical order. Olenin advised against the publication of a full catalog because of the expense and comparatively small service to be derived from it. In his opinion, printed catalogs should be made only of manuscripts and rare books. The Minister of Education and the Emperor were very desirous that the

work of cataloging should be hastened, and when, in 1817, Olenin requested certain monetary rewards for the officers of the library, he was informed that this matter would be taken up after the catalogs had been finished. Then they began to draw up rules and regulations as to methods of procedure. In May, 1818, Olenin called a meeting of officials and honorary librarians to discuss the importance of meeting the desire of the Emperor, and certain questions were put to them as to the nature of the catalog to be made. A week was given to answer these questions. Twenty replies were received. Some gave merely a formal answer; others presented veritable treatises on library economy. The most practicable seemed to be the recommendations of Krylov, who thought that the library should have an alphabetical title catalog, an alphabetical author catalog, and a systematic catalog based on Olenin's classification.

In August, 1818, the Minister of Education requested a report of progress, and advised that the existing catalogs of the great libraries of Europe should be taken into consideration in developing plans for the catalog of the Imperial Public Library. Olenin finally decided that there was to be a subject catalog and an author catalog, the books in each language being listed separately. The Minister expressed his satisfaction with the progress that had been made, and urged Olenin again to take all possible measures to avoid delay. Owing to difficulties encountered in planning a subject catalog, the work of writing the catalogs was not immediately begun. In February, 1819, final rules were issued for the writing of the catalogs, and apparently a beginning was actually made in writing them. Olenin issued forty-five very detailed rules for the guidance of the assistants. All other work in the library was held up in order to hasten the work on these catalogs, and several of the honorary librarians were called upon for aid. By the end of 1819 twelve volumes of the subject catalog were already finished. They included 36,300 titles. The volumes, when finished, were immediately delivered to the Minister, and on January 10, 1820, the Minister informed Olenin that it was the desire of the Emperor to present the librarians

with appropriate rewards in order to encourage them to further industrious labor on the catalog. Incidentally, the Emperor forbade the selling of duplicates from the Zaluski library. A year later, Olenin presented to the Minister ten more volumes, which were received "with the same grace as the preceding." In the beginning of the '30's there remained only the description of the manuscript department and the cataloging of dissertations. After getting the Zaluski library properly classified and cataloged, Olenin turned his attention to the manuscripts, which were taken up in groups.

The number of duplicates increased rapidly, and frequent requests were made by learned institutions that a part of these duplicates might be placed at their disposal. In some cases these requests were granted "by imperial will." The first was in 1840, when about 24,500 volumes were transferred to Poland for use in its educational institutions, and 1,900 volumes were presented to the University of St. Petersburg.

Olenin asked all assistants to give him their addresses so that he could call upon them at any moment in case the Emperor came unexpectedly. When the Emperor called he gave orders that one of the halls of the new building should be named after Larin, who had bequeathed the money which was used for the construction of the new wing. The Emperor disapproved of any part of the building being used for living quarters.

In 1811, on behalf of the officials of the library and the Academy of Arts, Olenin asked that the library and the Academy of Arts be ranked as institutions of higher learning, and that the assistants be accordingly freed from the necessity of taking examinations which were required of civil officials for such titles as collegiate assessor or civil councilor. In 1826, S. Thoma, the translator of Karamzin's history, petitioned the Emperor for a position on the staff of the library "in order that he might with greater convenience pursue his work of translating Russian authors." Olenin disapproved of the appointment on the ground that the library was more in need of Oriental scholars than of those familiar with the French language, and Olenin requested that

hereafter no appointment be made except at his request. Olenin succeeded in adding to his staff men of broad scholarship and culture. Being of an active and energetic character, he devoted himself to his beloved library with an almost youthful ardor and enthusiasm. He was never weary of working for the advantage of the officials, particularly of those in whom he saw evidence of interest in their work and love for it.

BUTURLIN'S ADMINISTRATION

D. P. Buturlin, born in 1790, was educated at home and engaged in a military career. In 1813 he fought in the battle of Leipzig. In 1843 he was appointed to the directorship of the Imperial Public Library. He was a great authority on military history, and even now his works, written almost exclusively in French, are not entirely without value. He was active in connection with the censorship, and was appointed a member of a committee to investigate the censor's bureau; this committee held over for eight years. The committee brought the censorship to a state of extreme strictness and called forth much disapproval, which was clearly manifest in the pages of many writers. Such a cautious and conservative man as Nikitenko, who had formerly been the censor, made the following entry in his diary: "The procedure of Buturlin has been such that it is impossible either to write or print anything whatsoever." A great many anecdotes are current as to Buturlin's views of the censorship,—one to the effect that the Bible ought to be excised were it not such a well-known book. Buturlin's views were of the strictest and most conservative type. His character was imperious and even cruel. Nevertheless, he did quite a little for the library. He called the attention of the officials of the library to any failure to conform to the imperial statutes, and advised them to familiarize themselves with these statutes as soon as possible. In many rooms books lay on the floor in huge piles, and so gave the appearance of disorder. Thereupon he assigned one room to each man, and made him responsible for its order. Learning that Vostokof kept in the manuscript department his own books and books

belonging to the Paleographical Commission, he ordered that the books should be removed and that hereafter no books not belonging to the library should be brought into it. He interested himself particularly in the department of manuscripts, and allowed no one except library officials to enter it without express permission of the director, and he issued precise rules to prevent any abuse or loss of manuscripts. As might be conjectured, the growth of the library under Buturlin was small, only about 16,000 volumes being added in the whole six years. These included, however, two valuable collections of books written in various Slavonic languages.

Under Buturlin the cataloging continued along the lines laid down by Olenin. Extensive changes were made in the shelving of the books, the idea being to bring together the books on one subject which were scattered throughout the library. Manuscripts were classified according to subject matter on the basis of Olenin's system, with some further subdivision which the subjects demanded. There were found to be 18,321 manuscripts in 41 languages. Most of these were written on paper, but there were 920 on parchment, four on papyrus, and 23 on palm leaves. One half were on religious history and legal subjects. The catalog was completed in 28 manuscript volumes, still in use in the library. All the librarians were called to work upon it. The work is especially valuable in view of the full description of the contents of the manuscripts. Both the readers and the officials are to this day guided by this catalog, and newly acquired manuscripts are entered in the same way.

One important change was made by Buturlin in regard to the distribution of books. He decided not to arrange the books of any division in strictly scientific order, but only to systematize the catalog. This was a departure from Olenin's system. From the point of view of the inner life of the library, it was an important innovation. Systematic arrangement on shelves would involve useless waste of space. The addition of a very large collection would involve the shifting of many thousands of books, and changes in the system of the sciences caused by their rapid growth and



IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG—THE ROUND ROOM

the appearance of new ideas might make it necessary to transfer books from one set of shelves to another. This decision had the further result of fixing the book in its place on the shelf and the location of each book was marked on a label pasted on the inside of the cover,—a system still maintained in the library. Buturlin also undertook the description of prints and fine editions,—a work which Olenin had already begun.

NEW RULES IN REGARD TO VISITORS

To avoid danger from fire, Buturlin proposed that the library should be closed in the winter at dusk, and in this connection the Minister of Education suggested a complete revision of the rules for visitors. The library was open on holidays, but only for the return of borrowed books. Only two books were loaned to one individual at a time, except by special permission of the director. *Belles lettres* and unbound books were not issued at all. If more than one person had need of the same book at the same time, preference was given to the person who by his calling had the greater need or stronger professional claim. Two reading rooms were provided; one for ordinary books, and the other for rare books. Overcoats, shawls and wraps had to be left with the porter in the hall. Persons not properly dressed were refused admission and loud conversation was strictly forbidden. An official of the library guilty of violating rules was subject to dismissal. Students in the gymnasiums were allowed to read in the library at stated hours, but minors and the students of the lower grades were forbidden to use the library. Buturlin also proposed in 1843 the loaning of books for use at home on condition of a money deposit to cover the value of the book. He spoke of the usefulness of this innovation, particularly for those who were elderly or in feeble health. In 1847 an answer was received to the effect that the suggestion was impracticable. In this year the circulation of books decreased in number because the students of two day schools were forbidden the use of the library. Buturlin asked for larger funds so as to increase the number of officials, but the Minister of Education did not look with favor upon the request.

Buturlin also was successful in laying down certain prerequisites for foreigners who aspired to positions on the staff, and he proposed to abolish the position of honorary librarian. "Not one of them," said Buturlin, "ever works in the library," and during the first six months that he had held office he had never seen one of them. No answer to this request was received during Buturlin's lifetime, but in the statutes which were confirmed by the Emperor in 1850 there is no account taken of honorary librarians. Buturlin took several steps to increase the funds available for the purchase of books. He asked for 9,000 rubles per year, but through the opposition of the Minister of Finance the request was denied, as was also his request to equip the cases in the library with wire gratings, the expense of which was estimated at 22,000 rubles. Fearing fire, he not only opposed the lighting of the library in any way, but ordered all the connecting doors which were not absolutely necessary bricked up, and he left only one door open for communication between one part of the building and another. To the same end, he also proposed cellar heating, but as this would have cost 55,000 rubles, it met with opposition by the Minister of Finance.

Buturlin realized only a part of his plans for the library; not all of the books were shelved according to his new plans, nor were they all cataloged at the time of his death. He succeeded in getting made a description of the books in the department of history, but not in having the catalogs written.

KORF'S ADMINISTRATION

Beginning with Korf's administration, the library took on new life. "Up to Korf and after Korf" is a familiar way of designating periods in the library history. Before Korf the library was a public library in name only. He made it a public library in fact. Under his direction the library entered upon a career of extraordinary development, and became most useful. He inspired it with a new spirit.

Modeste Andreevich Korf was born in 1800, and studied at the Tzarskoe Selo Lycée, where he was a classmate of

Pushkin. Later he studied law and did a certain amount of work on encyclopedias. He received a government appointment to assist in the compilation and codification of laws. As a result of his legal training he became strong as a systematizer. He set a very high estimate on public service and enjoyed the special favor of the Emperor. He had charge of some work in connection with drafting new rules for the censorship and advised the formation of a special committee to investigate its defects.

When Buturlin died, in 1849, the Emperor had already formed a plan to combine with the directorship of the Imperial Public Library the duties of the chief censor. This combination made Korf especially suited for the position, which at that time involved also the directorship of the Rumiantsev Museum. The Emperor issued a ukase in 1850 which provided that the library should be transferred from the Minister of Education to the Ministry of the Court. Korf called attention to two fundamental hindrances to the development of the library: 1. Insufficient funds. 2. Defective management. The management he considered an anomaly. He made the point that a public library, like a museum or an art gallery, was an imperial luxury constituting one of the objects of national fame and pride. He believed that its management under the Minister of Education was too cumbrous, since it was often necessary to wait weeks and months for a decision from the Ministry, and all the arrangements of the library might be upset by a single word of the Minister. Korf argued that in a library there was need of personal energy and quickness of thought and decision. Under the direction of the Minister of Education it was often necessary to give up incipient changes which might prove beneficial if allowed to mature. He therefore concluded that the only way for the library to reach efficient administration was for the Emperor to liberate it from the harmful influences which came from its present situation by bringing it under his direct supervision and making it, so to speak, his own. Without the increase of funds and this desired change in its management, Korf claimed

that the library could not be brought out of its embarrassed situation by any amount of enthusiasm or industry.

One might gather from Korf's account that nothing of fundamental importance had been accomplished in the library,—which the preceding account shows to be untrue. Of course, a great deal remained to be done. Buturlin had noted the same disorders which Korf observed, but he had not described them with the same vividness and clearness. Korf's main criticisms were directed at the condition of the building, which he said presented a picture of extreme decrepitude. The stoves in various parts of the building were right next to the books and the latter might catch fire any moment. The floors and the ugly bookcases were painted a crude red. Doors and windows were leaky and drafty. The wooden staircases and galleries were defective. The furniture, which was of the crudest workmanship, was broken and the leather upholstery worn out. There was a total absence of interior decoration, which would impress every visitor. The library made practically no purchases and so it acquired only what chance brought to it. There was, said Korf, no unity of plan in the building up of the collections. While the library contained many old and rare books, it was astonishingly barren in the requisite modern works. In spite of the proposals for alphabetizing the books, they continued for the most part in haphazard order, even without discrimination of sizes. The huge mass of duplicates was piled up helter skelter in a separate building, partly in cases, partly on the floor and in the windows. Another huge mass of unbound, unsorted pamphlets, going under the arbitrary name of dissertations, was piled up mountain high in a loft which was without flooring, stoves, or windows. Except for the inventory of the Zaluski collection, which, since it contained no shelf numbers, was comparatively useless, the library had only two catalogs,—one for manuscripts and the other (incomplete) for the historical department. They were written by all the librarians conjointly, working without any unified principle and without any personal responsibility. The librarians, although men of learning,

worked under such conditions that they accomplished but little except a waste of labor. For accessioning new books they selected the librarian who happened to be at hand, and he in his turn shelved the books where he thought it most convenient. The books then disappeared from view. In the absence of all modern scientific and literary works, and in view of the general chaos prevailing in the library, with which was combined systematic inaccessibility, the very existence of the library was almost unknown to the public. Several hundred tickets were issued, but mainly for the Russian department, the only one which possessed any semblance of order. Very rarely could a book be found in the other departments, even if the librarians knew or remembered that it ought to be there. It was a rare exception that one received the book that he asked for. Besides, continued Korf, the reading room closed at dusk, and so in the winter could be open only a few hours per day. Few people had the curiosity to look into the library. Long rows of decrepit cases filled with dusty books, mostly unbound, did not present either an attractive or an instructive spectacle. An illiterate guard who acted as guide to the rare visitors, apparently only to be on the watch for thefts, did not increase the pleasure of such inspection. There had never been an exhibition of books, and in the case of a visit of any distinguished personage it was necessary for all the librarians to clear up and bring out from the dust notable rarities. They injured the books by their manipulations, and meanwhile were drawn away from their regular duties. Thus the library which was famous in all Europe as one of the monuments of the nation, situated on the finest street in St. Petersburg, a thoroughfare surging with life and activity, the huge building of the library had been standing a desert, bereft of all life within. In the interest of science, consistent with the dignity of government, and for the fame of Russia, Korf argued that the library ought to be entirely reorganized, or, as he went on to say, it ought to be rediscovered, it was a country hitherto known only by the inscription on its façade.

REORGANIZATION UNDER KORF

Korf went to work at once along definite lines. First, to increase the efficiency of the work in the library by direct personal supervision and co-operation; secondly, to increase both the funds of the library and its accessions, and, thirdly, to reorganize the system of cataloging. His aim was to improve the appearance of the library, make it more attractive, give publicity to its activities, and increase very materially the number of its users. To all this Korf devoted himself with the enthusiasm of a sincere bibliophile, which exceeded even his enthusiasm as a public official. One of his colleagues said that it was difficult to describe the feelings which Korf experienced in the library, but judging by his acts one might say that neither in word nor thought did he forget the library for a moment. He had an extraordinary capacity for profiting by the thoughts and efforts of his assistants. His rapid progress is largely explained on the basis of this procedure. In the matter of cataloging he followed Buturlin, but in matters of reorganization he pursued an independent course. In addition to having the library transferred to the Ministry of the Court, he also received sanction for a new set of statutes worked out by himself. He said to the staff that he hoped that they would show their appreciation of this transfer by energy and zeal, and try to be worthy of belonging to the Emperor's suite. As it was not until 1855 that the staff received any emoluments of office, they probably did not at once realize that they belonged to an especially privileged department. It was only in 1858 that a petition was presented requesting the uniform of the department of the Court, the dark green cloth with black velvet collar and buttons, with an eagle and a laurel wreath, cut in the style prescribed by the order of 1812. The Emperor, taking into account the fact that the color of blue is more appropriate in general for the learned professions, authorized merely the change of buttons! Korf called attention to the increasing number of serious readers, and suggested that the library should begin the publication of some of the rare manuscripts which it contained and the republication of some

of the rarer books, with the incidental aim of increasing the income of the library. This would involve the appointment of a library editor, at a salary of 2,000 rubles. The Emperor approved the request. The next year it was also found necessary to increase the number of officials.

The growing number of accessions compelled the director to create the position of accessioner. The old arrangement of entrusting the new books to one of the librarians had apparently become unsatisfactory, and the number of new books received in 1853 exceeded 26,000 volumes. The next year it was found necessary to increase the number of assistants, notwithstanding Korf's desire to the contrary. Three registers were kept: 1. for books brought in through the copyright law; 2. gifts; 3. purchases. From the accessioner, books went to the librarians.

In 1853, five more officials were added, and it was also found necessary to employ a bookkeeper. Arrangements were made by which scholars not connected with the library might give their services to the library. There were in this way nine voluntary aids or workers, and in addition there were apprentices without pay. This help was very important in bringing about an increase of the regular staff. To all his librarians and assistants Korf was kind and affable. He frequently made the round of departments, and did not shower instructions, but made everyone feel a sense of responsibility. His assistants were impressed with the absence of bureaucratic formality, which at that time was an almost unexampled exception. He bore little resemblance to the typical Russian superior officials, who usually considered any suggestions from subordinates as an insult to their rank. Korf desired and even insisted on suggestions from all who worked under him, whatever might be their position. The results were very beneficial. Many times in his private letters, and even in official communications, Korf referred to his assistants as his companions. One can well understand how such an attitude would win the hearts of people of that period. But if anyone did what seemed to Korf wrong, he would be sure to hear from it. Korf's administration was gentle but powerful.

One-eighth of the 50,000 volumes in the historical section proved to be duplicates. Of some works there were five, six and seven copies. Korf had a catalog made of all duplicates. There arose the question of the sale of books prohibited in Russia, and Korf proposed that these be included in the catalog, but that these titles should be marked as already sold in the copies of the catalog distributed in Russia. The Emperor ruled against this, but said that Korf should see to it that these prohibited books were sold only to people who were reliable. The catalog of duplicates was sent to well known persons and to book stores; advertisements were put into the papers inviting either personal calls or application by letter, and several auction sales were held. From 1850 to 1861 more than 50,000 rubles were received from these sales of duplicates.

Korf paid great attention to increasing the income of the library. As soon as he learned that entries for the Academy of Sciences came in duty free, he petitioned for the same arrangement for the library, which was granted. About 50,000 rubles were spent for the various collections bought, and a new reading room built in 1860 cost 150,000 rubles. A total of at least 250,000 rubles was secured by Korf, to say nothing of private gifts, one of which amounted to 6,000 rubles. Korf himself was a liberal donor. He turned over to the library the income of his book on the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas I, which amounted to over 27,000 rubles. Likewise Korf's life of Count Speransky brought into the library 4,200 rubles. Korf's personal gifts amounted to 50,000 rubles. In 1850 there was printed a list of the donors, and this book was kept on a pedestal in the main reading room, where it might be easily seen by visitors.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY

When Korf assumed charge of the library it contained 640,000 volumes, 18,000 manuscripts and 15,000 prints, making it the third library in point of numbers, it being exceeded in size only by the libraries of Paris and Munich. In twelve years he increased the size of the library by more than a third, and made it second only to the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The sources of income available for the purchase of books were regular appropriations, imperial grants, private contributions and certain special resources of the library. The copyright law of 1810 had required the deposit of two copies, but in 1828 the number had been reduced by the censor to one. In 1848, by imperial command, the number was again raised to two, and one of these two copies was to go to the library committee. Korf established a separate collection for this committee, the key to be kept by the steward of the library. Korf became convinced of the uselessness of this committee, and in 1855, when the new emperor came in, Korf took steps to have it suspended. In 1865 the number of copies to be deposited was again reduced to one. The committee of the censorship was persuaded to grant a second copy of all books published in an edition larger than 600. Korf made efforts to secure the many books published in Russia that did not go through the hands of the censor. He succeeded in various ways in getting many of these; for example, the papers of the Admiralty. He solicited two copies of all official publications of the various government bureaus and in 1851 petitioned that all foreign books held up at the boundary stations for official reasons should be presented to the library, and he also secured secret publications which, according to the law, were subject to confiscation. In this way from 1,000 to 2,000 volumes were added every year. At the same time orders were given to present to the library all books that had accumulated in the office of the committee on foreign censorship from 1852 to 1854. In 1856 books began to come in with passages deleted. The year 1852 was marked by the largest number of accessions under Korf's directorship, when over 28,000 volumes were added. Part of the library of the Hermitage was sold to the Imperial Public Library during Korf's administration.

In 1856 Professor Tischendorf of the University of Leipzig offered to sell to the Russian government his collection of 41 manuscripts from the fifth to the ninth centuries. The Minister of Public Instruction had seen the collection and insisted upon its purchase. The manuscripts were forwarded to Korf for inspection and he

also urged their purchase, even if it were necessary to borrow the money. In connection with his offer Tischendorf petitioned for means to travel in the East to collect manuscripts, promising to turn over his finds to the government. The Greek clergy, not knowing the value of the manuscripts, was completely indifferent to these treasures and parted freely with them. In spite of many obstacles, Tischendorf brought back to St. Petersburg in 1859, one hundred and nine manuscripts, including the famous Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible. These were turned over to the library.

On the reorganization of the Hermitage in 1861 all such books as were needed were turned over to the Imperial Public Library, while others were sent to the library at Moscow. Books on archæology and fine arts remained in the Hermitage. In 1862, 50,000 volumes were delivered from the Hermitage, together with some 1200 manuscripts, and the beautiful rosewood cases specially made for them in 1850.

Under Korf's direction the income of the library grew so that it could count on extensive purchases. He endeavored to give the collection a national character, the absence of which had so unpleasantly struck every Russian observer and surprised every foreign visitor. He tried to combine his ideas of book selection with the desire to meet the demands of his readers. Every four months there was a systematic review of the books asked for in the reading room during the period. As book slips were handed in without any knowledge of whether the book was in the library, it was very easy to secure a list of desiderata by checking up the slips for books that they were not able to supply. Korf personally took an active part in the selection of books. Especially when abroad he bought extensively. All orders for new books passed through his hands, and it was ultimately found necessary to establish a separate order and purchasing department. Hitherto each librarian had checked up catalogs independently, and much duplication had resulted. In the twelve years of Korf's administration the accessions amounted to 343,421 volumes, together with 11,485 manuscripts and autographs, 29,362 prints and photographs, 7016

musical compositions and 1755 maps and plans. Duplicates were sent at various times to libraries in different parts of Russia and even to Stockholm, Athens and the British Museum. The largest number went to the Rumiantsev Museum at Moscow. Korf proposed to establish a Moscow division of the library in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Nicholas. The Public Library in Moscow was not eventually established in this way, but Korf was very generous towards it.

In the matter of cataloging Korf went to work industriously to complete the labors of his predecessors. He formally requested the co-operation of all his librarians. In 1850 he issued instructions for the guidance of the librarians in the carrying out of their work, including rules for the cataloging and shelving of the books, which have remained in force to the present day. These rules provided for a subject catalog, shelf list, and a brief alphabetical index. To facilitate the work of getting all three catalogs done at the same time, instructions were given to abbreviate titles of books, but to submit the system of abbreviation to the librarians of the different departments.

The question of shelving books alphabetically again came up. The arrangement of books by subjects was thought to be a great inconvenience to the library assistants. As the bibliographical work progressed, and each book received its special mark, it became possible to locate it on the shelves and the necessity for having recourse to the alphabetical order disappeared, while the tendency to classify by subjects increased. Korf followed very carefully the work of cataloging and reshelving, and several times general investigations were made as to the amount of progress achieved in definite periods. Very careful comparisons were made in 1854, when it was found that some departments were falling behind others, partly due to the differing nature of their work, but mainly to different methods employed by the various librarians. Greater progress had been made than would have been supposed possible in 1850. Of the 849,946 volumes then in the library, less than

50,000 volumes remained uncataloged. Korf's first idea was to publish a complete systematic catalog, but later it was decided to publish catalogs of manuscripts and of collections of special interest, like the Aldines and the Greek manuscripts. With the growth of the catalog it became possible to take an inventory of the library. In 1854 Korf ordered a report in detail on the contents of the several departments. It developed that there had been described 301,376 titles in the card catalogs and in the shelf lists.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

One of the most important things done during Korf's administration was the development of the Russian section. Instructions were given to all cataloging assistants of the various divisions of the library to hand over to the Russian section all titles that belonged to the latter field. Books in the Russian language were not, however, transferred from the other divisions to that of Russica, but the essential part of the plan of accumulating everything written about Russia in foreign languages was carried out with such energy that it led to brilliant results, particularly in view of the fact that the Zaluski library already contained a large number of such works. Within six months practically everything in the library had been noted in this department. The results were published by Korf in 1851 in a book of which fifty copies were printed as manuscript, interleaved for further additions. The book contained 3766 entries. In Korf's words, the object was merely to place before him a definite framework which would indicate where the deficiencies were and so be of material aid in the further detailed classification. The Russian Empire comprises so many nations formerly independent that great difficulty arose in distinguishing what belonged to the department of Russica. The question was continually under debate, and it did not receive its final solution until twenty years later when the regular catalog of the department was published. It was decided to include books on all branches of human knowledge, but not magazines published in foreign languages in Russia, even though now and then they con-

tained articles on Russian matters. Nor did they include books about related peoples over whom Russia exercised a sort of a protectorate. Much additional material was sent in by correspondents interested in this department, and Korf sent notices of lacunæ to various booksellers. The collection grew from 13,400 volumes in 1854 to 30,000 volumes ten years later. Various monographs on special questions and special periods were published under Korf's direction.

Korf also instituted the department of incunabula, or at least it was re-organized and put on a new foundation. Korf believed that the library should contain as complete a museum as possible illustrative of the history of writing, printing and engraving, and he devoted special attention to notable examples of the printer's art. In the beginning of the '50's, there were in this department in round numbers, including books issued before 1534, some 7000 items. Later on, when the term "incunabula" was limited to mean books before 1500, the number was brought down to a little more than 3000. From the beginning of Korf's directorship the department began to grow. In 1854 the books were all collected in a single room, with heavy pillars, small medieval windows with variegated colored glass, large shelves separated by spiral columns running up to the ceiling. The furniture and fittings of the room, even down to the iron fixtures on the doors and the ink bottles, were made in keeping with a fifteenth century monastic library. Among the decorations are some printer's marks of the earliest decades, and among the inscriptions are some taken from the general rules of medieval libraries, requesting readers not to talk aloud in this place "where only the dead are speaking." German and Italian incunabula are splendidly represented in the collection, French incunabula not so well, while the earliest English printed books are rather notable by their absence.

Through the initiative of Korf the library secured a great many Aldines and Elzevirs. As a basis for a special collection of the works of these two printers, the library acquired the collection of P. K. Sukhtelin, one of the foremost collectors in this line.

As early as 1851 Korf reported that many books of this kind were scattered in different parts of the library and that they should be collected into one place. To-day there are about 1200 volumes in this special collection. Recently it has been surpassed in completeness by the Bergmann collection at Stockholm.

Korf issued not only works describing the library and its growth, guides to the library, catalogs of publications in the library, but he also republished certain rare books. During Korf's administration the library was favored several times by visits from members of the Imperial family. The Emperor's official visit of December 13, 1852, was made the subject of an oil painting which still hangs in the director's room.

Korf stimulated bibliographical work and library publicity to such an extent that articles began to appear in various periodicals touching on the library and bibliographical questions centering about books in the library. Korf, however, had occasion to curb the enthusiasm of his assistant Minzlov, who wrote too enthusiastically about Korf in Petzholdt's *Anzeiger*. About forty publications were issued by the library during Korf's administration.

Extensive repairs on the building were undertaken by Korf and a new reading room built at a cost of 150,000 rubles. The new reading room was the outgrowth of Korf's appreciation of the needs of his time and his efforts to make the institution a library for the public. The rules for the use of the library were modified to some extent, although they still followed the old imperial resolutions which did not admit to the library the lower military officers and excluded also all students except those of the university, "there being no occasion to admit them since they had not finished their education."

In 1856 Korf was in a position to state that the library had become in some respects the center of all serious activity, and scarcely any extensive learned work could be done in Russia without the library's aid. "The library has become a government institution in the full sense of the word," said Korf, "and to its former character as a monument to the nation's glory

the library has added another feature; namely, as a living spring of intellectual culture."

The corner-stone for the new reading room was laid in 1860. It was two years and a half under construction, during which time the work at the library was interrupted for long periods.

The resignation of Korf was brought about by his appointment as director-in-chief of the second division of His Majesty's Chancellery. The library staff and the readers seriously regretted his withdrawal from the library. At the petition of the library officials and the new director, Korf remained an active member of the library staff. Throughout his entire life he continued to visit the library, and aided it frequently in various ways.

DELIANOF'S ADMINISTRATION

Ivan Davydovich Delianof was born in 1818, of a distinguished family. He was given a broad education in languages and graduated in law from the University of Moscow. In 1838 he received his first government appointment, and rose rapidly in the confidence of his superiors. He served successively as director of the secret committee on heretics, as member of the census bureau and curator of the St. Petersburg educational district. He retained the latter position even after his appointment as director of the Imperial Public Library, and gave it up only in 1866 on his appointment as Minister of Education. At the time of his appointment as director of the library the latter went over under the ministry of Public Instruction. Delianof succeeded in establishing exchange relations with many foreign institutions and societies, operating through the foreign courts and representatives in St. Petersburg. At the end of 1863 there were 183 institutions and societies on the exchange list. In 1864 forty were added to this list and later years show numerous additions. Care was taken to divide the income equitably among the different departments. Delianof aimed systematically to fill up the lacunæ in the library and to this end secured books from many sources. He also systematized the purchase of new books and provided for the annual publication of lists of all new accessions. Much

help was secured from the introduction of a want book in the reading room, from which it became evident that many institutions had failed to send books which they were in duty bound to send to the library. In 1876 it was found that there were some 37,000 volumes of duplicates in the library, most of which had been received by exchange from other institutions. In addition to numerous manuscript collections, the library acquired the valuable collection of the orientalist Tobler relating to Palestine. To-day the Imperial Public Library has the richest collection of material on Palestine to be found in any institution.

In order to avoid confusion it was found necessary to make sharper lines of distinction between the different departments of the library. As a result, detailed rules for cataloging were drawn up and the cataloging was systematized on a more scientific basis. All accessions were immediately cataloged. Bibliographical work continued steadily under Delianof and catalogs of several special collections were published. The collection of English patents and privileges to the number of some 75,000 volumes, with an annual addition of from 3000 to 4000 items, was received and for lack of space it was necessary to place this collection above the cornice and on the top of bookcases in the rooms on the second floor, where they are still to be found. The patents were gathered into small bundles held in place by red pasteboards, with the indication of the years and numbers on the outside. A new inventory was made of the theological division, and catalogs were made of *belles lettres*. The catalog of the Russica was published in 1873.

Delianof gave the library a definite inner organization, and had weekly staff meetings, in which the undertakings of the library were discussed and numerous problems settled. The most important lacunæ to be filled out were brought up for consideration at these meetings. New rules governing the use of books, the duties of the librarians and of the officials in charge of the reading rooms were laid down. More detailed instructions for the making of catalogs were published in a separate pamphlet. The annual closing of the library during

July was abolished. Delianof bent his efforts to open the library to larger numbers of readers, and to this end fitted up a periodical room. Formerly the periodicals were not loaned out for reading until bound. Delianof made arrangements so that foreign periodicals would be received by the library every two weeks instead of once every two months or more as had previously been the rule. Delianof also tried to hurry up the binders, and laid down a rule that they should come to the library twice a week and that they must return books within two months at the latest. Librarians might also demand rush work on specified titles from the binders. Special catalogs were placed in the reading room to facilitate the finding of books by readers. A book for complaints and suggestions was also placed in the reading room, and in this way many titles of desiderata were secured.

A new reading room was opened on November 4, 1862. The funds would not permit such a large room as that of the British Museum, and for that matter the Russian public did not demand it. There is a reference library of several thousand volumes on open shelves in the room. Special means were taken to render the library building more secure from fire. Mosaic floors were put into some of the halls and two stone stairways were erected. In 1877 further important repairs were made in the structure. During Delianof's directorship the Emperor and Empress visited the library on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Catherine the Great in front of the Alexandrina Theatre. In 1874 the income of the library was 78,987 rubles, exclusive of the income from rents, the sale of duplicates and dividends on stocks owned. Delianof succeeded in securing a special appropriation of 50,000 rubles for Hebrew manuscripts. From 1875 to 1881 the library income never fell below 80,000 rubles, and in 1876 it exceeded 98,000 rubles. The rapid growth of the library soon made the need of more space imperative, and in 1881 Delianof petitioned the Minister of the Imperial Court and the City Council to present to the library a piece of ground on which an additional structure might be erected. This was not until some years later.

BYCHKOF'S ADMINISTRATION

Athanasii Bychkof, born of a noble family, studied at the University of St. Petersburg, where he made an unusually enviable record. He later devoted himself to history, wrote several historical works, and in 1844 entered the service of the library as keeper of manuscripts and old Slavonic books. He afterwards took charge of the Russian section and was several times assistant director under Korf. He had a great affection for and interest in the library. He lived and worked only for its welfare. He published a number of bibliographical works, was president of a committee appointed to sort and arrange the archives of the Holy Synod and issued a description of its documents and Acts. He held several posts of honor in the Academy of Sciences. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Empire. His chief scholarly work was an edition of the letters and papers of Peter the Great. He was a member of nearly all the Russian archaeological societies and of many foreign societies. He died in 1899.

The first problem which Bychkof met was the embarrassment due to the rapid growth of the library. From 1882 on the library had grown at an average rate of 25,000 volumes per year. Although there was scarcely any free space in the library, the building had not been enlarged since 1834, and the reconstructions had been entirely inadequate. About 1887 it had been found necessary to construct cases in the middle of the rooms, thereby spoiling the architectural effect and obstructing the light. Beginning with 1888 it became necessary to pile the books on the floor of the Russian department. It was also necessary to carry out bound sets of periodicals in order to find place for new books. Duplicates were placed on the staircases, where temporary shelving was erected. Books were shelved several rows deep and filled many of the window ledges. This crowding naturally interfered with the regular work of the library, and made it extremely difficult to find books asked for. The staff of the library was inadequate. In the manuscript department the librarian had never had an assistant. Here there had been 4200

accessions in 1884, and 8700 in 1887. It was quite impossible for one man to take care of all these additions. The Russian section had only had one librarian, with two voluntary assistants. In one year, 1874, 6600 books had been received in this department and 15,000 books had been loaned out.

The growth in the use of the reading room had been particularly rapid. While before Korf 6000 or 7000 volumes were issued, under him the number reached 130,000 volumes. In 1890 there were 269,000 books and periodicals handled in the reading room. In 1893 the number reached 316,000. This condition continued throughout Bychkof's administration. Special comment is made on the fact that the director did not even have a personal servant. The room designated for this attendant was filled to overflowing with books.

In 1891 electric lighting was introduced, but the building was still heated by hot air. In 1892 drains were introduced into the basement in order to obviate the danger from surface water.

Bychkof always found plenty of money to spend on books and manuscripts. During 1874-83 he spent 287,000 rubles and during 1884-93, 328,000 rubles, while during the same periods he spent on administration 210,000 rubles, which later dropped to 70,000 rubles, the reduction going into the purchase of books. How incomplete the purchases were is shown by the fact that whereas from 1884-90, 12,500 titles on juridical and political science were published in the German language, 5000 in French and 4000 in English, the library purchased only 1000 of the first group, 500 of the second and 100 of the third, or about one-fourteenth of the whole output. Meanwhile, the demand of the readers continually increased, and every year it became necessary to refuse them more and more frequently. Just before 1895 one-third of the requests in the history department were refused. Under these circumstances it was impossible to consider the purchase of special collections of manuscripts or books. The British Museum in 1895 had received the equivalent of almost 110,000 rubles, the Bibliothèque Nationale about 80,000 rubles and the Royal Library

of Berlin about 75,000 rubles, whereas the Imperial Public Library expended on books and manuscripts from 1874 to 1893 an average of about 28,000 rubles per year.

In 1886 the Minister of the Court consented to sell to the library a piece of land adjoining the square and the library building for 100,000 rubles. The Emperor approved the purchase. An additional sum of 325,000 rubles was requested for the construction of the building, but the Minister of Finance refused it on the ground of the large deficit of that year, and proposed to postpone the matter until the next year. As the library heard nothing of it during the following year, Bychkof personally petitioned the Minister of Finance to grant the sum, but was refused. He then turned to the Minister of Public Instruction and tried to secure his co-operation. In 1889, 250,000 rubles were granted,—100,000 for the land and 150,000 for the building. The latter was only a preliminary appropriation, as the estimate of the cost of the completed structure was 493,000 rubles. The work of beginning the building was temporarily postponed by the proposal to move the library in its entirety to some other site, but this plan was found impracticable and on September first, 1896, the corner-stone was laid. The total cost of the building was 595,000 rubles and it was ready for occupancy in 1899.

Bychkof did not live to report the completion of the structure, to the realization of which he had contributed so much. He is to be remembered with gratitude for the fact that notwithstanding the extreme difficulties in which the library was placed, he always found means of securing money for the purchase of books, spending more in this way than any of his predecessors. During his administration the work of cataloging and shelving was pursued without interruption. An increase in the budget was granted in 1896 to carry out more effectively this particular work and to proceed to the actual making of a systematic catalog, putting together the cards which had long since been written, but the systematizing of which had only been partly completed. This final assembling of the systematic catalog, which has great

significance for investigators, was earnestly taken up in 1896 and will continue indefinitely with the increase of the collections.

SCHILDER'S ADMINISTRATION

Nicolai Karlovich Schilder, born in 1842, was educated in the Pages' Academy, and afterwards graduated from the Engineering Academy and entered the army as an engineer. He served in the Russo-Turkish war, received a decoration for bravery, and in 1886 was appointed principal of the Nikolaevski Engineering Academy. On June 12, 1899, he was appointed director of the Imperial Public Library. From early years he had been devoted to literature. He wrote a number of articles on Russian history, his main work being the life and reign of Alexander I in four volumes. This is marked by an excellent style and abundance of new and interesting material. It attracted general attention, soon appeared in a second edition, and gained for Schilder a wide popularity. He also wrote lives of the Emperors Paul and Nicholas I.

There were comparatively few interruptions in the serious work of the readers during the rebuilding. The work was finished in the autumn of 1901 and the new reading room opened on September 7, with formal ceremonies in the presence of the Minister of Education and specially invited guests. In 1899-1900 there were appropriated 100,000 rubles from the government exchequer, 110,000 rubles having been appropriated in 1898 for equipment. Special funds were also required to provide for the transferral of the books. A new heating plant was introduced in the old part of the building. The sections devoted to mathematics, law, philosophy and polygraphy were transferred to the new building, and the work of giving out books was interrupted for only a very short time. The books were so located in the new building as to reduce to a minimum the necessary changes in the catalogs. The space liberated by the transferral of books was turned over to the manuscript division and the Russian section. The latter had long since outgrown its quarters and was now given the space formerly occupied by philosophy and a part of polygraphy. The increase in the space made the use of the

library easier and the books more accessible.

Bibliographical work was continued according to the traditional methods. Various special collections were cataloged; for example, in 1901 the collection of 8500 pamphlets and broadsides relating to Cardinal Mazarin were listed. In 1902 the work of cataloging the Ancient Hebrew, Aramaic, Samaritan, and Hebrew-Arabic was undertaken. Under Schilder a second assistant librarian was added to the staff. From 1899 to 1902 there were added to the library 210,980 volumes, 12,000 manuscripts, autographs, and acts, 4000 prints and photographs, 700 maps and plans, 4500 musical compositions, at a total cost of 175,280 rubles. The binding of these accessions cost 37,200 rubles. The most important acquisitions of Schilder's administration were the account of the first expedition to Nova Zembla, undertaken under Catherine the Second, the papers of A. N. Olenin, the first director of the library, four valuable manuscripts from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, many Church Slavonic books, and works printed in the time of Peter the Great.

KOBEKO'S ADMINISTRATION

Dmitri Thomich Kobeko was born in 1837, and educated at St. Petersburg. He had a course in bibliography at the Lycée in connection with the study of medieval history. The text book used had a list of sources printed at the beginning of each chapter. Kobeko copied this into a separate book, which is his first bibliographical list. As a reward for writing an essay while in the Lycée, he was permitted to use the Imperial Public Library. He remembers using the old reading room which is now a part of the manuscript department. Years later when he entered the library as director an attendant who gave out books said that he remembered Kobeko as a student at the Lycée. After completing his studies he entered the Ministry of Finance, where he occupied several positions. In 1901 he was made a member of the Imperial Council, and in 1902 director of the Imperial Public Library. His literary activity has been considerable. A list of his publications is printed in the "Festschrift" published in his

honor in 1913. In 1906, when he had finished his fiftieth year of government service, his portrait was hung in the manuscript reading room.

On February 10, 1903, in accordance with the judgment of the Imperial Council, an appropriation of 119,898 rubles was made in order to close the expense account of the construction of the new building. In 1904, the director requested an appropriation of 14,761 rubles to cover the various arrears and at the same time pointed out that an addition of 32,425 rubles should be added to the budget of the library. The former sum was granted but the latter was laid on the table until a more favorable time for the exchequer. In 1906, 30,934 rubles was appropriated for settling back accounts in arrears and for various improvements in the new building. In 1908 an additional 23,270 rubles was appropriated for the same purpose. In the same year an annual addition of 35,000 rubles was set aside to cover expenses of administration. In 1909 the director of the library petitioned for an increase in the number of officials and for an increase in the salaries of some of them, and also for 20,000 rubles for the purchase of books and manuscripts. The whole amount requested was 63,360 rubles over and above the regular annual appropriation of 195,800 rubles. On July first, 1911, the new appropriation went into force. This allowed for the personnel 68,700 rubles; for books 60,000 rubles; for binding 14,000 rubles; for cataloging 13,000 rubles; for volunteer assistants 10,000 rubles; for various administrative expenses 59,980 rubles; for attendants in the reading room and other minor officials 16,770 rubles, making a total of 246,760 rubles,—which is more than three times the amount received forty years before.

Kobeko has endeavored to make the library useful to the average reader without seriously prejudicing the work of the scientific investigator, and he entered upon the policy of ordering every book asked for if of serious content. He also made a great effort to hasten the receipt of such books.

The reference library of 2000 volumes is always found crowded with busy readers. It was again necessary to revise the reading room rules. Some readers had been in the

habit of ordering as many as several hundred volumes brought to their desks. It was evident that they could not use all of these simultaneously and the necessity of keeping them in the reading room interfered with the service and caused considerable inconvenience. In one way or another it led to the injury of the books. The regulation about minors not entering the library fell more and more into disuse and young students began to frequent the reading room, where they did not work seriously themselves and disturbed others. It was also thought that they contributed to the injury of the books. In view of these and other difficulties new rules which met the situation were drawn up and confirmed by the Minister of Education.

Thirty-two separate collections have been received into the manuscript department during Kobeko's administration. From private sources the library receives 2000 volumes annually. The library of the former director, Bychkof, containing about 18,000 volumes of Russian history, was presented by his widow and children. The library of the former director, Schilder, was purchased for 15,000 rubles. During Kobeko's directorate 784,400 items have been added to the library. An inventory at the close of the one hundredth year of the library's history reads as follows: books and pamphlets, 2,615,374; manuscripts, 207,816; maps, plans, prints, etc., 194,445, making a total of 3,016,635. This does not count duplicates, various catalogs, posters, and other publications to the total of over 200,000. This makes the Imperial Public Library the third largest library in the world, ranking immediately after the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. It is recognized, however, that with the greater rate of growth enjoyed by the Library of Congress the latter institution will soon dispute the third place.

"With such a scientific equipment," says the official record in closing, "the Imperial Public Library enters on the second century of its existence, zealous to serve as heretofore the intellectual and spiritual interests of the Russian people and of all humanity, full of hopes for a brilliant future, the one true path to which is unwearying labor in the realm of the spirit."

A PROPOSED COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT

An amendment to sections twenty-one and thirty-one of the copyright act of 1909 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Oldfield on January 8. Under section twenty-one the bill proposes to extend the period of *ad interim* copyright from thirty days to ninety days. The other amendment, to section thirty-one (d), proposes in the first, third, and fourth subdivisions, as a further condition to the importation of books manufactured abroad, in the case of a single copy for individual use, a single copy for a society, institution or library, or copies *en bloc* for a society, institution or library, that such importation be made "with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative."

LIBRARY LEGISLATION OF 1914

OUR attention has been called by Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, librarian of the Georgia State Library, to the fact that Georgia was omitted from the list of states passing laws bearing upon libraries, as enumerated by Mr. Eastman in his report on "Library legislation in 1914."

A bill providing for the establishment of a legislative reference department in connection with the Georgia State Library, with an annual appropriation of \$1200, was approved by the governor on August 12, and preliminary work toward establishing the department was begun at once.

UNIFORM LIBRARY STATISTICS: REPORT OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE

DR. GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, chairman of the committee on library administration, read the following report at the meeting of the A. L. A. Council in Chicago, Dec. 31, 1914. The report, together with the appended schedules, definitions and rules, has been changed before being printed to harmonize with certain modifications introduced in the course of the discussion by the Council. The report follows:

To the Council of the American Library Association:

At the Council meeting a year ago one

of the topics was the need for uniformity in library statistics. The discussion brought out the facts that although schedules for uniform library statistics had been adopted by the association in 1906 on recommendation of the Committee on Library Administration (A. L. A. Proc. 1906: 146-53), not only had there been no general adoption of the forms but even that such a report existed seemed to have passed out of the recollection of most of the members of the Council. The matter was referred to this committee for report.

At the Washington meeting of the Council this committee's recommendation that the annual report of every library issued hereafter should contain at least one page of statistics in such form as to admit of easy comparison was favorably received and it was the sense of the Council that this committee should secure promises from at least 100 librarians to use the recommended form of statistics. On November 30 the secretary mailed to about 850 chief librarians or library members of the association a circular letter prepared by this committee asking each librarian whether he would agree to print in his annual report a separate statement based on the submitted form and rules or as they should be adopted at this meeting and inviting suggestions and modifications considered necessary or desirable to make the form acceptable.

Had it been practicable to send out the questionnaire a little earlier, perhaps a larger number of replies might have been received. Even now it is possible to report 227 replies. Of them 171 accept the plan in full; 21 accept "so far as applicable"; 8 are vague in reply, and only 27 reject the plan.

The libraries accepting include among the larger and medium size libraries the four great public libraries of Greater New York, New York Public, Brooklyn Public, Queens Borough Public and Pratt Institute, the public libraries of Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Louisville, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Newark, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, St.

Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salem, Scranton, Seattle, Spokane, Springfield (Mass.), Syracuse, Toronto, Trenton, Utica, Wilmington, Worcester and (naturally) Washington. Among the larger municipal public libraries, although there are several librarians who criticise (many of them most helpfully) points of detail, not one seems inclined to find our recommendations altogether unacceptable. The libraries rejecting the plan in the form submitted are composed almost entirely of college and reference libraries, whose replies indicate that a special form should be devised in order that their work may be set forth in statistical form.

The form sent out was based on form II in the 1906 report. As that form was primarily designed for use by small libraries in their reports to state authorities, additions and modifications reflecting present practice, and making it adapted to all grades of libraries, at least all municipal free public libraries, have been introduced. An effort was made to include in the form only the most important statistical items: in the words of the circular letter we are seeking "the irreducible minimum for the purposes of comparative statements." Only so is the form likely to prove most universally acceptable and be generally adopted.

The answers to the questionnaire have brought a wealth of suggestion and only a modicum of dissent. Such of the suggestions as seemed most generally useful and most likely to prove worthy of adoption by the Council and by libraries generally have been incorporated in the mimeographed form with accompanying notes, definitions and rules that have been placed in your hands. These we now ask you to adopt for the use of the libraries of the association.

Explanation and justification of the inclusion of certain items and for the rules proposed are perhaps incumbent on us. So many librarians suggested the desirability of subdividing the item "branches and other agencies" that we have done this. In order to comply it was necessary to frame definitions, hazardous as that always is. Numerous requests were made that we present a rule stating in the case of books sent to

schools, whether each school room should be considered a separate agency or each school building. Present practice is so diverse that it is necessary to be somewhat arbitrary in order to be definite.

We have responded also to the request to include pamphlets, though this too required the offering of a definition.

Our rules for counting circulation seem to have been acceptable to all but a very few librarians. Their objections are so weighty as to require discussion.

In rule 2 in order to secure uniformity of practice we changed the wording from "may" to "shall," so that renewals, if made at all, should in all libraries count in circulation. In the light of the returns we wish that we had suggested as an alternative a rule providing that renewals should never be counted and asked that librarians vote to accept one or the other and then let the rule receiving a majority prevail. A few librarians lend books for four weeks instead of the more usual two weeks and have abolished renewals; others no longer count renewals. We believe that the two weeks period is still the more general one, that renewals are counted quite generally and that there would be opposition to a change in the practice. This report aims primarily to reflect present practice rather than to lay down new rules of practice.

In response to numerous demands we have inserted an item calling for the total number of registered borrowers. To make that item significant the length of the registration period is also called for.

The recommendation from many librarians that we call for the population we endorsed. In doing so we thought it more significant to ask for the total population served by the library rather than simply the population of the city in which the library is located. Thus the New York Public Library would be called on to give the estimated population of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, and not all of Greater New York; the Cincinnati Public Library would give the population of Hamilton County, etc.

The returns contained a number of suggestions that your committee would have been glad to include except that we felt that they would so overload the form as to

make it unwieldy and consequently deter many librarians from adopting it. Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson who has written so suggestively on the subject of library budget making urged us to ask that the form contain items calling for volumes in library per capita, expenditures per capita, registration per capita; also percentages of distribution of expenditures among books and book binding, magazines and magazine binding, library salaries, building charges, etc. If the form presented is adopted and used most of these items can be computed and those of us who find instruction in such things will be able to compute such percentages. It is however not now opportune to include them in this form. The present desideratum is to get a relatively simple form adopted and used. After the habit becomes fixed it will, if it then seems desirable, be time to put forward a more elaborate scheme. This reasoning also applies to the suggestions to include assessed valuations, tax rates, etc.

Many public libraries reported that they do not keep figures of attendance in reading rooms. One librarian of a small library reported that she would "begin keeping such figures to-day." Of course she should do no such thing. The questionnaire distinctly said "if kept"; it was not intended to imply any obligation in the matter.

A number of librarians reported that they do not keep separate statistics of accessions of adult and juvenile books and some do not keep separate figures of adult and juvenile circulation. It is not intended to require that each of the schedules be followed in its entirety if that will require a violent change from the past. None the less the closer each library can approximate to giving full returns on all points the more valuable for comparative purposes the returns will prove. If we should pick out any item for special emphasis it would be to point out the necessity for uniform observance of the rules for counting circulation.

As already stated most of the librarians who found the form so unacceptable that they felt forced to decline to use it were librarians of college and reference libraries. It should, however, be stated that a

very considerable number of college librarians agreed to use the form "so far as applicable." This number included the librarian of Harvard College Library. It is quite evident, however, that in order best to meet the needs of reference libraries and make the plan acceptable to them a form specially designed to give statistical expression to their resources and work is necessary. In view of the fact that your committee on Library Administration is composed exclusively of public librarians, we recommend that the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A. be asked to draft a form that will better meet the needs of the libraries they represent. The local organizations of college librarians might also be asked to participate. This committee is willing, if it can have such specialized help, to bring in a further report including a form modified to meet the special needs of college and reference libraries.

Our specific recommendations are:

1. That the submitted form be adopted for use by free public libraries.

2. That once a year the Secretary send a copy to each chief librarian or library member of the association with a request that—

- (a) Each library fill out the form and return it to headquarters as soon as possible after the close of the library's own fiscal year.

- (b) Each library publishing a report, print in the appendix thereof the library's statistics arranged in accordance with the A. L. A. form.

3. That headquarters tabulate the reports of libraries reporting on the forms and that such tabulation be included in the annual report of the Secretary.

4. That the Committee on Library Administration be instructed to recommend from time to time such additions and changes in the forms as will make the statistics collected most instructive and helpful.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, Chairman.

JOHN S. CLEAVINGER,

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,

Committee on Library Administration.

FORM FOR LIBRARY STATISTICS

(Revised for Council meeting and adopted Dec. 31, 1914)

Annual report for year ended....., 19
 Name of library.....
 City or town..... State.....
 Population served (latest statistics or estimate—state which)
 Terms for use—Free for lending.....
 “ “ reference.....
 “ to limited class, as students.....
 Subscription
 (Underscore words that apply.)
 Total number of agencies.....
 Consisting of—Central library.....
 Branches (How many occupy separate buildings?)
 Stations
 Other agencies (Subdivide: schools, clubs, etc.; also state number of schoolrooms and collections)
 (See definition A.)
 Number of days open during year (central library).....
 Hours open each week for lending (C. L.).....
 “ “ “ “ “ reading (C. L.).....

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....			
“ “ “ added during year by purchase.....			
“ “ “ “ “ gift or exchange.....			
“ “ “ “ “ binding material not otherwise counted..			
“ “ “ lost or withdrawn during year.....			
Total number at end of year.....			

Number of pamphlets at beginning of year.....
 “ “ “ added during year.....
 “ “ “ withdrawn during year.....
 Total number of pamphlets at end of year.....
 (See definition B.)
 Other additions (maps, manuscripts, etc.—enumerate).....
 (See definition of “added” and “additions” C.)

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Number of volumes of fiction lent for home use.....			
Total number of volumes lent for home use.....			
Number of volumes sent to agencies.....			
(See definition for counting circulation, D.)			

Number of prints lent for home use.....
 Number of music rolls lent for home use.....
 Other circulation (sheet music, clippings, etc.—enumerate)

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Number of borrowers registered during year.....			
Total number of registered borrowers.....			
Registration period, years.....			

Number of newspapers and periodicals currently received (Give both number of titles and copies—not pieces)
 Number of persons using library for reading and study (Total figures of attendance in reading rooms, if kept)

RECEIPTS FROM

Unexpended balance
 Local taxation
 State grants
 Endowment funds
 Membership fees
 Fines and sale of publications.....
 Gifts
 Duplicate pay collection.....
 Other sources
 (If extraordinary, enumerate and state objects.)

Total\$

PAYMENTS FOR

Maintenance:
 Books
 Periodicals
 Binding
 Salaries, library service.....
 Salaries, janitor service
 Rent
 Heat
 Light
 Other maintenance

Total maintenance\$

Extraordinary,
 Such as
 Sites
 New buildings
 Additions to buildings.....
 Other unusual expenses.....

Grand total\$



IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG—THE FAUST ROOM, CONTAINING THE COLLECTION OF INCUNABULA



NOTES, DEFINITIONS, RULES

A.—BRANCHES, STATIONS AND OTHER AGENCIES

(Definitions based on Miss Eastman's "Branch libraries and other distributing agencies." A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy, ch. 15.)

A *branch* is an auxiliary library, complete in itself, having its own permanent collection of books, either occupying a separate building or housed in one or more rooms in a school, park or field house, social settlement, parish house, rented store, etc., and administered as an integral part of the library system, i. e., by a paid staff. To rank as a branch, its hours of opening should approximate those of the central library.

Stations include deposit and delivery stations. Deposit stations consist of small collections of books (from 200 to several hundred volumes) sent for an indefinite term to a store, school, factory, club, etc. The collections are frequently changed; the station has some permanency. A station may be in charge of an assistant sent from the central library or neighboring branch, or a trained librarian employed at the expense of a co-operating institution or society, an office employee of a factory, or a volunteer worker. Delivery stations have no books on deposit, but fill orders from a central stock.

Other agencies. These embrace for the most part agencies to which traveling libraries are sent; the largest number of such traveling libraries (20 to 50 or more books) go to schoolrooms of grade schools. They include also fire-engine houses, police stations, factories, clubs, missions, settlements, home libraries, etc. For the purposes of this report, and to avoid inflated figures, each separate box of books should not be counted, but only the different institutions to which books are sent. In the case of collections sent to schools, each building should be counted but once, though the report should also give the number of separate collections and the number of different rooms served.

B.—VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS

(Based on Biscoe, "Pamphlets," World's Lib. Cong. Papers, 826.)

A *pamphlet* is a printed work, consisting of one or more sheets of paper fastened together, but not bound. Unbound serials and sequents which as issued are intended to form component parts of a larger volume are not to be considered as pamphlets.

A *volume* is any printed work bound in stiff covers so as to stand on a shelf; also unbound books of over 100 pages.

C.—ADDED AND ADDITIONS

Volumes, pamphlets, etc., are to be considered as "added" to a library only when they are available for use; they are not to be considered as "additions" if they are simply in the possession of the library, but not yet in use.

D.—RULES FOR COUNTING CIRCULATION

(Where the word "book" is used, the rules should be understood as applying also to pamphlets and periodicals.)

1. The circulation shall be accurately recorded each day, counting one for each lending for home use of a bound volume, pamphlet or periodical. Supplemental figures recording (each group separately) the circulation of prints, music rolls, or other material, are also desirable.

2. Renewal of a book under library rules at or near the end of regular terms of issue shall also be counted, but no increase shall be made because books are read by others or for any other reason.

3. The act of sending books from the library to an agency of any kind shall not be regarded as an issue to be counted in the circulation, but the number of books sent to such agencies shall be reported separately.

4. In all cases books issued from an agency for home use shall be counted only according to the reported circulation, disregarding the act of sending them from the library to the agency, and disregarding their use at the agency. In no case shall there be any estimation of circulation.

5. If it is found necessary to depart from these rules in any way, such departure shall be plainly stated in a footnote to the published report.

A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

As was noted in the October, 1914, LIBRARY JOURNAL, the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. W. H. Brett's connection with the Cleveland Public Library was celebrated informally by his staff September 10, 1914. Wishing, however, to express in some permanent and artistic form their personal loyalty to their chief and their appreciation of his services to the Cleveland Public Library and library work in general, the staff presented him with a Christmas book of remembrance, to the contents of which every one connected with the library, from the president of the Board to the last-enrolled assistant, made a personal contribution.

Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, second vice librarian, first conceived the idea of the book; it was designed by Miss Gertrude Stiles, head of the binding department of the library, and was executed under her supervision. Miss Stiles is a pupil of Cobden Sanderson and her work in artistic binding has attracted wide notice in the world of book craft. The make-up of this beautiful book of her design is worthy a detailed description.

It is bound in tooled levant; the simple cover design is partly carried out in gold, including the significant title "Jubilantem Salutamus, 1884-1914." The paper is Japanese vellum. The illuminated vignettes which form the head and tail pieces of the volume are by Mrs. Louise N. Dunn; the lettering of the title pages preceding each division of the contents is by Miss Berenice LaRue; and the printing, hardly to be distinguished from engraving, of the introduction and other general sections, is the work of Mr. William F. Smyth.

In actual making as well as in contents, then, the book is a library product; every stitch and stroke, from forwarding to finishing and decoration, is the handiwork of staff members.

There are many beautiful books in the world, but rarely one embodying so original and widely varied expressions of affection, appreciation, and evaluation of public service. The introduction is the work of Miss Linda A. Eastman, the vice-librarian. The letters, bits of original verse, drawings, designs and quotations which make up the

contents are the uniformly sincere and appropriate and frequently very clever contributions of the members of the Library Board and Library Staff. The following selections, prose and verse, show that while the contributions vary considerably in form of expression all are animated by the same spirit:

THE SPECTATOR IN THE C. P. L.

Having often heard men speak with hearty praise of the institution known as the Publick Library, upon my last visit to the city I betook myself thither, being resolved to learn the secret of its great fame and popularity.

Directly upon my arrival I was rewarded for my pains, for I was accorded a kindly welcome by the Chief of the institution. This courtesy pleased me highly, for I could not but esteem it a privilege to be counted the friend of one whose name is coupled always with praise. Because of his superior merit, this gentleman has served his community above thirty years, and is beloved and respected by all about him. His humanity and kindliness engages everybody to him, so that he cannot fail to receive generous returns of affection and good-will. While I was accompanying him through the institution, I observed his custom of saluting everybody with a good-morrow, and I could well understand the pleasure which this greeting afforded.

Having been accustomed to look upon the library as a retreat for the scholar, my observations upon this occasion astounded me not a little, and gave me opportunity for considerable reflexion. I had fancied that I should see only shelves of musty volumes, and a drowsy keeper who guarded jealously these stores of erudition. But there was quite a throng of people in the library, so that many assistants found employment in serving them. Readers there were, of all sorts, and books of as great a variety. But, more than this, men, women, and even children were themselves permitted to go freely to the shelves, and to select the books of their liking:

Turning to my companion, I said, "Now I see what is meant by a publick library; it is the right and privilege of all the people. The old libraries served well in their day, but, truly, you have accomplished something far greater." He responded with a kind of a smile, which made me realize how dull had been my understanding, not to foresee these things.

Then, although I was assured that I knew the true answer, I asked the secret of this achievement. He replied as became a modest gentleman, and praised those who had assisted him in his great undertakings. However, I could read in the faces of his assistants the source of their inspiration, and of much of their success. I could heartily wish that every institution had as its head so worthy a scholar and so true a gentleman.

RUTH WILCOX
(After Addison).

THE MAN BEHIND THE BOOK

Behold the doors wide open stand,
The varied throng inviting;
Each comes to seek within these halls
A book, his mind delighting.

Is it some student's urgent need
His footsteps here compelling?
Is it some child with dancing eyes
To hear the story-telling?

Is it a book of art that's sought,
Or tale of wild adventure,
Some record old of storied past,
Or aid to business venture?

Who patiently attends your need?
Who locks in Poole or Granger?
Your wife's club paper helps her write,
Gives welcome to the stranger?

Whose spirit summons all the staff?
To meet each call insistent?
Whose aim inspires each Branch's head,
Each C. P. L. assistant?

Your thanks pay not to those who searched
To-day each shelf and nook;
But honor him we honor here,—
The Man behind the book!

ELIMA ADELAIDE FOSTER.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY
GIFTS, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Andrews, North Carolina	\$5,000
Armour, South Dakota	7,500
Beaufort Township, South Carolina	7,500
Belmar, New Jersey	8,000
Black River Falls, Wisconsin	10,000
Bridgeport, Connecticut (two branches)	50,000
Brigham, Utah	12,500
Britton, South Dakota	7,500
Broken Bow, Nebraska	10,000
Brookport, Illinois	5,000
Browns Valley, Minnesota	5,500
Brush, Colorado	6,000
Burlington, Washington	5,000
Camden, South Carolina	5,000
Carmi, Illinois	10,000
Charleston, South Carolina (part cost)	5,000
Clovis, California	7,000
Coatesville Town and Clay Township, Indiana	8,000
College View, Nebraska	7,500
Commerce, Texas	10,000
Corbin, Kentucky	6,000
Dover, New Jersey	20,000
Eagle Rock, California	7,500
Eatonton, Georgia	6,000
Edgewood, Pennsylvania	12,500
Elk City, Oklahoma	10,000
Ephraim City, Utah	10,000
Exeter, California	5,000
Fitzgerald, Georgia	12,500
Florence, South Carolina	10,000
Fort Morgan, Colorado	10,000
Franklinville, New York (part cost)	2,200
Frederick, Oklahoma	10,000
Garner, Iowa	6,500
Gatesville, Texas	7,500
Gothenburg, Nebraska	8,000
Hamburg, New York	5,000
Hamilton, Montana	9,000
Hartington, Nebraska	8,000
Harvard, Nebraska	6,000
Hobart, Indiana (town and township)	16,000
Howard, South Dakota	7,500
Humansville, Missouri	5,000
Huntsville, Missouri	8,000
Independence, Missouri	20,000

Kirklin, Indiana (town and township)	7,500
Lakeport, California	8,000
Laurel, Mississippi	12,000
Lawrenceburg, Indiana	8,000
Midland, Pennsylvania	20,000
Mitchell Town and Marion Township, Indiana	15,000
Mountain Iron, Minnesota	8,000
New London, Ohio	10,000
Newman, California	8,000
Niobrara County, Wyoming	11,000
Okolona, Mississippi	7,500
Oxford Town and Oak Grove Township, Indiana	8,000
Palmetto, Florida	10,000
Park County, Wyoming	15,000
Perinton School District No. 9 (Fairport), New York	11,000
Platteville, Wisconsin	12,500
Preston, Idaho	10,000
Rapid City, South Dakota	12,500
Red Lodge, Montana	15,000
Roann Town and Paw Paw Township, Indiana	10,000
Rockville Town and Adams Township, Indiana	10,000
Royal Centre and Boone Township, Indiana	10,000
Sacramento, California	100,000
St. Paul, Minnesota (three branches)	10,000
San Anselmo, California	10,000
Sanger, California	50,000
Santa Barbara, California	12,500
Saugerties, New York	75,000
Savannah, Georgia	10,000
Shawano, Wisconsin	7,500
Sisseton, South Dakota	10,000
South San Francisco, California	12,500
Stambaugh Township, Michigan	8,000
Stanton, Nebraska	25,000
Swissvale Boro, Pennsylvania	8,000
Tekamah, Nebraska	12,500
Thief River Falls, Minnesota	5,000
Toulon, Illinois	8,000
Truer, Iowa	8,500
Unionville (town of Farmington), Connecticut	12,500
Vacaville, California (town and township)	25,000
Vicksburg, Mississippi	10,000
Walton Town and Tipton Township, Indiana	10,000
Waveland Town and Brown Township, Indiana	10,000
Waynesboro, Virginia	8,000
Wharton, Texas	8,000
Woodburn, Oregon	10,000
Wymore, Nebraska	10,000

Total, 94 library buildings \$1,200,200

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Bayonne, New Jersey	\$3,000
Belmar, New Jersey	5,000
Big Horn County, Wyoming (subsidence damage)	2,500
Butler, Indiana (to provide for surrounding townships)	1,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,000
Cleveland, Ohio (four branches)	110,000
Cresco, Iowa (to provide for surrounding townships)	7,500
Downers Grove, Illinois	1,000
East Cleveland, Ohio	22,500
East Orange, New Jersey (addition)	40,000
Franklin, Indiana (city and township) (to provide for Needham Township)	3,500
Graceville, Minnesota (city and township)	1,000
Huntsville, Missouri	2,000
Lakewood, Ohio	25,000
Lawrenceburg, Indiana	3,000
Oakland, California (four branches)	140,000
Perth Amboy, New Jersey (addition)	30,000
Plymouth, Wisconsin	4,400
Rockville Town and Adams Township, Indiana	2,500
St. Petersburg, Florida	5,000
Thorntown Town and Sugar Creek Town- ship, Indiana	4,000
Toulon, Illinois	1,000
Woodland, California (to extend building to include Yolo county)	12,000

23 library increases, including 8 new
buildings \$431,900

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Barrie, Ontario	\$15,000
Fort Frances, Ontario	10,000
Glencoe, Ontario	5,000
Mimico, Ontario	7,500
Norwich, Ontario	7,000
Norwood, Ontario	5,000
Park Hill, Ontario	8,000
Stirling, Ontario	5,000
Tavistock, Ontario	7,500
Tilbury, Ontario	5,000

Total, 10 library buildings \$75,000

INCREASES, CANADA

Berlin, Ontario (addition)	\$12,900
Guelph, Ontario (addition)	8,000
Hespeler, Ontario	1,000
Markdale, Ontario	2,000
North Bay, Ontario	1,395
Winnipeg, Manitoba (two branches)	70,000

6 library increases, including 2 new
buildings \$95,295

OTHER GIFTS, ORIGINAL

Ashburton, New Zealand	£1,750
Curepipe, Mauritius	1,800
Frankton Junction, Auckland, New Zealand	1,500
Marton, New Zealand	1,250

Total, 4 library buildings £6,300

OTHER GIFTS, INCREASES

Hope Town, Cape Colony, South Africa (earthquake damage)	£100
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SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1914

United States, 93 new gifts, including 94 new buildings	\$1,200,200
United States, 23 increases to previous gifts, including 8 new buildings	431,900
Canada, 10 new gifts, including 10 new buildings	75,000
Canada, 6 increases to previous gifts, in- cluding 2 new buildings	95,295
New Zealand, 3 new gifts, including 3 new buildings	22,500
Mauritius, 1 new building	9,000
South Africa, 1 increase to previous gift ...	500
	\$1,834,395

107 new gifts, including 108 new build-
ings.

30 increases to previous gifts, including
to new buildings.

Total amount granted, including 118 new
library buildings \$1,834,395

Library gifts for 1914 total \$1,834,395, as compared
with \$2,002,144.50 for 1913.

The total library gifts to date, Dec. 31, 1914, granted
by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie Corpora-
tion of New York:

2573 public library buildings	\$59,014,167.50
115 college library buildings	3,675,753.00
2688 library buildings	\$62,689,920.50

COLUMBIA LIBRARY REORGANIZED

THE administration of the Columbia University Library has been reorganized. Dean P. Lockwood, assistant professor of philology, has been made assistant librarian, in charge until June 30, 1916. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, is appointed law librarian; and Roger Howson, department librarian in Kent Hall, is appointed bibliographer and assistant to the librarian. The library council was made permanent, with advisory powers, and will consist of thirteen professors, in addition to President Butler.

American Library Association

COUNCIL

The Council held sessions at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, December 30 and 31, 1914, with 49 members present.

FIRST SESSION

President Wellman announced that the first item of business was the consideration of an application from school librarians for admission as a section. In accordance with the provision of the constitution, this was referred for consideration to a committee, consisting of Mr. Carlton, Miss Rose and Mr. Wyer, who reported favorably, with the recommendation that the official title be "School Libraries Section." On motion of Mr. Carlton, the report was adopted, carrying with it the recommendation that the petition be granted.

SOME POINTS IN LIBRARY ETHICS

President Wellman said that at the meeting of the Council last winter in Chicago certain points in library ethics were discussed which proved interesting and important, and it was felt that similar points not covered at that meeting would be profitable for discussion at this time. These points had been listed, and the first was "The librarian's relation to his trustees," which discussion would be opened by Mr. J. T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library.

Mr. Jennings said that the relation depends on at least four things: 1, the type of library; 2, the size of library; 3, the kind of trustees; and 4, the kind of librarian. He limited his remarks to the relations between trustees and librarian in a large public library, where the librarian must be a person of broad training and experience. In such a library the board should be simply a legislative body, with the librarian as its executive officer. It would outline policies, and leave the librarian to devise the methods to carry them out, holding him responsible for their attainment. On the other hand, the librarian should be ready to carry out the instructions of the trustees loyally, whether they accord with his judgment or not. Differences between trustees and librarian should be confined to board meetings, and if relations become too strained there should be a change in the board or a new librarian. The librarian's judgment should be followed regarding interior arrangement of buildings and the general book selection, but in securing funds, the trustees should take the lead. The board and librarian should work together to

devise a scheme that will place the library service on the merit system, and its practical application should be left to the librarian.

Dr. Bostwick (St. Louis Public Library), continuing the discussion, said that placing a resignation in the hands of a board is justifiable only where the rules do not allow removal, and where it seems nevertheless desirable that they shall be overridden. The first case he heard of was that of Seth Low when he was elected as reform mayor of Brooklyn. He appointed heads of departments, with the understanding that they place their resignation in his hands. The board in a library generally has the power of removal under some restrictions. It therefore seemed unnecessary for a librarian to place his resignation in their hands.

The president announced that the question of "Recommendations" would be opened by Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Mr. Carlton said he did not feel himself especially qualified to discuss the subject; that his knowledge of recommendations had come chiefly through experience, but there was no question of the importance of the topic. The speaker said that if he could change the psychology of the man who is going to read that letter, he could write a perfect and a truthful letter of recommendation; that until he could change the psychology and the mental approach of the man reading that letter, he feared he could not do much differently than he had done in the past. That practice was to try and write a composite impression of his knowledge of and experience and relations with that person, leaving out all the little defects and flaws which inevitably occur in all human relations. They do not appear in the composite if it is a favorable one. His particular difficulty had been that the least statement that seems to throw any doubt on the fact that the person about whom this is written is not an angel from heaven at once sets up an inhibition in the mind of the reader of the letter. He did not see for himself any other way than to give as truthful and as honest a composite statement as possible of his experience with and knowledge of the person as a fellow worker. One other thing: suppose in a given library a person had not been all that the chief had hoped for. Suppose he could not give a blanket approval. That leaves always the possibility that in another library in another position or department of library work none of these things which have been so unfortunate will occur. We should consider that chance of favorable conditions occurring in library B which did not occur in library A. It is a

great responsibility to say or to do anything that may be a permanent handicap to the progress and usefulness and employment of any one of our fellow creatures, especially if it be one of our fellow librarians. We have a particularly fine service to render to our community. Sometimes some of us get into the wrong niche. That fact should not handicap us from all possibility of getting into the right one, and there is danger involved that great injustice may be done to someone. It is instinctive in us not to wish to harm the prospects or chances of a fellow worker who may do much better in another place than in the place that we have known.

Miss Rathbone (Pratt Institute School of Library Science) said that the subject of recommendations comes as close to the library school director as to anyone. To the library school it is a very important thing, because the reputation of the school depends on the honesty that comes from that school. She pleaded for a change in the psychology which Mr. Carlton thought so difficult. Would not every librarian rather have a letter of recommendation that stated the disadvantages as well as the advantages, the weak as well as the strong points? Would they not rather make up their minds from a perfectly fair statement of all the elements involved than from simply a favorable notice of the points that can be commended?

Dr. Andrews (John Crerar Library) said a letter of recommendation is a letter of commendation. When he gave one he expected it to be taken as such on the points where that person is at least as good as the average. If he said that a person is intelligent and industrious and did not say that she is tactful or accurate, he did not want to be understood that she is tactful and accurate.

Mr. Dudgeon (Wisconsin Free Library Commission) felt that the psychology of the person who receives the letter would take care of itself. If a person in absolute honesty writes a letter, he was inclined to think the intelligent employer would recognize that as a frank letter, and would not overemphasize any weakness mentioned. It seemed to him that was the only kind of recommendation that should go forth; and that it should always go direct to the employer, and the person writing it should know as much as possible about the demands of the position and the person whom he is recommending.

Dr. Bostwick said that while he agreed in general about the inadvisability of a general recommendation, it seemed to him it could be given where it takes the place of the library school certificate, that such a person has been

in the employ and gave satisfaction in such employment. That is absolutely true, and can be presented anywhere.

Mr. Legler (Chicago Public Library) asked whether, after all, it is not more important that the psychological insight should be possessed by the recipient of the letter rather than by the writer. He had in mind a typical case. A letter of recommendation came to his hands, and every word was absolutely true as to the ability of the person recommended along certain lines of library work. But there was a serious omission. The writer failed to mention the fact that that person had one grave defect which nullified all good qualities. There is, therefore, a question of psychology which has not been fully nor satisfactorily answered.

After some further spirited discussion on this subject, President Wellman announced that the next topic, "Obligations to fellow librarians," would be presented by Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of the library school of the New York Public Library.

Last year, Miss Plummer said, the Council discussed the ethics of the engagement of a library assistant by another library without consulting the assistant's actual chief. She was inclined to feel that this might be divided into two questions, viz., the engagement of a minor assistant, more or less easily replaced, and the engagement of an important assistant, not easily replaced. In the former case it would seem to be unnecessary to consult the chief; in the latter, obligatory.

Instructors in library schools should never be asked to desert their positions for others during the school year; and if offers are accepted during vacation time, or during term time for a future date, the director and principal should at once be informed. Teachers should be under virtual contract, as in most teaching institutions, since the impossibility of selecting a teacher judiciously or securing one on short notice is well known. A change of teachers may mean reorganizing an entire year's schedule.

Under "Notice of resignation," she could not concur with Mr. Bolton when he states that an assistant should consult his librarian before applying for another position. His application might be under consideration for some time, and during all that time both librarian and assistant would live in an uncertainty that would be detrimental to the work. If the assistant is dissatisfied, and, in a general way, looking for a change, it is perhaps only fair that the librarian should know, and this may lead to improved conditions for the assistant. But a *bone fide* application for a definite position is a confidential matter, and

the assistant is within his rights if he gives the regular notice of resignation. Courtesy and good-will would, of course, lead him to give notice as soon as the other position was assured to him. A more poignant offender against library ethics is the librarian who gets rid of an unsatisfactory assistant by "working him off" on another library or on a library school.

The question of "Expert advice" seemed to her partly one of trustees' ethics. If the librarian should not accept an invitation to give advice, unknown to the regular incumbent, the trustees should not give the invitation without notifying their librarian. With a sensible librarian and tactful trustees the whole matter could be made one of co-operation.

"Use of his name." The European rule—at least, it prevails in some European countries—that a librarian shall not be a private collector of anything that would bring into conflict his own interests and those of the library seemed to her a good one. Librarians should be grateful to a code which would forbid their having a financial interest in publishing, printing, binding, library furniture or library supplies. If the librarian invents and patents something *under his own name*, it is another matter. It is the concealed ownership or agency that should be prohibited.

She would add to the above that it is a flaw in library ethics for the librarian to accept gifts of value from firms with which the library has dealings, hospitality which would not be offered for commercial reasons, or subscriptions which may be regarded as binding him in any way to substantial returns. However innocent of actual wrongdoing a librarian or an assistant may be in such acceptance, it shows a lack of delicacy and of a fine sense of what is due to one's profession. If one renders the *quid pro quo*, he is making the library pay his personal debts; if not, he is making himself a debtor with no intention of paying. Where there has been fault in these respects, it has been due largely to want of thought and of an aroused conscience.

In reply to a question, Miss Plummer said she did not consider it was good taste for a librarian to print library statistics which exhibited the superiority of his own library over those libraries whose statistics were given.

Dr. Andrews did not feel that a librarian was justified in giving time and service due his institution in answering questions which more properly came within the province of a neighboring institution; that, for example, a simple Latin quotation might be verified at the John Crerar Library, which specializes in the sciences, but that if the quotation required

much search he would be warranted in referring the inquirer to the Newberry Library, which included the classical languages among its specialties.

The next topic under the general head of library ethics was "Lending one's name," and the discussion was opened by Dr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library.

Dr. Hadley said that probably the framers of the program had in mind the use of names of librarians for publication. As professionals, we rule against publications more frequently than otherwise. Last year certain librarians in Great Britain lent their names in an adverse way to the latest book of a very popular English novelist. The fact that those names appeared in such a conspicuous place made the book become one of the greatest sellers in Great Britain, and also in this country. To oppose or criticise a book adversely, while not an ethical infringement, is poor judgment, and will give the book prominence. So we should be chary in lending our names, even adversely. A certain reference book for children has been criticised adversely by many of us. The speaker gave his moral support to the adverse criticism. The book was not desirable for the children's room; it lacked the proper index; the material on the same subject was scattered through several volumes, and the illustrations were not good. But he had seen a use for that book in the home library for the child. There he does not need an index, because he has all the time he wants. He will begin at the front cover and meander through the three volumes. It would, therefore, be unfair to the publishers of this book for librarians to give their names in an adverse way on this publication because the book does not meet certain library requirements and is not the best thing for library use.

Specific objections to a librarian's giving the use of his name result from the fact that when a librarian recommends a book or a library device it usually is because the book or device fills some specific need in his library. His recommendation can be made to apply generally to the article, which is not the librarian's intention.

Also, a librarian giving his name may be placed in an embarrassing position if he recommended, for example, a series of books before the series is completed. The first volume which he recommended may be excellent and the series itself may deteriorate. A librarian is justified in recommending a book or device to the extent of informing the publisher or manufacturer that he may refer inquiries to

the librarian, who can then answer such to the best of his wisdom.

Mr. W. O. Carson, librarian of the London (Ont.) Public Library, discussed the phase "Accepting favors." The following is an abstract of his remarks:

In the present state of society it is impossible for a librarian to refuse all kinds of favors, but he should at all times avoid accepting any valuable consideration that might be looked upon as inducements or rewards.

In dealing with gifts, the following questions should be considered:

1. What is the value of the gift?
2. What is the object or motive underlying it?
3. Is it intended to serve as an inducement or reward?
4. Is it secret?
5. Would either the giver or receiver object to the library board knowing of it and the whole circumstances connected therewith?

Gifts which are substantial and disproportionate are always suspicious and should not be accepted without the sanction of the library board. If a gift is of slight value, and such gifts are not received often from the same source, and it is within the knowledge of the board that the librarian accepts such gifts, it might properly be accepted without notice being given to the board; and in cases where gifts, such as an inexpensive book, are open and the practice prevails and there is no attempt at deception, acceptance without notice might be deemed proper.

A favor that does not take the form of a material gift should be avoided if library patronage is likely to be expected in return or if the acceptance of the favor is likely to jeopardize the librarian's independence. When advice is required from an expert, it is usually wise to pay for it; particularly when the expert is in a position to carry out work or supply merchandise that may be required in following the advice in his report.

In cases where it would be perfectly legal and where it would be decidedly to the interest of the library to have dealings with a firm or to purchase any article in which the librarian has a financial interest, it would seem right and proper that such dealings should take place; but the librarian should make full disclosure of his private interest to his board. It would be indiscreet and unfair for the librarian to deal with a firm in which he has an interest, when competition may be had among other supporters of the library and the advantage of dealing with his firm is not quite manifest.

The president called for opinion as to

whether a formal code of ethics for librarians was desirable, and the consensus of views seemed to be that unless one could be formulated which was more practical and less weighted with the obvious than those of some of the other professions, it would hardly be of service. No definite action was taken.

The chairman of the committee on library administration, Dr. George F. Bowerman, presented the question, "Should the association establish a clearing house for information on library labor-saving devices?"

Dr. Bowerman said that he recommended some time ago to the committee on library administration that the next time the association met in a large city there should be an exhibit of labor-saving devices. The conference at Washington afforded the opportunity for such an exhibit, which was well attended and of general interest and value. Probably most members present had read the article by Mr. Seymour Thompson, who had charge of this exhibit, which was printed in the November, 1914, *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. In this article, Mr. Thompson discusses the desirability of having some central clearing house established where impartial information regarding the relative merits of various devices can be secured and the experience of users can be learned, and expresses the willingness, if the association desires, to conduct the necessary correspondence and formulate the returns from a suitable questionnaire on the subject. Mr. Bowerman passed about some sample questions that such a questionnaire would include and the list of devices (some 60 in number) about which information would be sought.

Dr. Andrews stated that the committee on permanent headquarters for the association several years ago included this feature as one of the desirable objects to be attained, and he therefore moved that it be taken as the sense of the Council that it would be to the advantage of the association to have information in regard to such devices brought together from time to time. Motion duly seconded and carried.

Mr. S. H. Ranck (Grand Rapids Public Library) said that a few years ago the question of the effort on the part of certain publishers and periodical subscription agents to maintain certain prices was brought up and that, due to legal action taken at that time, no attempts at restraint of competition had been detected until a very short time ago. Within a week he had received a letter which led to the belief that the plan was being revived, and he wished to know whether other

libraries were being forced to pay more for periodicals.

Several reported this to be the case, and felt that it was due to a periodical subscription trust. On motion, the matter was deferred until a later meeting of the Council.

The session adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

"Social surveys by libraries" was discussed in a paper by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul Public Library. Dr. Johnston spoke of early library surveys, the first being conducted by the Brooklyn Public Library in 1908, and another by the Minneapolis Public Library in 1913. The value of such surveys has been demonstrated, and libraries should take a more active interest in assisting the work. Every survey should include an investigation of conditions of literacy, and of the relations of public and private libraries to the community, and the results preserved not only in written form but in map form.

Dr. Johnston spoke appreciatively of the excellent work in preparing and conducting civic exhibits of Mr. Edward L. Burchard, of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 116 South Michigan avenue, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Burchard was largely instrumental in modeling the public health exhibit now at the Chicago City Club. Dr. Johnston said he liked to remember that Mr. Burchard was at one time a librarian.

The next business was the report of the committee to consider the advisability of revising the constitution of the association. In behalf of two members of the committee, the chairman, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, submitted the following report:

Of the three members present of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of amendment of the constitution, two members are of the opinion that it is desirable to make certain changes and beg leave to present the following suggestions:

(1) That section 14 of the constitution be amended by striking out in lines 7 and 8 the words, "and 25 elected by the Council itself," and in line 16, "and the Council respectively."

(2) That section 3 of the by-laws be stricken out.

(3) That section 3a be made section 3, and amended by striking out in lines 17 and 18 the words, "or to members of other," inserting the word "and" in lieu thereof.

In addition to the suggestions here made, these two members are of the opinion that there are other points fairly open to question, and that it is desirable for the Council to dis-

cuss them, preparatory to making suggestions in relation to them.

(1) Annual vs. biennial meetings of the A. L. A.

(2) As to what shall be done about the precedent which has grown up into almost a law that the first vice-president elected one year shall become the nominee for president the next year. It is possible to conceive of one in the association not a member of the Executive Board as the one person that at a particular time ought to be president. The same position might also obtain in regard to one on the Executive Board.

(3) The method of appointing members of Executive Board.

ALICE S. TYLER,
MARY EILEEN AHERN.

As a minority report, Mr. Hodges submitted the following:

I cannot bring myself to join in the report signed by two members of the Council. The constitution as revised by an able committee was adopted only five years ago. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it furnishes a sufficient working basis for the association, and, believing that any association's energies can better be expended on more vital problems than constitution tinkering, I present as a minority report the recommendation that no amendments be considered at this time. It is with regret that I find myself at variance with those who have earnestly and persistently urged such amendments.

N. D. C. HODGES.

Motion was made and seconded that both reports be accepted, and the chair announced the subject as open to discussion.

On request, Mr. Hodges also reported that of the other two members of the committee, "Mr. Gould, of Montreal, is one of the conservative members, and is opposed to amendment of the constitution. The other member, Mr. Jones, of Salem, would approve of changes in section 14, affecting the make-up of the Council."

Mr. Hodges said that he did not feel the committee could act on these letters except in a very general way.

On request, Miss Ahern explained what was intended by the suggestions made by the two members who reported in favor of the revision.

1. They thought that the Council was too large, and the idea of self-perpetuation back of the "25 members elected by the Council itself" was not in harmony with the democratic organization. This change, of course,

would do away with section 3 of the By-laws providing for it.

2. Inasmuch as there was misunderstanding as to who was to enjoy the privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conference in the present wording of section 3a, the suggestion was made that all members of affiliated societies stand on the same footing.

3. With regard to the questions calling for discussion before suggestions were made, there were many who thought that the rank and file of the association would get more results by having biennial meetings of the A. L. A. if the state associations would alternate their meetings with those of the A. L. A.

With regard to the precedent by which the first vice-president elected one year becomes the nominee for president for the next year, she pointed out that it was possible that one in the association, not a member of the Executive Board, might be the one person who at that particular time ought to be president of the association. What steps the association could take to break down the precedent, without seeming to cast reflection on the current vice-president, was open to question.

It was thought in many quarters that, inasmuch as the Publishing Board was organized very largely to prepare material for the small libraries and for commission workers, a member definitely representing these interests ought to be on the Publishing Board. The present wording of the section might also be amended to read more clearly.

Mr. Legler felt that, irrespective of the merits of the case, the desire for changes was due to restlessness which would remain as long as the Council, supposed to be a democratic body, was in any degree a self-perpetuating body. He felt a great deal of prejudice against any self-perpetuating body which is designed to be a representative body. In an organization where all members are on a level, engaged in the same work, each should have the privilege of saying who shall represent him or her. Until the association has the privilege of electing all members of the Council, we shall have this continued agitation.

Dr. Bostwick said that at the time the present constitution was adopted many felt that if the Council were elected by the great mass of the association it would probably not contain those persons whom it was thought desirable should meet together occasionally and discuss library policy. Therefore the Council was given the privilege of electing 25 of its own members and becoming self-perpetuating. There was the feeling that if the Council were constituted in such a way that it could take the place of the American Library Institute,

the Institute would be superseded by the Council, but this expectation had not been realized. He believed in some body of this sort, but believed there should not be two bodies. If the Institute is going to live we should make the Council thoroughly representative and discontinue such meetings as we have just held. The reason the Council is doing so well is because the Institute is becoming almost moribund. If the Institute was going to die he was in favor of having the constitution stay just as it is.

Miss Tyler (Western Reserve University Library School, requested a return to the immediate question, which was whether the A. L. A., a democratic body and the creator of the Council, shall have the privilege of electing members to the Council taken away from it. She did not see that the question had anything to do with the Institute, but was one of organization of the A. L. A.

Dr. Richardson (Princeton University Library) was willing to acquiesce in the principle that under prevailing conditions it would be better to have all members of the Council elected by the association. He thought the competition of the Council would result, not in the death, but in the revivification of the Institute, and that we should secure from two competitive organizations larger results through the competition. He would be in favor of electing all members by the association, but not in reducing the number of members in the Council.

Dr. Andrews said his understanding of the reason for the present mode of electing members was that the association at large did not in some instances know the men and women who would contribute to the Council, and that many worthy and valuable members would be overlooked if choice were left entirely to the association.

Mr. Legler said he was inclined to put a little trust in the members of the association, take away the ex-presidents and the self-perpetuating body and give the association the privilege of electing their own councilors.

Mr. Dudgeon favored the democratic origin of the Council, but did not wish to see the membership decreased.

Mr. Ranck (Grand Rapids Public Library) expressed similar views as to size of Council, stating that after considerable study of the question he was convinced that the Council in its present size was not an unwieldy body.

Miss Rathbone called attention to the undesirable feature of that provision of the constitution which forbids immediate re-election of a member elected by the association whose term is expiring. It sometimes happened that

one whose membership expires is doing important committee work, and it is of great importance that he be continued in the Council. Under the present system the Council has the privilege of re-electing such a member. The Council ought to provide for continuity of work and prevent lapsing before such work is finished.

The motion before the house was amended as follows: that both reports, majority and minority, be accepted, and printed in the *Bulletin* and that the discussion be continued until the next meeting. Voted.

Discussion on the "Reading of current newspapers in libraries" was opened by Dr. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library. He said the newspaper room began back in the days when newspapers were an expensive luxury in the family, and it seemed a real duty of the public library to supply them, as it did books and magazines. The newspaper room early became an institution in Great Britain and in our country. It is so to-day in Great Britain, less so in the United States.

"The reading room is a place used almost exclusively by men who come from the street in winter because of the cold weather. They want a place to rest and to get warm, and perhaps to pick up the news. Sometimes they take a snooze. Some libraries have done away with the newspaper to a great extent. In Brooklyn our Montague branch, which has a reference department and our largest reading room, used to have papers from all over the country, and a selection from all over the world. To-day they still have those papers, but they have to be asked for at the desk. As a consequence, our reading rooms are clear of the class of people who came there to loaf. The low cost of newspapers to-day makes it possible for almost anyone to purchase a copy, and the money which we have spent to supply newspapers now can be better spent for magazines and books.

"The experiment which we made five years ago proved so successful that we have kept it up ever since. There has been very little complaint or criticism of the action of the trustees in doing away with this general display of newspapers in the rooms. The atmosphere of the rooms is much improved and serious reading has increased."

Mr. Hodges said that in Cincinnati they did away with chairs about ten years ago and relieved the atmosphere in that way. Some sleep standing, but an officer makes the circuit of the newspaper room and urges the sleepers to take a walk around the square.

Dr. Bostwick said it seemed to him entirely illogical to draw the line between periodicals

published daily and those published weekly or monthly. The assumption seems to be that the daily paper is ignoble and the monthly paper valuable. You may have a paper in your home town which is more valuable than the monthly magazines on the desk. If he had to drop some papers he was sure it would not be the *Springfield Republican* or the *Boston Transcript*, or the *New York Evening Post*. It would be the *American* or the *Cosmopolitan* or *Munsey's*. Many of the daily papers should be kept. It seems to him there is reason for keeping them in considerable numbers. It is valuable for the person who keeps up with the times to make a comparative survey of all the papers. If he can go into a reading room where they are spread out, and run rapidly over them, he can get a valuable survey of the opinion of the newspapers of his town. In most of our cities are men from all over the United States who esteem it a great privilege to be able to read the home news. St. Louis has adopted Mr. Hodge's plan of dispensing with seats. The papers are on stand-up desks, and the loafer has been eliminated from that room. He believed that to be the best way. A man can go and sit down without asking for papers; but he will not stand up simply for the purpose of loafing. Dr. Bostwick said he would dislike very much to discontinue the newspaper room.

The chairman said that local papers were read to a large extent by men and women out of jobs who were looking for employment, and who are too poor to buy the papers.

UNIFORM LIBRARY STATISTICS

Dr. George F. Bowerman, chairman of the committee on library administration, read the report of that committee on "Uniform library statistics." The report, together with the appended schedules, definitions and rules, has been changed before being printed to harmonize with certain modifications introduced in the course of the discussion by the Council. [The report is given in full on p. 109.]

The presentation of the report on uniform library statistics was interspersed by lively discussion on many points, some of which were settled by vote.

The question whether in the case of collections of books sent to schools, the individual school building or the school room should be the unit was discussed by Messrs. Hodges, Legler and Bostwick and the form was slightly modified as a result of that discussion.

The question of counting renewals was debated by Messrs. Carr, Strohm, Ranck, Bostwick, and the chairman of the committee. A show of hands indicated that the committee

was right in thinking that most libraries still count renewals.

The form as sent out to libraries and the report of the committee as presented to the Council recommended the following rule, among those for counting circulation.

"3. The act of sending books from the library to an agency of any kind, no matter how temporary, including schools and traveling libraries, shall be regarded as an issue to be counted in the circulation in the following cases: (a) when the books are for the most part used in the agency but are not issued therefrom; (b) when it is impossible to obtain any report of the circulation; (c) when the reported circulation averages less than one per volume."

In defense of the proposed rule the committee's report as presented said:

"Objection has been raised to rule 3a which is a change from the rule as laid down in the 1906 report and modified by the rules promulgated by the Committee on Library Administration in 1912 (A. L. A. Proc. 105). All of the objections came from thoughtful critics, among which number is the former chairman of this committee, Dr. Bostwick, who says: 'There is, in my opinion, absolutely no excuse for counting books sent to a station and not taken thence for home circulation; they should be included in library use, precisely as they would be if read in a branch library.' In the face of such an opinion it is incumbent on us to give very cogent reasons for the rule as proposed, particularly as it represents a change from the former rule as laid down in 1912 and therefore lays the committee open to the charge of being vacillating.

"The drafting of this particular rule proved to be one of the most troublesome of our tasks. It was changed because it was thought that the rule as submitted better represents present practice than the earlier rule. It will be noted that in the re-drafted rules we have cut out the words 'home circulation.' That removes the objection that it is a misnomer to call such use of the books 'home circulation.' Statistics of circulation are designed to reflect services rendered by a library. Library circulation is of two principal kinds: (1) to individuals who come to the central library or one of its fully organized, expensively conducted centers, having complete facilities for keeping statistics and (2) to voluntary agencies which may or may not be willing or able to keep full and accurate statistics. When such figures of circulation from such voluntary agencies are kept they may be accepted as serving the purpose of measuring the service

rendered. But when they are not kept or where the use of the books is confined to reading on the premises (*e. g.*: at a police station or an engine house), a service has none the less been rendered by the library: circulating books (not reference books) have gone out and presumably been read. The circulating department of the library has done its part to prepare the books for circulation; the books have gone out at considerable expense for transportation; the intent in lending the books is that they shall be for popular reading and not for reference use. We contend that at the very least there is justice in counting in the circulation figures one for each volume so sent. We are quite willing to admit that, from a strictly logical standpoint, as set forth in this committee's 1912 report, the use of library books in a club, school, engine house, etc., is hall or library use, comparable with the pastime reading that is done in our reading rooms, in addition to more serious study. None the less, we believe that the rule represents actual practice better than the 1912 rule; that it better measures the intent and the actuality of the service rendered than the 1912 rule; and that in combination with rule 4 it prevents padding by only permitting the counting of definitely recorded circulation—either from the central library or from the agency, but not both. It was thought preferable to set aside the more strictly logical 1912 rule in order to secure the adoption of a rule that would do away with the padded figures resulting from estimates of circulation."

This point was debated by Dr. Bostwick, Mr. Hodges, Miss Power, Miss Rose and by the chairman of the committee. The arguments for the rule, as finally adopted, were substantially those given in A. L. A. Proc. 1912, p. 104-5. As a result the rule as it appears in the form was adopted. This provides for reporting separately the books sent to agencies, but not for counting in circulation figures anything but actually reported home circulation.

Mr. Ranck urged that the item "Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during the year" be subdivided; also that a subdivision show separately books in reference collections and books in circulating collections.

Mr. Locke stated that he had a large reference library building which has no circulation at all and that it was operated entirely independently of his 14 branches; that this report gives no opportunity to say anything about reference work; that their method of computing statistics in the reference library may be crude but it is honest.

Dr. Hill inquired if it would not be well to refer the questions raised by Mr. Ranck and Mr. Locke to the college and reference section. Let us keep the form as simple and compact as possible. We want it for use not only among ourselves but to show to laymen. Trustees want to know what is being done along certain lines in different libraries in a comparative way.

The four recommendations in the report of the committee were voted on singly and all adopted.

Dr. Bowerman said it was his idea that the blank should be sent to the list of libraries to which the original form was sent—some 850; that if it went out with the endorsement of the A. L. A. he believed not only the 165 libraries which agreed to use it will do so, but that nearly all the others will come in as soon as it becomes an official matter.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was voted that the report of this committee and the action of the Council thereon be communicated to the college and reference section, and that they be asked to formulate, in consultation with the committee on library administration, such changes in the schedule as may adapt it to their use.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. David Heald, of Harvard College Library, who on behalf of the secretary of the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, held at Columbia University, November 28, 1914, transmitted the following vote by the conference:

Resolved: That the Council of the American Library Association be advised that it is the sentiment of this conference that early action in the matter of an A. L. A. code of rules for recording library statistics is desirable; and that further it be requested, in case a complete code involves delay, to take action for the early definition of a few of the leading categories.

No action was taken in view of the recommendations and resolutions already adopted.

Following the report of the committee on uniform statistics the report of the committee on insurance rates for libraries was read. This showed a surprising difference in rates in different cities. In the form of policy quite generally used the loss on many articles commonly found in library collections, such as manuscripts, medals, casts, pictures, etc., is excluded unless the liability be specifically assumed in the policy. Again, it is a general rule of insurance companies not to insure records for more than the value of the material upon which they are recorded. In the case of card catalogs, shelf lists, etc., it is wiser to stipulate that their value shall be the cost of replace-

ment, or that a certain fixed sum shall be considered the value. Suggestions for a campaign for fire prevention are included in the report.

On motion of Mr. Legler the report was accepted and the committee continued.

The president stated that the subject of further consideration of the *A. L. A. Book-list* had been referred to the Council and would be taken up at this time, but no one present spoke to the question.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chicago Library Club for the entertainment given visiting librarians on the evening of December 30, at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. Dana criticizing the methods of conducting Council meetings.

The League of Library Commissions submitted a report commending the bill introduced into Congress by Congressman Green, of Iowa, providing for free delivery of library books on rural mail routes, and requesting recommendations from the Council of the American Library Association. It was voted that this matter be referred to the committee on Federal and state relations for consideration and report.

The Council thereupon adjourned.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meeting of the Executive Board at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1914. Present: President Wellman, Vice-Presidents Carlton and Miss Titcomb, Miss Plummer and Messrs. Koch, Locke, Craver, and Jennings.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer, Mr. C. B. Roden, presented the following report:

REPORT OF TREASURER—JAN. TO DEC., 1914

<i>Receipts</i>	
Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1914	\$3,392.65
Membership dues, etc.	7,573.35
George B. Utey, refund	200.00
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest	570.42
Trustees Carnegie Fund, interest	4,500.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, installment on headquarters expense, 1913 balance	500.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, installment on headquarters expense, 1914	2,000.00
Interest on bank balance, January-December	66.40
	\$18,802.82

<i>Expenditures</i>	
Checks no. 52-64, (vouchers no. 883-1022)	\$10,510.02
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin	\$1,443.98
Conference	650.00
Committees	552.81

Headquarters:	
Salaries	\$5,100.00
Additional services	600.00
Supplies	536.06
Miscellaneous	660.60
Postage	368.21
Contingencies	250.00
Travel	273.36
Trustees Endowment Fund ..	75.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund	
int.	4,500.00
	<u>\$15,010.02</u>
Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago..	3,792.80
G. B. Utley, Balance National Bank	
of the Republic	250.00
Due from Publishing Board on 1914	
account	500.00
	<u>Total balance</u>
	<u>\$4,542.80</u>
James L. Whitney Fund	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1914..	\$126.76
Interest, Jan. 1, 1914.....	1.83
Third installment, Feb. 18, 1914.....	22.62
Interest, July 1, 1914	2.15
Fourth installment, July 23, 1914.....	21.19

Respectfully submitted, \$174.55

CARL B. RODEN, *Treasurer.*

December 30, 1914.

Report accepted on motion of Mr. Craver.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The report of the finance committee was presented by Mr. H. W. Craver, chairman, as follows:

The finance committee, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, have considered the probable income of the Association for 1915, and submit the following estimate, showing also the estimate for 1914 and the actual result for 1914:

	1914	1914	1915
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated
Dues	\$7,200.00	\$7,573.35	\$8,000.00
Income Carnegie Fund	4,200.00	4,500.00	4,300.00
Income End'm't Fund	350.00	570.42*	375.00
Interest	50.00	66.40	75.00
Sales of publications..	11,100.00	13,572.24	13,000.00

\$22,910.00 \$26,282.41 \$25,750.00

*Including \$175.00 accrued in 1913.

The committee is prepared to approve appropriations to the amount of \$12,750 and also the appropriation to the use of the Publishing Board of the total amount of sales.

The committee has designated Dr. C. W. Andrews to audit the accounts of the treasurer and secretary as assistant treasurer, and Mr. F. O. Poole to audit those of the trustees. Dr. Andrews has examined the accounts referred to him and finds them correct and properly vouched for so far as can be determined before the receipt of the report of the trustees. His final report and that of Mr. Poole will be made part of the formal report of the Finance Committee to the Association at its annual meeting.

Respectfully,

HARRISON W. CRAVER, *Chairman.*

December 31, 1914.

Report accepted on motion of Mr. Carlton.

THE 1915 BUDGET

The following budget was adopted for the year 1915:

Estimated Income	
Membership dues	\$8,000.00
Income Endowment Fund.....	375.00
Income Carnegie Fund.....	4,300.00
Interest	75.00
Appropriation from Publishing Bd.	2,500.00
	<u>\$15,250.00</u>

Estimated Expenses	
Bulletin	\$1,400.00
Conference (inc. \$200 for publicity)	800.00
Committees:	
Public documents....	\$10.00
N. E. A.....	25.00
Library administration	50.00
Library training	25.00
Bookbuying	25.00
Bookbinding	50.00
Federal and state relations	15.00
Travel	200.00
Work with blind....	5.00
Cost of cataloging ..	50.00
Code for classifiers..	20.00
Leipzig Exhibit	250.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
	<u>775.00</u>

Salaries:	
Secretary	3,000.00
Asst. secretary	1,300.00
Stenographer	960.00

Additional services	5,260.00
Supplies	600.00
Postage, transportation, telephone..	550.00
Miscellaneous	450.00
Income Carnegie Fund to Pub. Bd.	400.00
Contingencies	4,300.00
Travel	365.00
	<u>350.00</u>

\$15,250.00

On motion of Mr. Craver it was voted that there be appropriated for the use of the Publishing Board the income of the Carnegie fund, estimated at \$4,300, and all proceeds from sales of publications, estimated at \$13,000, excepting the amount of \$2,500 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation toward the support of the executive office of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Craver it was voted to be the sense of the Board that \$500 be paid by the Association toward the expenses of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and that such portion as may be available be paid from the unexpended balances of 1915 and the remainder from the funds available in 1916.

On motion of Mr. Jennings it was voted that the bill of Warren M. Mitchell, stenographer, for \$61.20 and that of \$27.57 for miscellaneous additional services at the executive office, be paid from the unexpended contingency fund of 1914.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The committee to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive Board, trustees of the Endowment Fund, and members of the Council, in accordance with

sec. 2 of the by-laws to the constitution was appointed as follows: Henry E. Legler, Caroline M. Hewins, Mary Frances Isom, Charles F. D. Belden, and Malcolm G. Wyer.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, of Emporia, Kansas, was, on motion of Mr. Carlton, appointed a publicity committee of one with power to secure such additional committee assistance as needed. The budget as adopted contained an appropriation of \$200 for this work.

Miss Plummer referred to the present unsatisfactory method of appointing the various standing committees. These committees according to prevailing practice are appointed by the incoming executive board at its invariably hurried meeting at the close of the annual conference, or else the business is referred to the president and secretary who complete the appointments as best they can by correspondence. After due consideration the board passed a vote instructing the secretary, until otherwise ordered, to request, twenty-four hours before election, the nominees for president, first vice-president, and one member of the executive board chosen by the nominee for president, to prepare, in consultation with the secretary, nominations for the committees to be appointed by the new executive board, which may be available for the use of the board if it desires to call for them.

Mr. Carlton, a committee of one to consider the advisability of appointing standing committees on classification, cataloging and work for defectives and delinquents, presented a report, in which there appeared the following recommendations:

"1st. Since there appears to be no material difference between the standing committees and the special committees with regard to powers, status, means or facilities for carrying on their work and accomplishing their purposes, it is recommended that the committee on cost and methods of cataloging, and the committee on a code for classifiers remain as at present, viz.: as special committees, continued from year to year until the purpose for which they were appointed has been accomplished.

"2d. The application for a standing committee 'on work for defectives and delinquents' raises a different set of considerations. Intelligently directed library activity in prisons, reformatories, institutions for the insane, etc., etc., is a matter in which all librarians instinctively feel a sympathetic interest. Wisely guided and developed, such a movement will surely have deep and abiding social value. But at present this form of library service is in its infancy; its aims, methods, processes, and standards are only in the preliminary stages

of definition and development; and the number of trained workers professionally engaged in it is extremely small. These facts lead to the conclusion that it does not seem advisable that a permanent standing committee on this subject be appointed. Your committee therefore recommends that a small special committee be appointed by the Board and continued annually."

Both recommendations were unanimously adopted.

The secretary reported that Mrs. E. H. Anderson was unable to accept appointment to committee on compilation of reading list on home economics, and on motion of Mr. Carlton it was voted that the president be authorized to fill the vacancy after consultation with the chairman, Miss Linda A. Eastman.

The report of the committee on conditions of affiliation of non-regional associations with the A. L. A., which had been referred to the Executive Board by the Council (See Washington Proceedings, p. 185), was brought forward for consideration, but after discussion it was laid on the table until the next meeting.

Mr. Koch read some correspondence between Mr. S. H. Ranck and a certain periodical subscription agency, which had led to a suspicion that a "periodical subscription trust" was restricting trade and preventing proper competition. It was voted to lay the matter on the table until the next meeting.

The secretary reported the resignation of Miss Mary E. Hall, as chairman of the committee on co-operation with the N. E. A. Voted that the president be authorized to appoint her successor after conference with Miss Hall.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

Meeting of the Publishing Board at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday, January 1, 1915. All members were present. The report of Mr. C. B. Roden, treasurer, was presented and accepted. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER—JAN. 1-DEC. 31, 1914

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1914	\$1,143.71
Sales of publications.....	13,572.24
American Library Assn., Carnegie Fund interest	4,500.00
Interest, January-December, 1914.....	1.81

Expenditures

Checks no. 52-63 (vouchers no. 1143-1425)...	\$18,117.55
Balance Union Trust Co. of Chicago.....	\$1,100.21
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of Republic	250.00
	\$1,350.21

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN, Treasurer.

Chicago, December 30, 1914.

The budget for 1915 was adopted as follows:

BUDGET 1915	
<i>Estimated Income</i>	
Balance, December 31, 1914.....	\$1,349.70
Carnegie Endowment Fund interest.....	4,300.00
Sales of publications.....	13,000.00
Accounts receivable, Dec. 28, 1914.....	1,567.34
Sale of books—review copies.....	900.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,117.04
<i>Estimated Expenditures</i>	
Salaries	\$4,600.00
Printing <i>Booklist</i> and <i>Index</i>	1,800.00
Periodical cards:	
Printing	\$1,200.00
Editing	250.00
Clerical	50.00
	<hr/>
	1,500.00
Advertising	300.00
A. L. A. appropriation.....	2,500.00
A. L. A. appropriation, balance for 1914....	500.00
Express and postage.....	700.00
Supplies and incidentals.....	1,300.00
Stationery and printing.....	200.00
Travel	500.00
Balance	7,217.04
	<hr/>
	\$21,117.04

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., chairman of committee on the A. L. A. Manual of library economy, presented in person the following report, which was accepted:

Your committee on the A. L. A. Manual of library economy begs to present the attached statement showing the present status of the various chapters comprising the Manual, and to hand you with this report chapters 3, 7, and 16 for publication with the approval of the committee. These, with chapter 23, which has been in your hands for six months or more, will make four chapters ready for the press. To these the committee hopes to add within two weeks chapters 8, 18 and 31.

This leaves six chapters to be accounted for; four (numbers 19, 24, 28 and 30) are definitely assigned; two others (numbers 11 and 25) are still unassigned.

All of the eight chapters in the first part of the Manual (Types of libraries) are either printed or will be in the hands of your Board for printing within two weeks. Your committee recommends that in addition to carrying a small stock of these pamphlets in separate form, these eight be put in one volume with suitable title page indicating that they form part one of the completed Manual.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Chairman*.

December 28, 1914.

MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

CHAPTERS AND AUTHORS

Types of libraries

1. American library history—Mr. Bolton. Printed.
2. The Library of Congress—Mr. Bishop. Printed.
3. State libraries—Mr. Wyer. With Publishing Board.
4. The college and university library—Mr. Wyer. Printed.
5. Proprietary and mercantile libraries—Mr. Bolton. Printed.

6. The free public library—Miss Lord. Printed.
7. High school libraries—Mr. Ward. Ready for Publishing Board.
8. Special libraries—R. H. Johnston. Nearly ready.

Organization and administration

9. Library legislation—Mr. Yust. Printed.
10. Library architecture—Mr. Eastman. Printed.
11. Fixtures, furniture, fittings—Unassigned.
12. Administration—Mr. Bostwick. Printed.
13. Training for librarianship—Miss Plummer. Printed.
14. Library service—Mr. Hill. Printed.
15. Branches and other distributing agencies—Miss Eastman. Printed.
16. Book selection—Miss Bascom. In hands of Publishing Board.
17. Order and accession—Mr. Hopper. Printed.
18. Classification—Miss Bacon. In hands of committee.
19. Catalog—Miss Gooch.
20. Shelf—Miss Rathbone. Printed.
21. Loan—Mr. Vitz. Printed.
22. Reference department—Dr. Richardson. Printed.
23. Government documents—Mr. Wyer. In hands of Publishing Board.
24. Bibliography—Miss Mudge.
25. Pamphlets, clippings, maps, music, prints—Unassigned.
26. Bookbinding—Mr. A. L. Bailey. Printed.

Special forms of work

27. Library commissions and state library extension, or state aid and state agencies—Mr. Wynkoop. Printed.
 28. The public library and the public schools—W. H. Kerr.
 29. Library work with children—Miss Olcott. Printed.
 30. Library work with the blind—Mrs. Delino. Well advanced.
 31. Museums, lectures, art galleries and libraries—Mr. Rae. Now in hand.
 32. Library printing—Mr. Walter. Printed.
- | | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Printed | 19 |
| Ready for printing..... | 5 |
| Well advanced | 2 |
| Unassigned | 2 |
| Assigned | 4 |

Acting upon the recommendation in the above report, the Board instructed the secretary to obtain estimates on cost of binding 100 copies of chapters 1-8, with suitable title page and list of the entire series as above shown.

Miss Massee presented in person an encouraging informal report on the work of the *A. A. L. Booklist*. Co-operation was steadily increased during the year; subscriptions also have increased, so that 5,200 copies are now printed instead of 4,600 a year ago; changes in the present volume to classed arrangement with index and with editorial page to small libraries have been favorably commented on by librarians and commission secretaries; the editor's visits to the state library association meetings (Michigan-Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa) resulted in new interest in the *Booklist* and new viewpoints for the editor; and the editor's visit in the fall to eastern publishers proved of such great value and mutual helpfulness that its repetition another season is desirable. On motion of Mr. Wellman, the report was accepted and the editor authorized to visit eastern publishers again in the fall of the present year.

Voted to print in pamphlet form Miss Florence R. Curtis' article on "Collection of social survey material by libraries," which appeared in the *Institution Quarterly* (Springfield, Ill.), July, 1914.

The Council, at its Washington meeting, recommended to the Publishing Board that a tentative list of approved periodicals be prepared and printed. Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to compile such a list suitable for a small public library. The committee has not yet been appointed.

The question of a new work on library architecture was discussed, but action deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Wellman gave a brief account of the index to music in the Springfield City Library and its use, and expressed the feeling that some suitable index of this sort should be printed. It would, however, be an expensive undertaking, and the cost would have to be met by a comparatively small number of the larger libraries. The secretary was instructed to ascertain, further, the needs and desires of libraries in this direction.

Dr. Andrews submitted a brief report of progress on the union list of periodicals. Dr. Putnam reported that work at the Library of Congress was progressing slowly and hoped that more rapid progress could soon be made.

The Board, taking under consideration the need of a complete revision of the A. L. A. Catalog, voted that the chairman appoint a committee to investigate ways and means, cost, etc., and report to the Board.

The need of an "A. L. A. yearbook," giving reliable statistical material about libraries and trustworthy comparative tables and statements, was believed to be real and pressing. The secretary was requested to prepare, in consultation with other librarians, an outline of what should be included in such a yearbook, the probable cost, etc.

Voted that revised edition of "Graded list of stories for reading aloud," prepared by Harriot E. Hassler, assisted by Carrie E. Scott, be printed by the Board.

Dr. Andrews, committee on periodical cards, reported that the present list, compiled in 1904, was being revised and that when this was accomplished a new method of subscription, necessitated by the existing deficit, would be put into operation.

The secretary reported that, with the approval of the chairman, he had invited and received acceptance from Miss Mary Frances Isom, of Portland, Oregon, to prepare a tract on the subject of county libraries, their organization, administration, advantages, etc.

The secretary reported receipt of a thor-

oughly revised manuscript of Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries," and that, with the approval of the chairman, printing was already under way. The new edition is about four and one-half times the size of the previous one, but the point of view and problems of the small library have been steadily maintained, and each addition has unquestionably strengthened the work and increased its value to the untrained librarian. The chairman was empowered to fix price of new edition.

Miss Margaret Mann reported to the secretary that her list of subject headings for juvenile catalogs would probably be completed and ready in February. Voted that upon receipt of manuscript it be referred to Mrs. Elmendorf for examination, and upon her approval the secretary be authorized to print, provided cost does not exceed \$1,000, in which event a correspondence vote of the Board is to be taken.

Voted to print in the "Foreign booklist" series a list of Bohemian books prepared by Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter and assistants at Broadway branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Mr. Charles E. Rush, through the secretary, reported progress on the pamphlet on library advertising which he is preparing.

Miss Mary J. Booth also reported progress on the lists of material obtainable free or at small cost which she is compiling.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

BERKELEY CONFERENCE

The thirty-seventh conference of the American Library Association will be held at Berkeley, Cal., June 3 to 9, 1915. Berkeley is, as members of the association will recall, delightfully situated across the bay from San Francisco, fifty minutes' ride distant by ferry and trolley. Ferries will run direct from the Berkeley side of the bay to the exposition grounds in about forty-five minutes.

The meetings of the association will be held in the various halls of the University of California, within a few minutes of the Hotel Shattuck, where headquarters will be established. It is possible to secure only 75 rooms at the hotel, and in assigning these, preference will be given the officers of the association and others whose relation to the program may require their presence at headquarters.

The majority of those in attendance at the convention will be cared for in a number of fraternity and sorority houses adjoining the campus, in close proximity to the car lines running to the San Francisco and exposition ferries. The meeting halls and the Hotel Shattuck are within easy reach. Each house will accommodate from twenty to forty persons. Breakfast will be served in each house, or in

the immediate vicinity. Other meals will be served if desired, but only for those individuals who indicate their wishes before a specified hour each morning. A cafeteria or picnic lunch emporium will be opened in the women's gymnasium, and those who desire to take advantage of the California summer weather may lunch in the neighboring oak grove, which will allow more opportunity than a hotel dining room for informal gatherings.

Full information regarding the exposition and points of interest in San Francisco, and possible excursions in the neighborhood of the Bay Cities, will be available at headquarters. If the plan now under discussion is carried out and all meetings are scheduled for the forenoon, the delegates will have ample opportunity to take in the sights. The local committee is preparing a brief bibliography on California and the way thither, which will be published later.

Berkeley is a college town; not a commercial or manufacturing center. It has few hotels, the only large one being the Hotel Shattuck. The fraternity and sorority houses offered have been carefully inspected by the local committee, and those secured are considered to be thoroughly available. They do not offer private baths, elevators, or the luxuries of hotel service; they do offer sleeping accommodations, pleasant living rooms, quiet, easy access to headquarters, the halls of meeting and the car lines, and reasonable rates. The university has no dormitories, so the organization houses here are in the nature of homes, not merely clubs.

It will be necessary in most cases to assign two delegates to a room; some extra large rooms will care for three. The schedule of rates follows:

Hotel Shattuck:

Two persons in one room with bath, \$2.50 each per day.

Two persons in one room without bath, \$2.00 each per day.

If room is engaged with meals, each person will be charged \$1.50 per day additional. Single meals will be served at the following rates:

Breakfast	\$0.75
Lunch .....	.50
Dinner	\$1.00

Organization houses:

Two persons in one room, with breakfast, \$2.00 each per day.

Two persons in one room, with breakfast and dinner, \$2.50 each per day.

One person, room with breakfast, \$2.50 per day.

One person, room with breakfast and dinner, \$3.00 per day.

Arrangements for service in the organization houses require an additional charge of \$1.00 per person, whether staying through the entire period of the convention or not.

To secure choice of accommodations, applications should be entered as soon as possible. This is especially necessary for those desiring individual rooms, or hotel in preference to organization house assignments. Applications should be addressed to Harold L. Leupp, University of California Library, Berkeley, Cal., and should cover the following points:

Preference, if any, as between hotel and organization house.

Dates for which accommodations are desired.

Choice of roommate or mates (this should be arranged between the individuals concerned and application entered by each separately).

Sign first name in full, or give some indication enabling the committee to distinguish between a man and a woman.

In order to afford equal opportunity to all, applications received before March 1 will be considered as received on that date.

The local committee is financially responsible for filling a certain number of rooms for a certain period of time, and, therefore, the terms of application once entered, or of arrangements agreed to, should be allowed to stand, if possible. When changes are desired the committee will do its best to accommodate, but if adjustment cannot be made, applicants will be expected to abide by the original terms.

While there may be some warm days in June, it is practically certain that early morning, late afternoon and night will be quite cool, and light overcoats and wraps should be provided. While the committee assumes no responsibility for the weather, official records, covering over sixty years, are said to show only one rainy day in June.

TRAVEL PLANS

Rates have been announced for round trip to San Francisco next summer of \$62.50 from Chicago, and \$98.80 from New York City, allowing for a continuation of the trip to San Diego and return by any of the southern or central transcontinental lines. For a return via the Pacific Northwest, \$17.50 must be added. Pullman lower berth from Chicago to California is \$13.00 one way, from New York \$18.00.

The travel committee plans to provide a personally conducted trip, in first-class steel Pullman cars (running as a special train from Chicago) to Oakland, Cal., stopping half a day in Denver, a day in Colorado Springs, a day at Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, and giving an opportunity of seeing the Rocky

Mountains of Colorado by daylight, and also the Feather River Canyon of California.

On the return after the meeting, two trips will be provided, personally conducted:

A: Including short stops in Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, with a Puget Sound trip thence to Victoria and Vancouver, and return east through the Canadian Rockies, covering the scenic portion by daylight, with a day at Glacier, two days and three nights at Lake Louise, and a day at Banff.

B: Via the beautiful coast of California, spending a day at Del Monte, and with stops at Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and at San Diego, where will be held the Panama-California Exposition, and returning east either via the San Pedro Line and Colorado, or, if the majority prefer, via the Santa Fe, with stop at the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

On either of these personally conducted trips will be included all expenses of travel, Pullman, hotels, meals and drives to points of interest.

The cost of trip, exclusive of expense during the convention week at Berkeley, will be approximately:

Trip A: Returning via Canadian Rockies, about \$275.00 from New York, taking thirty days; or about \$225.00 from Chicago.

Trip B: Returning via Southern California, about \$245.00 from New York, taking twenty-seven days; or about \$195.00 from Chicago.

These prices are approximate, and intended to be outside figures, which may be bettered when the definite itinerary is announced.

For those desiring to return individually, opportunity will be offered to go out with the special train party:

A: For approximately \$185.00 from New York, or about \$142.00 from Chicago, which sum will include everything going out, and a railroad ticket only back via any of the northern routes.

This would give opportunity for return via the Yellowstone Park line, and the Park trip, covering five days, would cost \$53.50 additional, including all expenses while in the Park; returning via the Glacier National Park line, side trip to Glacier National Park, five days' trip, \$31.25. Return is also possible by the extreme northern transcontinental line, the new Grand Trunk Pacific through Edmonton.

B: To go out with the special party, including everything going out, and railroad ticket only returning by any of the central or southern routes, about \$168.00 from New York, or about \$125.00 from Chicago.

This would give opportunity for return via the Grand Canyon of Arizona, to which a side trip can be made at an addition of \$7.50 plus

whatever time is spent at the El Tovar Hotel on the Canyon's brink; or via either of the routes through Utah, where a side trip to Yellowstone Park is available from Ogden, five days at an extra cost of \$53.50.

It is to be understood that these return tickets permit stop-over in all places as long as desired, and that any person desiring to visit Southern California and then return by the northern route may do so at the same figures for railroad transportation as given above for those going direct from the meeting north, the San Francisco to Los Angeles side trip being included without extra expense if decision is made before ticket is purchased.

Library Organizations

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS— EASTERN SECTION

The mid-winter meeting of the Eastern section of the League of Library Commissions was held in the New York Public Library, Dec. 28-29, 1914. Miss Caroline Webster, first vice-president of the League, presided, Miss M. A. Newberry of the New York Public Library acting as secretary.

Seven states were represented: Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The purposes of the meeting were to discuss the problems of the eastern commissions, the questions to be considered at the meeting of the Western section, and the reports made at the A. L. A. conference in Washington.

STUDY CLUB OUTLINES

At the opening session, the first report presented was that of the committee on study club outlines. Mr. H. W. Wilson of the H. W. Wilson Co., distributed a tentative outline on South America in proof sheets for criticism. He spoke of the difficulty in producing an outline satisfactory to any one, even when prepared on supposedly approved principles. Mr. Wilson asked if the commissions preferred an outline based on one book, or on a number of books. The discussion pointed out the necessarily great duplication which would arise in state libraries, library commissions and other libraries, if the outline were based on one book. Arguments for and against this plan were offered.

The subject of the topical *vs.* question method in the preparation of the outline was also discussed. It seemed to the majority that a combination of the two methods was best: questions based on a single textbook,

with suggested topics for study from other books. It was thought wise also to append a short list of about 10 books for study and reference, and a longer list of 25 or 50 titles for the large clubs or those having greater library resources. Mr. Wilson made the proposal of printing excerpts with the outlines at an increase in price or in separate form. He concluded by saying that as considerable time had elapsed since the plan had originated for printing the outlines, that as the large committee of the league had proved unwieldy, that as the H. W. Wilson Co. had received a good deal of advice, much of it contradictory, he was now willing to cancel the agreement entered into with the commission last year. He thought, in order to make progress on the outlines, that his firm had better now publish the outlines independently and let them stand or fall on their merits. Miss Askew of New Jersey moved that the H. W. Wilson Co. be permitted to go ahead independently on this basis. The motion was carried.

PRISON LIBRARIES

The next report was that of the publications committee on prison libraries, presented by Miss Mary Eastwood of the New York State Library. Miss Eastwood reported on the progress made on the preparation of a list of 1000 books for use in prison libraries and the methods employed in the preparation. Long tentative lists on each subject are compiled and sent for votes and comments to about 20 librarians who have had experience with the reading needs of prisoners. When returned the votes on each book are tabulated and compared. The fiction list has already been selected and the annotations nearly completed. It is hoped to publish this list separately as a pre-print this spring. Several lists have been sent out for votes and the rest are practically ready for mailing. From the correspondence in connection with these lists, Miss Eastwood found a considerable difference of opinion and she asked for guidance on the following points:

1. Shall the list be prepared for reformatories as well as prisons, thus necessitating the inclusion of many boy's books. If so, shall they be distinctively marked as such?

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that while the original plan of preparing for a prison library should be adhered to, there would probably be a considerable number of books included that would be of use in other reformatory institutions; that there should be a generous inclusion of fiction, 50 to 75 per cent.; and that it would be better to bring

out the simpler character of the books for immature readers, through the annotation, rather than in any other way.

2. Shall classification or call numbers be assigned, or any classification scheme be recommended?

It was agreed that these were best omitted.

3. Shall a list be marked for first purchase?

As the list is to serve two purposes, (1) as a buying list, (2) as a guide to the individual prisoner in selection, it was thought the marking of a first purchase list would be confusing.

4. Shall books for women be included and marked as such?

The majority seemed to think that most of the books on the list would be of interest to women and that special supplementary lists should be compiled for use in prisons where there are women.

5. Shall the needs of some prisons be anticipated or those already making progressive changes be met, by including books on agriculture, athletics, etc.? Shall books on all the trades be included?

It was the general feeling that such lists would too soon be out of date, and that it would be better to refer the prison to its state library commission for help to meet such needs.

The subject of the inclusion of foreign books in the prison list aroused a heated discussion. Mr. F. W. Jenkins of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, Mr. E. R. Cass, assistant secretary of the Prison Association of New York, and others thought it highly necessary to include them. Mr. Van Orden, head teacher at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, said foreign books prevented the men from learning English and interfered with their training as American citizens. Many foreigners also are illiterate. He thought foreign books should not be allowed. It was decided that if such lists were made they must be prepared independently of this list of 1000 titles, for selection from so many languages and for this special purpose would not only be a long and difficult task, but there would also be no room in a list of this length.

A letter was read from Dr. A. C. Hill, inspector of New York State Institutional Schools, in which he stated that he believed the number of books recommended to prisons should be small, that the books should be inspirational, that fiction should be eliminated, and that books should be in the English language only.

Miss Webster said that Mr. Ivan Smith, head teacher of Elmira Reformatory, feels that non-fiction should predominate.

PUBLICITY FOR COMMISSION WORK

The reports of the committee on publicity for commission work and of the committee on aid to new commissions were discussed together. It was felt that while each commission must necessarily work for its own ends, a statement of suggestions and forms of publicity applicable to all states would find a large field of usefulness.

Miss Askew stated that a résumé of the New Jersey Commission report is syndicated to all newspapers in the state.

Miss Hewins of Connecticut spoke of the co-operation in Connecticut of the Colonial Dames.

Miss Wright of Vermont showed a map used in publicity work in Vermont which attracted much attention.

Mr. Watson of the N. Y. State Library moved that the two committees be combined and made permanent, with the president of the League as ex-officio member. The motion was carried.

Mr. Watson moved that the model commission law be published in the earliest possible time. The motion was carried.

SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOLS

At the meeting on Tuesday morning, Miss Webster presiding, Mr. F. K. Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library School, gave the following arguments for and against the co-operation of summer library schools:

Advantages

1. Breadth of view resulting from interstate activity. Note, however, obvious advantages of a state summer school in directness and adaptation of means to end.

2. Economy. Expense of summer session sometimes quite disproportionate to number of students actually reached.

3. Variety. Corps of instructors would vary, different points of view would be in evidence and some might in this way be induced to attend more than once. The larger corps of instructors would also permit more special features to be included and more adequate treatment of these features. At present, each special course presented usually means weakening the general course.

Points to be considered

1. Legality. In some states, *e. g.* New York, money appropriated for a public or quasi-public educational institution must be used for courses presented within the state. This does not hinder instructors or students from other states from attending such courses

given within New York State, but no New York State employe could receive either salary or expenses for work done outside the state. This point would have to be settled by each interested state commission. If legal, employes could serve as instructors or lecturers in return for reduced or free tuition for students from their respective states.

2. Probable size of school. Depends on character. If "inspirational" talks are the chief feature, a large number could be accommodated. In this case, similar activities of the library association of the state must be kept in mind. If technical work, *e. g.*, cataloging, classification and other details of organization are emphasized, a competent reviser for every 20 students as a maximum is necessary for good results. The crowded schedule of summer schools makes leisurely revision out of the question and the varied character of summer school students makes careful attention to their work necessary.

Conclusion

Co-operation of neighboring states in giving summer library courses is desirable if funds can be legally procured for the maintenance of such courses, but would be ineffectual unless such co-operation would result in an increase of instructional force sufficient to take care of the probable increase in the number of students.

Miss MacDonald of Pennsylvania felt that the small school gives better results than the large one even though the expense is greater.

Miss Pratt of New Jersey and Miss Leatherman of North Carolina find special advantages in their own small state schools because of the personal touch, individual instruction and knowledge of state conditions.

BOOKS FOR FOREIGNERS

Mr. John Foster Carr of the Immigrant Publication Society, Inc., New York City, presented an able and illuminating paper on "Books for the foreigner." Mr. Carr spoke of the difficulties librarians meet in obtaining competent advice on foreign books. These difficulties vary with the aids available. In Italy there are several societies which have published helpful lists, such as The Dante Alighieri Society and the Permanent Commission for books for sailors, but many lists contain undesirable books. The Immigrant Publication Society aims to publish aids to foreigners, books on our government, history and ideals, and lists which include both works of culture and simpler books adapted to the workingman. It works democratically with the foreigner with the co-operation of the

leaders of his race. It has recently published "Immigrant and library: Italian helps; with lists of selected books," which has met with the most cordial reception and is having a wide and varied use. The society will soon publish a Yiddish list, one for the Spanish speaking Jew, "Makers of America" (in several languages), a book on Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lincoln written in simple English, yet constituting a well rounded account, with a vocabulary progressive in difficulty. Books on citizenship and United States history are needed and will be published as soon as possible. There is no satisfactory book for the foreigner on America. Those written in Italian are cynical and abusive. The society aims to give to librarians dependable lists of good books with cost, bibliographical descriptions, library rules, samples of conversation, sample guides to pronunciation and an idea of the taste of the average foreigner.

Miss Pratt suggested that the commissions join the society in order that requests for information might be sent it and adequate and authoritative responses be received.

Mr. Carr said the society could now give help on Polish, Yiddish and Italian lists and hoped soon to do this for other languages.

Miss Betteridge of the N. Y. State Library said that the three needs felt by librarians were (1) for authoritative lists, (2) some one to whom lists could be submitted, (3) the publication of books in simple English. These needs seemed to be met by this society and the league might well cooperate.

Miss Lapes, who represented the North American Civic League for Immigrants (New York), spoke of the need of pamphlets and material for the foreign mothers, who were beyond the reach of the school, along the lines of care of children, cooking, housekeeping and marketing.

A letter from Mr. Dudgeon requested that action be taken on the suggestion of Miss Campbell that some agricultural books and material be made available for foreigners as soon as possible.

Mr. Carr said that this need was great and he felt that an attempt should be made the coming year to meet this partially by preparing simple books on farming and gardening.

OTHER BUSINESS

The question, "Should a new and complete edition of the League handbook be published next year," was discussed next.

Miss MacDonald thought one much needed because of the number of changes in laws and personnel since the last handbook in 1912.

Miss Leatherman suggested that a handbook prepared now would not be timely for those state legislatures which meet in odd years.

Miss MacDonald moved that a new handbook be published in 1916. The motion was carried.

Miss Betteridge made the motion that committee reports be printed and distributed in advance of the annual meeting of the League at which they are to be presented. This was carried.

Mr. Walter, in Mr. Wynkoop's absence, presented the latter's suggestion that the executive board of the League provide for a mid-winter meeting and the membership be increased from seven to nine. Miss MacDonald put this in the form of a motion, which was carried.

No decision was reached on the last topic: "Should the powers and functions of the publications committee conform more closely to those of the publications committee of the American Library Association?"

Mr. Wynkoop, through Mr. Walter, proposed that the League publish a list of mediocre books which libraries would be advised not to buy. Discussion followed, but the feeling prevailed that this object might be accomplished in some other way.

Miss MacDonald moved that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the New York Public Library for its cordial hospitality to the League. This was expressed by a standing vote. Adjourned.

M. A. NEWBERRY.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS—MIDDLE WEST SECTION

The meeting of the middle west section of the League of Library Commissions was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 30 to Jan. 1. There were present at least one representative, and in some cases several, of library commissions from Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. with a large number of other library workers present at each session.

The first subject taken up at the opening session on Wednesday morning was "The co-operation between library workers and publishers and book dealers." Mr. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., was the speaker, and said that the desire of librarians is to see fewer and better books published, and those published in larger editions and at lower prices, that libraries may buy more copies in order to compete with the trash that goes into the homes of all communities. The standpoint of publishers and

book dealers is naturally the financial one, and unless publishers can be convinced that the library is a large and increasing purchaser of books and that the existence of libraries does not hurt but actually promotes the sale of books, any efforts at co-operation are futile. He thought that publishers ought not to issue so many repetitions or duplicates of catch-penny books, and that librarians ought to help publishers to make a bigger and more permanent success of a few of their most important items, and thus convince them of the financial advantage of publishing fewer books.

Representatives of A. C. McClurg & Company present stated that as publishers and book dealers they did try to co-operate with libraries, but that a publisher must publish books to sell and the better books do not always sell.

The conclusion for librarians was summed up by Mr. Dudgeon who said that librarians should stand for ownership of good books in the home, and should let the community know that the library is the center of book information, and thus convince publishers that the library is co-operating in raising the standard and increasing the sale of good books.

The discussion of the question, "Can there be an effective method of selecting foreign books suitable for traveling libraries?" was led by Miss Borresen of the South Dakota Commission, who gave her experience with lists of foreign books used in a library in a community with many foreign borrowers, showing the need of expert knowledge both of suitable books in other languages, and of the needs of the readers themselves.

After a discussion of the subject it was moved by Miss Baldwin that a committee be appointed to further consider some plan for co-operation between commissions and librarians in the selection of books in foreign languages.

To the question, "In what form of commission work are the best returns obtained?" most of the Commissions agreed that in the development of local public libraries the most permanent and largest results were realized, though in Missouri, because of the widely scattered population, their best work had been done through the traveling library, and Mr. Dudgeon thought that by reason of the need, the quality of reading done, the large circulation and the cost, the serving of rural communities through the traveling library is best worth while.

The question "How can small libraries be warned against buying unsuitable books?" called forth the suggestions, that libraries and library boards should be educated not only to know books, but to resist demands

from the outside and to know that they need not buy books because asked for; that librarians should be allowed to make selections because they have the approved lists, and that small libraries should be warned not to buy books not included in the *Booklist*. If tempted to go outside they should require proof of their suitability.

The meeting on Thursday morning was opened by Miss Brown's report on "Study club outlines," read by Miss Tyler. A discussion followed on whether the topical or question form of outline was the most useful to the study clubs for whom the outlines were designed. At the close of the discussion a motion was made and unanimously carried, that the questions involved in Miss Brown's report be left entirely to Miss Brown as editor and Mr. Wilson as publisher with the tender of assistance from the committee and the commissions.

The discussion of the subject of "Securing better apprentices and assistants in small libraries" was led by Miss Templeton of Nebraska, who regarded the fact that such libraries must become training grounds for those who soon pass on to further training or more lucrative positions as not without its compensations in the better quality of work on the part of the librarian, in the freshening of her own enthusiasm and a better vision of the real essentials through her instruction of a beginner. The small library also gives the assistant a broader outlook from intimate association with the librarian, and a more comprehensive view of the different parts of the system than could be obtained in a larger library.

Miss Hazeltine, who followed, felt that the day of entering upon library work from the love of it was passed and that there must now be an economic basis to attract those seeking employment there, and that to better this economic basis there must be increased appropriation, the work of assistants placed on an efficiency scale, and the seeking of good apprentices with a definite understanding of requirements and what the end of the course will bring.

On the pedagogic side there must be planned a regular course of instruction which will help in establishing the economic basis and bring prestige to a library for careful training of assistants and apprentices. Miss Hazeltine also called attention to the "Apprentice's course" which is now being published serially in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, the work of the faculty of the Wisconsin Library School.

The last question taken up on Thursday

morning had reference to the "Feasibility of the co-operation of adjoining states in holding summer school sessions alternately" and a paper sent by Mr. Walter of New York was read by Mr. Wyer.

The advantages of such co-operation, as seen by Mr. Walter, were, 1, greater breadth of view from the broadening of the field; 2, economy, as a school of fifty can be conducted at much less relative expense than one of thirty; and 3, variety in more special features made possibly by more instructors. On the other hand there would be uncertainty of financial support, the character of the courses to be offered would require careful consideration, and in order to make any scheme of co-operation measurably successful the instructional force must be adequately increased if the student attendance be increased.

The discussion which followed showed a unanimity of opinion among the commissions, that the objections to co-operation were, 1, the legal difficulty growing out of combination in summer school work of the commission with the state university; 2, the fact that some schools were already too large to make additions desirable; 3, the additional expense to students in greater distance of travel; 4, the lack of personal touch between commission workers and students from their own states, which is a most desirable feature of summer school work; and 5, that co-operation in an advanced course was much more desirable than in elementary work.

The president announced that he had assumed the right to appoint a committee to recommend action on the Green Bill, if action seemed wise. This bill provides for the free postal delivery and return of books sent out by public libraries over rural free delivery routes. The committee recommended that the commissions should work for the bill through the individual libraries of their states; that the league request the A. L. A. to refer the bill with approval to the committee on federal and state relations; and that, in case this bill is not acted upon during the present session of Congress, it be brought up for consideration and action at the next business meeting of the league.

On motion of Mr. Bostwick the report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

"The most effective system of library institutes" was the first subject taken up on Friday morning, by Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer in New York state, in a paper read by the secretary. Miss Webster stated that the aim of these institutes in New York was co-operation and getting together for instruction

and mutual conference, and that as a result of their experience in this work, the following definite conclusions have been reached: 1, work to be effective must be under the State Library Commission, as there must be some permanent office to plan the work, conduct the correspondence, and look after details; 2, it is well to have the State Association the nominal head, thus affording the co-operation and assistance of the leading libraries of the state; 3, it is important to have an outline in simple elementary form for a course of instruction.

Miss Robinson stated that in Iowa the aim was the same as that in New York, and that she heartily agreed with Miss Webster's conclusions regarding the relation of the Library Commission and of the State Association to this work, but in Iowa the policy has been, not to give help through definite instruction from the leaders, but through mutual discussion and exchange of views and experience among the librarians, and that the meetings have proved themselves to be thoroughly worth while, being nearer to the small libraries both geographically and in the subjects discussed than the larger meetings of the State Association.

The report of the meeting of the Eastern Section, held in New York, Dec. 28 to 29, was read by Mr. Dudgeon and brought up again the discussion of foreign lists. On Mr. Dudgeon's suggestion that books and bulletins on agriculture very seldom appeared in foreign languages, the motion was made and carried that this matter be referred to the committee appointed to consider foreign lists.

Miss Baldwin reviewed the Washington report of the committee on aid to new commissions, which included the following suggestions:

1. Printing in convenient pamphlet form the model commission law recommended at the Bretton Woods meeting of the league.

2. Making a collection of charts showing the growth of the work in various states, and of pictures of traveling libraries, book wagons, etc.

3. Compilation of handbook giving information most likely to be of use in a campaign to arouse interest in commission work.

4. The appointment of a committee, of which the president of the league shall be chairman, to keep in touch with conditions in the states which are endeavoring to secure commissions and to offer such advice and assistance as may be possible.

After a discussion of the subject the following motion was carried: That the recommendations of the committee be accepted except the one making the president chairman of

the permanent committee. After further discussion of the immediate needs, the additional motion was passed: That the model law, with additional material be printed at once if it can be gotten ready in time for use this year.

The question "How can the character of a book be conveyed to patrons and custodians of traveling libraries," called forth the following suggestions: the pasting of annotations on the doors of traveling library boxes, bookmarks, pasted slips in the front of books, the pasting of the paper book covers on a poster which could be hung in a conspicuous place, annotations pasted on the outside of the front cover of the books in three of the five libraries of a group that there might be some basis for ascertaining results, the sending of annotations to the newspaper in the place to which a traveling library was going.

On motion of Miss Baldwin the secretary was instructed to extend to the Chicago Library Club the appreciation of the league for the entertainment afforded them.

JULIA A. ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE

The conference of college librarians of the Middle West was held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. There was also a joint session of college and university librarians on Jan. 1.

The Thursday session, with Miss Butlin of Beloit College presiding, opened with a discussion led by Miss Bechtel of Wooster College on "How to maintain quiet in the library." She advised the use of requests rather than direct commands in securing the desired end. Prof. Root described the Oberlin system which is proving very effective. A paper on the same object was contributed by Miss Hargrave of Ripon College.

Prof. Root gave an address on "Economy," suggesting the use of the mimeograph or multigraph for analytic cards, the sale and exchange of duplicates on a systematic basis, the use of a file of manila slips as an indicator for books not on the shelves and various other methods of economy in library practice.

Prof. Brandenburg of Miami University followed with a discussion based on the recent bulletin of the Bureau of Education on "Library instruction in colleges." He favored instruction given by the librarian and library staff, since if given by any one of the college departments one class of books in the library is emphasized and the instruction is not general.

Miss Reynolds of Milwaukee-Downer told

of "Ways of arousing interest in the library and in cultural reading." A most excellent paper on the same subject by Miss Gladstone of Carleton College was read.

"University studies" was the topic treated by Miss Bean of Carroll College and "Open hours" by Miss Ball of Albion College.

The program for the joint session on Friday morning was as follows:

"Departmental libraries in University of Chicago," J. C. M. Hanson.

"Co-operation among the libraries of a state," Prof. Root.

"Leipzig Exposition," T. W. Koch.

"Book-buying in Europe," J. T. Gerould.

On Friday afternoon at the second session of college librarians, presided over by Mr. Brandenburg, the topic of "Departmental libraries" was treated by Mr. Lindley of Earlham College. He saw nothing in favor of departmental libraries in the small college, since no one is responsible for the books in these libraries and thus they develop bad habits. He thought the best plan was for the professors to draw the books on individual cards and for each department to replace all books lost.

On the topic "Loan and general use of periodical literature," Miss Nethercut of Rockford College showed that there is a great variety of practice in the various colleges, some colleges even finding it possible to loan all current numbers.

Miss Duncan, Iowa State Teachers' College, spoke on the subject "Methods of securing symmetry and growth of the different departments of a college library."

In discussing the topic "Library fees" Mr. Skarstedt of Augustana brought reports from various institutions. It was found that only two of the colleges represented at the conference had a system of fees.

"Proposed separation of college and reference sections of A. L. A." was strongly favored by Mr. Axtell of Macalester College.

The conference closed with a business meeting at which Prof. Brandenburg of Miami University and Miss Butlin of Beloit College were named as members of the committee for the next conference.

IVA M. BUTLIN.

ROUND TABLE OF LIBRARY SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

The Round Table of Library School Instructors held two sessions on Friday, Jan. 1, at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago. There were twenty-five present, representing the following library schools: Illinois, New York Public Library,

New York State Library, Pittsburgh, Pratt, Simmons, Syracuse, Western Reserve, and Wisconsin. Miss Rathbone was chairman of the meeting, and Miss Curtis secretary.

At the luncheon which followed the morning session, there was a discussion of the advisability of forming a more permanent organization than the Round Table, which had held annual meetings in Chicago since January, 1911. It was voted to form such an organization, to be called the Association of American Library Schools, the membership to consist of the directors, vice-directors, and instructors of regular library schools, the officers to be a president, chosen for one year, and a secretary, chosen for three years. The chairman of the meeting appointed Mr. J. I. Wyer president of the association, and Miss Curtis secretary.

FLORENCE R. CURTIS, *Secretary*.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club as usual entertained the librarians visiting Chicago for the various mid-winter library meetings. The reception and entertainment were held Dec. 30 at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers, where the guests were received by Miss Louise B. Krause, president of the club; Mr. H. C. Wellman, president of the A. L. A.; Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, president of the League of Library Commissions; Miss M. E. Ahern, president of the Illinois Library Association; and Mr. J. H. Warder, secretary of the Western Society of Engineers.

The program for the evening had been announced as "Marionettes," by the Chicago Little Theatre but owing to sickness a change was made necessary. The first number of the revised program was "Some old English country dances" by Miss Hinkins, Miss Virginia Hinkins, Miss Berg, and Miss Rountree. The second number was an "Imitative interpretation of Maude Adams in Barrie's play 'What every woman knows'" given by Ellen Van Volkenberg; after which refreshments were served.

The program and social arrangements were in charge of Miss Renée Stern, chairman of the social committee.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY SECTION

The meeting of the library section of the State Teachers' Association was held at Albany in the new high school building on Tuesday, Nov. 24. The meeting was called to order by Miss Adeline Zachert, president of the section, who stated that the program was the outgrowth of the need expressed at the last

meeting of the section. The morning session was to be devoted to "Book selection," the afternoon to short discussions of technical problems of grammar school libraries and a general discussion of high school problems.

Miss Caroline E. Aldrich, children's librarian of the Utica Public Library, was the first speaker to be introduced. Her subject, "Bad books and why," was well handled. She cautioned librarians and teachers against unequivocal disapproval of "bad books." She said:

"So many examples have been quoted of the uplifting effect of good books and the demoralizing effect of the bad ones, that the mass of people who deal with children's books, other than those who write, publish, and sell them, have been driven to attempt the laudable yet overwhelming and probably futile task of eliminating everything but the good from the reading of children.

"The first nickel novel is not harmful. But there always follows a second, a third, a fourth, and on and on until the bright little mind can grasp only that kind of bare-plotted, exaggerated, stereotyped yarn, can talk only in the sordid and coarsened conversation of the cheap author, can thrill only to the vivid portrayal of brute instinct. His powers of self-expression are deadened until there is only his nickel-novel self to express.

"We are all working with one idea—the betterment of children's reading, and in laying tremendous emphasis upon the book-side, let us not forget the children's side! Lest our book-lists and our papers and our conversation and ourselves smack of pedantry, lest we lack the courage of our natural convictions, let us not, in looking so far ahead towards the ideal, disregard the actual present. Let us not forget our own faulty childhood. Let us not be too broad to be narrow."

Miss Alice Hazeltine, head of the children's department of the St. Louis Public Library, being unable to be present, her paper, "Good books and how to make them attractive," was read by Miss Betteridge. Miss Hazeltine suggested various methods of making books attractive, emphasizing the importance of story telling and reading aloud, but she felt that, after all, a list of methods and devices was of little practical use.

Mr. James M. Glass, principal of the Genesee School, Rochester, discussed very ably the subject of "Good books and their place in the English course." He said, in part:

"It is the fixed custom of locomotion that the motive power shall precede the load. The English course, viewed as the load to be drawn, furnishes an incentive to select good books as one motive power which will bring

the English course to its destination of self-expression.

"From another point of view of the English course, the direct study of literature determines in part, at least, the place of good books in the course of study. It is questionable, however, whether the surgical treatment of dissection to which masterpieces of literature are subjected in the literature class will guarantee the literary taste and love of good books."

Increasingly we are training toward a wholesome and right use of the hours of leisure. Does the English course contribute to this end? An incentive, stimulated by the English course which directs a child to a library, may fasten in his life a love of good books. We may, if we treat the child as father of the man, almost subconsciously establish in the child's mind the stimulus for reading.

The chair called attention to the exhibit of books and material for aid in work in high school libraries, prepared by Miss Houghton, of the High School Library; Miss McKay, Pruyne Library; Miss Davis, Public Library of Troy; and Mr. Walter, of the State Library, which could not fail to be of great assistance to school librarians.

The afternoon session opened with a round table on grammar school problems, conducted by Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer, New York State Education Department.

Miss Aldrich, of Utica, discussed "Care of books." Miss Zachert, "Keeping track of books" and "Overdue books." Mr. Walter, State Library, "Classifying the school library." Miss Stebbins, Utica Public Library, "Essential reference books." Miss Eastwood, State Library, "The book agent" and "Books in sets." Miss Grace Betteridge, "Traveling libraries."

At the close of the round table, Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division of the New York State Education Department, discussed "High school library problems."

"The school libraries are at present," he said, "largely made of books that pupils will not read unless compelled to do so. They are not for children, but for adults, men and women having mature minds." The books should be carefully selected to suit high school needs.

The present method of teaching literature in the schools he felt, too, was of little help in creating and directing the reading habit, and "the indifference on the part of teachers and principals to the school library and ignorance as to its value" is a third difficulty to be overcome.

The principal difficulty, he feels, lies with

the authorities in requiring teachers "to do that for which they have no training."

"If the best results are to be had," he said, "every secondary school should have a librarian who should have complete control in the grades as well, except in the case of cities of considerable size. The person to hold this position should be one especially trained for the work."

"The functions of the school library are: (1) reading for pleasure; (2) reading to supplement school studies; (3) reading for the sake of culture—for uplift to create higher ideals."

The librarian especially trained for the work would devise many ways of developing these functions.

Miss Kate Collins, teacher of English in the State Normal School at Geneseo, in discussing Dr. Williams' paper, objected to his suggestion that the librarian should have the directing of the children's reading, saying, "The responsibility rests, as it always has and will, on the English teachers."

Mr. Charles Williams, superintendent of schools at Hudson, N. Y., also resented the suggestion that the trained librarian have supervision of the reading in the schools.

"No librarian," he said, "should have the veto or the right to interfere with a competent teacher's wishes as to the choice of books or the use of them," though he felt that a trained librarian might do a great deal in getting pupils to read and use books. "As the chief function of the specialist in music or penmanship is to train and direct the teachers, so the chief function of the librarian in the larger school systems must be, after caring for the property itself, to interest and assist the teachers in suggesting books for their pupils."

The report of the nominating committee was given as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth Thorne; secretary, Miss Margaret Weaver. The meeting then adjourned.

CAROLINE F. WEBSTER, *Secretary*.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY COMMISSION

The mid-winter meeting of the Kentucky Library Commission was held in the office of the secretary, Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Jan. 5, 1915. The secretary made a report on the work of the previous six months. Library conditions in the state were reviewed and progress discussed. The date for the annual meeting was set for June 29, 1915.

FANNIE C. RAWSON, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The program of the first meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club, held at the

Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Dec. 10, 1914, was planned around the idea, "Books for Christmas gifts."

In introducing the subject, President Purd B. Wright said: "Unfortunately, the recommendation by librarians of books for Christmas gifts has been usually confined to children's literature. Believing that adults would appreciate the suggestion, as well as the help the library could give, in the matter of books as gifts, the program has been arranged around the broad theory of something for every member of the family to read."

"It is presupposed that the donor will know something of the likes and dislikes of the person for whom the gift is intended; that one will not send an 'advanced' play or book of essays to a hard-working, family-loving friend of the lighter reading class. On the other hand, what a godsend one of the new books of plays, or interesting talk of the stage, or poems of Tagore, or chatty essays would be to that college friend who married and is as happy as may be in some far-off country town; mayhap a magazine, with its weekly or monthly visit would bring happiness and a renewed reminder of the thoughtful friend. And, had you thought of it, that a suggestion of something for nothing—how to get it—was to be found in that most wonderful of wonderful collections, U. S. Pub. Docs., might prove a blessing?"

The program was as interesting and as varied as promised. Prof. Ward H. Edwards, librarian of William Jewell College, Liberty, talked about "Books for our country friends" in a way that made his hearers wish they were in the country and had him for a friend.

Charles E. Rush, librarian of the St. Joseph Public Library, read his paper on "Illustrators of children's books." The sprightly comments were interspersed with lantern-slide illustrations.

Other numbers on the program were as follows:

Miss Elsie Tough, "Drama"; Miss Florence Smith, "Books for high school boys and girls"; Miss Grace Berger, "Music"; Miss Lillian Sutherland, "Children's books"; Miss Grace Phillips, "Periodicals"; Miss Minnie Neale, "Fiction"; Miss Mary P. Billingsley, "U. S. Docs."

I. R. BUNDY, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A long stride in the right direction was taken by the District of Columbia Library Association when it devoted its meeting of Dec. 11 to the all-important subject of "Co-

operation." Close co-operation already exists among the many librarians in the city. The purpose of this meeting was not to stimulate co-operation so much as to systematize it.

Miss Ono M. Imhoff and Dr. A. C. Tilton told what Wisconsin has accomplished in this direction. The association then heard from the following special librarians, each in his turn describing his particular library and setting forth his special collections: Dr. E. W. Allen, editor of the *Experiment Station Record*; Miss Alice C. Atwood, Bureau of Plant Industry; Miss M. Alice Matthews, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Miss Helen E. Stockbridge, Forest Service; Mr. R. H. Johnson, Bureau of Railway Economics; Mr. Lewis Barrington, Library of Congress; Mr. C. C. Houghton, Bureau of Corporations.

A motion from the floor authorized the president to appoint a committee to compile a handbook of special features of District of Columbia libraries, this book to be so arranged as to be of practical use to librarians in the city. All those who attended the last A. L. A. convention and saw the handbook of the libraries in the District will immediately realize the full value of the proposed compilation.

The following officers were elected to steer the association through another active year: President, Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress; first vice-president, Mr. Willard O. Waters, Library of Congress; second vice-president, Miss E. R. Oberly, librarian Plant Industry; secretary, Mr. Carlos C. Houghton, librarian, Bureau of Corporations; treasurer, Miss E. B. Hawks, assistant librarian, Department of Agriculture; executive committee, the above officers and Mr. Charles Martel, Library of Congress; Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library; Father H. J. Shandelle, librarian, Georgetown University.

C. C. HOUGHTON, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the winter of 1914-1915 was held at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday evening, Jan. 11. The meeting was called to order by the president, Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting being omitted, the election of five new members took place. There being no further business, Mr. Montgomery, after a few words of welcome to the members and their friends, introduced Mr. A. Edward Newton, of the Walker Electric Company, who gave a most

delightful and humorous talk on his many and varied experiences as a book collector. Mr. Newton said he did not intend to say anything which would lead anyone to suspect that he was "mad about Johnson"; but he is, and can truly say that his enjoyment of books began and will end with Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

At the close of the meeting, the usual reception was held, and the 109 persons present remained until the hour was late, which convinced the members of the entertainment committee that their efforts had not been in vain.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE

The nineteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, March 5-6. There will be three business sessions at the Hotel Chelsea, as follows:

Friday, March 5, 8.30 p. m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association.

Saturday, March 6, 11 a. m., under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Saturday, March 6, 8.30 p. m., a general session.

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Friday, March 5, 2.30 p. m., as follows:

Chairman, Howard L. Hughes, librarian Free Public Library, Trenton, New Jersey, and president of New Jersey Library Association.

Reception of delegates.

Business.

Debate: *Resolved*, That the present tendency of libraries is to help the public to a state of helplessness. Affirmative leader, Miss Corinne Bacon, of the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y. Negative leader, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library, New York City.

General discussion.

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

First Session

Chairman, Howard L. Hughes, librarian, Free Public Library, Trenton, New Jersey, president New Jersey Library Association.

Address of welcome: "What the public library can learn from the university library, and what the university library can learn from the public library," Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn. (formerly librarian of Columbia University).

(Subject to be announced later). Samuel McChord Crothers, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.

Second Session

Chairman, Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery,

librarian, State Library, Harrisburg, Penn., president Pennsylvania Library Club.

"Book collecting in India and the Far East," Stewart Culin, Esq., Brooklyn Institute Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Remainder of program to be announced later.)

Third Session

Chairman, Harrison W. Craver, librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Penn.

(Program announced later.)

Announcement of the travel committee of the American Library Association, Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Company, Boston, Mass.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. Alfred W. Abrams, chief of the Visual Instruction division of The University of the State of New York, spoke to the school, Dec. 17, on the aims and purposes of visual instruction. The educational influence of illustrations was indicated by a series of lantern slides showing good and bad points of illustrations actually used in school work.

Dec. 18, Mr. Royal B. Farnum, specialist in drawing for the University, spoke on the selection of books on the fine arts, mentioning a number of popular but misleading books as well as a number in which popular treatment and accuracy are combined.

Jan. 11-15, Mrs. Mary E. S. Root of the Providence Public Library gave a series of talks on work with children. Mrs. Root's talks were supplemented by a brief course of required reading and illustrative material on children's rooms and children's literature. The general subjects treated were: Location, equipment and decoration of the children's library; Routine work and ideals; Story-telling; Library and school; and Selection of juvenile books. The story-telling section of the Woman's Club of Albany under the direction of Mrs. William R. Watson attended the talk on story-telling and in return invited the students to attend an additional talk on the subject given by Mrs. Root in the school lecture room on the evening of Jan. 14, under the auspices of the club. By a fortunate coincidence, the students were also invited to attend a recital of Uncle Remus stories by Richard Thomas Wyche, author of "Some great stories

and how to tell them," at the State College for Teachers on Jan. 13.

The senior seminar appointments on work with schools have been partly conducted by the students. The appointment, Library instruction in elementary schools, was conducted by Miss Thirza E. Grant, and those on high schools, normal schools, and colleges and universities by Miss Winifred Ver Nooy, Miss Mildred H. Lawson and Miss Anna G. Hall respectively. Each leader prepared a list of suggested reading and assigned definite subjects or definite locations to be reported on by individual members of the class. General talks by the vice-director and Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries division of The University of the State of New York were also included in the series.

Miss Mary E. Robbins spent Dec. 17-19 inspecting the school and its work for the A. L. A. committee on professional training.

The school will be represented in the exhibit of The University of the State of New York at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco by five slides which will form a part of the series to be shown by the stereomograph. Two of the slides will be descriptive while the other three will show the main study, the main lecture room and the office. The school which is being prepared by Mr. Gillis, of the will also be represented in the library exhibit California State Library.

SUMMER COURSE

The summer course of the New York State Library School will be held June 1-July 14. It will be a general elementary course and the principal subjects will extend through the entire six weeks. Miss Adeline B. Zachert, director of children's work in the Rochester, N. Y., Public Library, will give a series of four talks on work with children and will pay particular attention to the problems of book selection for small libraries. Other general talks will be given by members of the staff of the New York State Library and others. A special circular will shortly be issued. The tuition, as usual, will be free to library workers in New York state and a fee of \$20 for the entire course will be charged those outside the state. Any questions regarding the course should be addressed to The Registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The first term's work is devoted almost exclusively to technical subjects. In the second term the emphasis is laid on book selection and

on library administration, and the different phases of the latter subject are presented by visiting lecturers. Miss Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library began on Jan. 5 a course of three lectures on the administration of the children's room, taking first the personal relations between the staff and the children. The third of Miss Hunt's lectures was given at the new children's branch in Brownsville, after which the class made a thorough inspection of the branch. On Jan. 6, Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, class of 1903, presented the administrative problems of the small library in a very practical talk, based on her own experience. Miss Mary Casamajor, librarian of the Prospect branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave two lectures on Jan. 19 and 26 on the branch library, its relation to the community and its internal administration.

The School attended the meeting of the New York Library Club at the Long Island Historical Society Library on Jan. 14. The subject of the afternoon, "The church, the library and the community," was presented by the Rev. Milo H. Gates.

The vice-director attended the mid-winter library meeting in Chicago, where, as chairman, she presided over the two sessions of the Round Table of Library School Faculties. At this meeting it was voted to form the Association of American Library Schools.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Rachel Baldwin, 1908, has been made substitute assistant in the library of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn.

Miss Virginia N. Gillham, 1914, has received a temporary appointment as assistant in the public library of Denver, pending a civil service examination.

Miss Nathalie Smith, 1914, has been made cataloger and general assistant at the public library of Eveleth, Minn.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The first term ended with examinations and the usual Christmas party. The second term began January 4. Several students had been called home by death or illness in their families, but all had returned except one junior and one senior. In addition, two juniors of previous years who had left work unfinished or had to repeat work, joined the class for the rest of the year. One junior decided to divide the course, taking the rest in two years, and one resigned to be married. The corrected enrolment is therefore 39 juniors, 5 part-time juniors, and 35 seniors, 79 in all.

Junior students who remained in town for the holidays enjoyed several social functions at the home of New York students and a recital at the home of Miss Ogden White, winding up with a candy-pull at the apartment of one of the faculty.

Junior lectures of the second term from visiting lecturers have been as follows:

"Binding materials," and "Binding procedure" (two lectures), by Arthur L. Bailey, following a demonstration lecture on binding by Miss Murray.

"A literary clinic; or, The therapeutic value of books," by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers. Both lecturers were entertained informally by the school after the lecture.

Senior courses began with the following lectures:

School and college library course:

Isadore G. Mudge, "College library reference work." (Lectures one and two).
Visits to libraries of Morris, Wadleigh, and St. Regis High Schools.

Advanced reference and cataloging course:

Isadore G. Mudge, "College library reference work."
Sarah H. Harlow, "Literature of botany."
Susan A. Hutchinson, "Literature of art."

Administration course:

Frances Rathbone Coe, "Publicity for libraries."
Marcia Dalphin, "Dealing with children."
Mildred Davis, "Dealing with children."

Children's librarians' course:

Marcia Dalphin, "Dealing with children."
Mildred Davis, "Dealing with children."
Visits to upper side children's rooms.

The December Alumni "at home" took the form of a reunion of the class of 1913, many of whom were present.

PERSONAL NOTES

The school is contemplating a course of lectures and library visits for out-of-town librarians of small libraries, to be inspirational and recreational in character, and to be given in May of this year. Further announcement will be made later.

Gladys Alexander, a student in 1913-14, has been engaged as assistant at the Children's Museum Library, Brooklyn.

Cora Rabe, a part-time student, was married, Dec. 22, to William F. Hayes, Jr., New York.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Classes were resumed on January 5, after the Christmas recess of two weeks.

Owing to the holidays but one visit has been made, that to the Somerville Library, on Jan. 18. Among recent visitors the school has had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Jennie Fellows, of the Albany Library School, who consented to speak to the cataloging class, and Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, who addressed the classes on Jan. 25.

The Library School has received as a gift from the Riverside Press a most interesting exhibit to illustrate the printing of a book, which will be an invaluable and much appreciated addition to the printing course.

Classification is now in the hands of Miss Abby Sargent, the librarian of the Medford Public Library, who is lecturing on the Cutter Expansive classification.

With the new term in February the students will have more variety in courses and in instructors, as Mr. Belden will then begin the public documents course, Mr. Bolton, the history of libraries and Miss Jordan the course in library work with children.

GRADUATE NOTES

Abbie Allen, Simmons 1911, has been appointed cataloger in the University of Chicago Library.

Elva Greef, Simmons 1913-14, has been appointed librarian of the Clarinda Public Library, Clarinda, Iowa.

Charlotte Noyes, Simmons 1911, has resigned from the Library of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, to join the cataloging force of the reference department of the New York Public Library.

Edna Winn, Simmons 1906, is cataloging special medical material for Dr. Frank Lahey, Boston.

MARRIAGES

Mary C. Peckham, Simmons 1908, was married Dec. 30, 1914, to Mr. Edward Robert Bootey of Jamestown, N. Y.

Marguerite Hawley, Simmons 1911, was married Dec. 30, 1914, to Mr. Oscar Maxwell Meyer, of Lincoln, Neb.

Olive French, for the last two years the secretary to the Library department, was married Dec. 29, to Dr. Chester Elijah Kellogg, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

JUNE R. DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Corinne Bacon of the H. W. Wilson Company visited the Training School on Jan. 4 and gave two lectures, one on "What it means to be a librarian," the other upon "Two poets—Masefield and Gibson."

The courses scheduled for the winter term are as follows: Reference work, Miss Stewart;

Story telling, Miss Whiteman; Games and plays, Mrs. Sies; Classification, Miss Mann; Illustrated book lists, Miss Schwartz; Cataloging, Miss Randall; Book selection, Miss Bullock, Miss Ellis, Miss Howard, Miss Smith, Miss Blanchard, and Mr. McClelland; Lending systems, Miss Welles; Book numbers and shelf listing, Miss Mann; Seminar for periodical review, Miss McGirr; Library work with schools, Miss Power and Miss Endicott.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Martha Rodes Carter, 1913, has been appointed assistant in the children's room at the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Alice Rowan Douglas Gillim, 1915, has resigned from the position in the Cincinnati Public Library to return to her home in Owensboro, Ky., where she has accepted a position in the Public Library.

Alice Gordon Goddard, 1903, is in Sewickley, Pa., for a few months to organize the children's work in the Public Library.

Bertha Winship Livezey, 1912, has been appointed children's librarian in the Cincinnati Public Library.

Ruth Tillotson Miller, 1911, has been appointed children's librarian in the New York Public Library.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the month the School had the pleasure of hearing several visiting librarians. Miss May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, spoke on the method of selecting the books and editing the notes for that publication. Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, gave an illustrated lecture on "Library extension work in the Chicago Public Library." Miss Mary E. Robbins, former director of the Library School of Simmons College, visited the School on behalf of the A. L. A. committee on professional training, and spent two days in attending classes and conferring with the members of the faculty. Mr. Ernest J. Reese, an alumnus of the School and now instructor in the Illinois Library School, spoke of the unity of interests of the several library schools. Miss Audienne Graham, of the class of 1913, now the librarian at Owatonna, Minn., told of the interesting work of rural extension carried on by her library. A visit from Mr. James D. Phillips of the Houghton Mifflin Company afforded the opportunity for gaining through an informal talk much interesting and valuable information regarding the publishing business.

A program of Christmas music on the victrola and a Christmas tree were planned by the class for Dec. 18, just before the holiday vacation, and Miss Katharine Jewell Evarts made the occasion a particularly happy one by reading one of Lady Gregory's short plays suited to the season.

During the term the class in book evaluation has enjoyed and profited by the book criticisms given at the staff round table of the Cleveland Public Library, by one member of the class being present and reporting on the criticisms at the next class period.

The School was represented at the various mid-winter library meetings in Chicago during the holidays by Mr. Brett, Miss Tyler, Miss Howe, Miss Cass, Miss Eastman, and Miss Burnite. On the opening day of the School following the Christmas recess Miss Corinne Bacon, former director of Drexel Institute Library School, spoke on "What it means to be a librarian."

ALICE S. TYLER *Director.*

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The new circular and announcement of the California State Library School, of which J. L. Gillis, state librarian, is the head, has been issued. In its introductory paragraphs it says: "Perhaps no profession offers a more inspiring field for young men and women than will the library profession in California during the next twenty-five years. A plan has been worked out for complete and economical library service for California, and there is a great deal of construction work to be done to perfect the service at every point. The workers in every part of the field will need all of the best qualities for construction work—a good general educational foundation, executive ability, tact, judgment, energy and an open, receptive mind in order to grasp the needs of the people."

Entrance requirements have been raised, so that only university or college graduates are eligible, as the course is planned for one year. Besides the lectures and classwork, each student works in each department of the State Library, and in the second term each student will be expected to spend about 175 hours on a bibliography of some special subject, preferably one pertaining to California, and about 50 hours indexing some California periodicals not previously indexed.

There is no charge for the course of instruction, nor for supplies and text-books. A certificate will be given on the satisfactory completion of the course, which, under the state civil service, will be for positions as "library assistant."

The course of study will include: Library history and development, with special attention to California, 6 lectures; ordering books, etc., 1 lecture; library buildings, 2 student talks; book buying, 6 lectures; cataloging and classification, 24 lectures; reference work and bibliography, 24 lectures; law books and law reference, 2 lectures; legislative reference, 7 lectures and 12 student talks; documents, 16 lectures; periodicals and binding, 6 lectures; charging systems, 1 lecture; California, 9 lectures and 11 student talks; books for the blind, 9 lectures and 3 student talks; indexing, 1 lecture; bookbinding, 3 lectures; bookkeeping, etc., 3 lectures; organizing county free libraries, 1 lecture; library service to schools under the county free library plan, 1 lecture.

Librarians

BAILLET, Mary E., senior, L. S. of N. Y. P. L., has been appointed librarian of the Irvington (N. J.) Public Library, which is now being organized.

BEARD, Ruth, who has just completed her course at the California State Library School at Sacramento, has been appointed assistant to the state librarian in charge of the Sutro library at San Francisco. This library, valued at \$1,000,000, was presented about a year ago by the heirs of the Adolph Sutro estate to the state of California, with provision that it shall remain at San Francisco. At present it is stored on one of the floors of the Lane Medical Library, and what the boxes contain no one definitely knows. Miss Beard's ability as a cataloger and her acquaintance with several languages, including mediæval Latin, secured her the appointment to take charge of placing this library in readiness for use. For the present, pending the erection of a suitable building, either by San Francisco or the state, the books will be shelved on the floor of the Lane Library.

BICKHAM, Edith M., A.B. Cornell University, 1889, was appointed reviser in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, beginning September 1, 1914. Miss Bickham was formerly in the Columbia University Library.

BORCHARD, Edwin N., law librarian in the Library of Congress, was married in Washington, Jan. 20, to Miss Corinne S. Brackett.

BURWELL, Ethel I., N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, substituted for the reference librarian at the New Britain (Ct.) Institute Library during December, and the first of

January began a temporary engagement as cataloger at Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

CLARKSON, Sally, Pratt, 1909, has resigned from the staff of the Ypsilanti Normal School library, to accept the position of children's librarian in the Seattle Public Library.

COE, Mrs. Frances Rathbone, who has been special revisor since 1912 of the catalog of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has accepted a position to reorganize the catalog department and develop the new catalog of the Massachusetts State Library.

COLCORD, Miriam, who has recently completed her course of training at the California State Library School in Sacramento, has been appointed an assistant in the reference department of the State Library at Sacramento.

CULVER, Miss E. M., has been appointed county librarian in Glenn county, California, to succeed Miss Beulah Munn, resigned.

GILCHRIST, Donald B., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, began work, Jan. 16, as assistant in the New York State Library.

GRAVETT, Mrs. Nettie K., of Fairfield county, Ohio, has been appointed superintendent of the traveling library of the Ohio State Library, to succeed Miss Daisy Mary Smith, of Miami county. Mrs. Gravett took up library work in 1907, when she organized the library at Salida, Colo., and became its librarian. She spent several years in library work in Colorado, and last summer returned from Europe, where she had spent a year studying the libraries of that continent. She visited libraries in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Italy, coming back to this country just before war was declared.

JUDSON, Katharine B., N. Y. State Library School, 1904-05, joined the staff of the New York State Library on Jan. 1 as sub-librarian in history. Miss Judson was research assistant in northwest history at the University of Washington, 1911-12, and has recently returned from a year's work in London as holder of the A. C. A. Alice Freeman Palmer scholarship.

KANE, Annise B., who has been a classifier in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has accepted a position in the Radcliffe College Library.

KENT, Dorothy, L. S. of N. Y. P. L., 1913, has been appointed librarian of the South Side High School, Newark.

LEECH, Wilmer R., has been appointed assistant in the manuscript division of the New York Public Library beginning November 16, 1914. Mr. Leech was in the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress from 1900-1908, and assistant to the state historian at Albany from 1908-1914.

LIVINGSTON, Luther, librarian of the Widener collection of the Harvard College Library and one of the best-known bibliographers in the country, died in Cambridge, Dec. 24. He had been an invalid for several years. Mr. Livingston was born in Grand Rapids, Mich. Early in life he became interested in books and literature, and was well informed on matters of rare editions. He was the originator and editor of *American Book Prices Current*. He was long connected with the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, and for some years was a member of this firm. He was recently appointed librarian of the Widener collection of the Harvard College Library, and for that work moved from New York to Cambridge. He has published many notable works on American history and literature.

MAYHEW, Esther M., formerly chief cataloger in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has become reference librarian of the new book room, and Edith B. Hayes, branch librarian at East Somerville and formerly assistant cataloger, has become chief cataloger. Carrie L. Williams, acting-librarian of the Belmont Public Library, has been appointed branch librarian at East Somerville.

MOORE, Mrs. Jennie Coe, who has been librarian of the Public Library in Amsterdam, N. Y., for over sixteen years, has resigned. Mrs. Katherine B. Cooley has been elected to succeed Mrs. Moore.

NELSON, Zoe E., formerly a general assistant in the Public Library at Somerville, Mass., has accepted a branch assistant's position in the Brooklyn Public Library.

PALTSITS, Victor H., now keeper of manuscripts in the New York Public Library, and formerly state historian of New York, will be the general editor of *American Book Prices Current*, succeeding the late L. S. Livingston, who was its editor from its beginning.

RAMSBURG, Alice L., has been appointed in the documents division of the New York Public Library, beginning January 4. Miss Ramsburg was seven years in the Washington (D. C.) Public Library, and for two years was branch librarian at the Takoma Park branch.

From there she went to London to study indexing with Miss Petherbridge.

ROGERS, Elizabeth, who has been librarian of the Swanton (Vt.) Free Library for the past fifteen years, has resigned, to accept a position in the Fletcher Library, of Burlington. Mrs. O. A. Gates succeeded Miss Rogers, Jan. 1.

SHELDON, Philena R., A.B. Cornell University, 1900, has been appointed subject header in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, beginning January 15. Miss Sheldon was at Cornell University Library from 1902-1905, in the catalog division of the Library of Congress from 1905-1913, and for one year at the University of California Library before coming to New York.

SLOMANN, Vilhelm, B. L. S., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, has been appointed sub-librarian of the Public Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

SMITH, Fannie M., New York State Library School, 1906-07, has been elected librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, where she has been reference librarian and first assistant for five years.

SMITH, Helen P., Simmons 1914, has been appointed assistant in the catalog and reference departments of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

SNYDER, Mary B., L. S. of N. Y. P. L., 1913, has been appointed librarian of the Barringer High School, Newark.

STILLWELL, Margaret B., was appointed cataloger in the American history division of the New York Public Library, beginning August 10, 1914. Miss Stillwell was at the John Carter Brown Library, in Providence, before coming to New York.

TILLEY, Gladys Holmes, who has been an assistant in the Wilmington (Del.) Free Library for nearly two years, has been made librarian at the law library in the court house in Wilmington.

WELLS, Elsie K., formerly a cataloger in the Worcester County Law Library in Massachusetts, has been appointed assistant in the catalog and reference departments of the Public Library at Somerville.

WILLIAMS, Mabel, formerly reference librarian in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed high school librarian in place of Miss Marion Lovis, who has gone to a similar position in Tacoma.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons has just received, under the will of Samuel C. Lawrence, his private library, the Carson Masonic library, which he purchased in Philadelphia, and \$50,000 in cash. The Carson collection is probably the largest on Masonic subjects in the world.

Boston. What is said to be the greatest collection of Civil War literature in the world may be found at the library of the Loyal Legion in Boston. It is located in one of the topmost rooms in the Cadet armory, and includes, besides thousands of volumes, some 36,000 photographs of Civil War scenes and participants, besides many autographs and documents from the pens of the makers of history.

Boston. The Boston Athenæum, on Beacon street, will be opened officially for public inspection of the changes, at the annual meeting of the organization, Feb. 8. On the Beacon street side few alterations have been made to change the appearance of the building, the added stories being visible only from the south or Tremont street side. The reconstruction of the building has been focussed on the reproduction of the large rooms of the first and second floors of the old building in fireproof materials. To step into these rooms in the old days was to step back into the Boston of Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, Emerson and Prescott and an atmosphere of dignified thought and purpose. This mid-nineteenth-century atmosphere has been retained in the new interior.

Cambridge. The will of Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper, of New York City, who died in December, makes a bequest of \$150,000 to Harvard University to create a fund to be known as the "Henry Draper Memorial Fund," in memory of Henry Draper, her husband, who occupied the chair of astronomy at Harvard University.

Cambridge. The Harvard University Library, like the one at Yale, is collecting data on the European war. Books, of which already there are more than a few, war maps, files of newspapers from the war zone and from neutral countries, official despatches, and other like material are included in the collection, which already is at the service of students. Among newspapers, the library is re-

ceiving the London *Times*, Westminster *Gazette*, the Paris *Temps* and *Figaro*, the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, the Berlin *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*. The American colony at Munich, or some of its members, made notes of the earlier events of the war, and these notes have been given to the library, together with daily papers from Lucerne, Zurich, and Geneva.

Cambridge. In the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of Nov. 11 is a brief sketch of the Harvard Law School Library by Edward B. Adams, its librarian. Starting with the purchase, in 1829 or 1830, of the library of Professor Story, a carefully selected collection of 533 volumes, it now contains over 150,000. To-day the collection of law books—reports, statutes, books on the history, development and content of the law—in the Harvard Law School is still believed to be the best collection in the world, and it is consulted by lawyers from all parts of the country. A large part of the success of the library in enlarging its collections is attributed to the watchful care of Mr. Arnold, now librarian emeritus, who has several times secured for the library valuable collections of law books.

Cambridge P. L. M. R. Copithorne, libn. (56th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1914.) Net accession 4814; total number of volumes in library 103,875. Circulation 294,279. Appropriations \$31,349.50; expenditures \$30,901.54, including \$17,298.75 for salaries, \$6,125.88 for books, and \$1,171.46 for periodicals.

The most notable event was the opening of a new branch at Central Square, in the very building, curiously enough, in which the Cambridge Public Library had its beginning in 1858. This branch will replace some of the drugstore agencies, whose maintenance was found to be at once expensive and unsatisfactory. As part of a consistent plan of economy, the *Bulletin of New Books* has been discontinued.

Fall River. The main reading room at the Public Library, which has been undergoing extensive alterations, was reopened Dec. 21. Where before the walls were nearly 40 feet high, they are now but 18, and a second room, which will probably be used for an art gallery or exhibition hall, was constructed above. The remodeled room on the first floor will be used for magazines only, the newspapers being kept in the room to which they were transferred while alterations were in progress.

Greenfield. The public library is undergoing alterations which will result in the enlargement of the reference room, which is now being made use of much more than it was when the library first occupied its present quarters. The room which has been used as a workroom will be used as a part of the reference room, and the assembly hall on the second floor will be used as a workroom. The assembly room, which is very conveniently located, has been made use of by a number of societies for afternoon meetings, and there will be general regret that it can be no longer used in this manner. The restrictions upon working hours for town employes has always prevented the use of the hall to any extent in the evening, so it has been of less general use than might have been the case had it been situated in another building.

Haverhill. A neighborhood meeting was held at the Haverhill Public Library, Dec. 10, 1914, at which 38 librarians and trustees from libraries of the Merrimack valley and southern New Hampshire were present. Mr. John G. Moulton spoke of the ways in which neighboring libraries could co-operate. As the usual Christmas exhibit of children's books was in progress, attention was called to some of the best new children's books, and to some of the inexpensive editions of standard children's books which might be used for replacements. Miss Florence T. Blunt spoke of and displayed some of the recent and standard inexpensive reference books desirable for a small library. A question-box brought out some practical suggestions, and a demonstration of book mending was given. An exhibition was made of pictures available at the Haverhill Library for lending to nearby libraries. The children's Christmas exhibition lasted from Nov. 25 to Dec. 23. For this exhibition, several publishers sent examples of their standard and recent children's books. As suggestions for Christmas gifts for the older people, a display of Medici prints, including those appropriate for Christmas, was made at the same time.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford P. L. Caroline M. Hewins, lbn. (76th ann. rpt.—Je. 1, 1914.) Accession 6532; total number of books in library, about 115,000. Circulation, 275,918. New registration 2754; total 5562. Receipts \$26,393.61; expenditures \$26,289.82, including \$14,441.10 for salaries, \$5,972.04 for books, \$964.45 for periodicals, and \$2,258.41 for binding.

Hartford. The work of completing the new card catalog at the Hartford Public Library,

which has been under way for the last two years and a half, is rapidly drawing to a close. The re-cataloging of the books in the old card index has now progressed as far as the letter U, with every indication that all the books in the library will be under one card index set shortly.

Hartford. A gift of some 600 volumes of Russian literature, history and economics has recently been received by the Hartford Library from the Russian Progressive Organization, founded in Hartford about 1905 to promote a better understanding between the Slavic immigrants and America. The work of cataloging the new collection, all the books of which are in the original Russian, will take some time, but already about 150 volumes have been cataloged, their titles transcribed into English text, and made ready for borrowing purposes. The collection comprises copies of nearly all the standard works of Russian literature, including the works of Tolstoi, Turgenef, Gogol, Dostoieffski, Nikitin, Schvizenko, Gorky and Andreyev. To supplement this collection, the library authorities have agreed to have the *Russkoye Slovo*, a Russian newspaper published in this country, on file in the reading room, beginning January 1, for the benefit of all those of Russian birth and descent who wish to keep up their reading knowledge of their mother-tongue and to remain in touch with events in the mother-country through the medium of a Russian publication. The foreign language department of the library has also purchased a large number of books in Hebrew and Yiddish.

Hartford. The application of State Librarian George S. Godard that certain positions in the library be placed in the exempt class has not been granted by the civil service commissioners. A hearing was held in December, when Mr. Godard and Chief-Justice Prentice appeared before the commission in support of the application. The commissioners took the matter under consideration, and on Jan. 7 an unfavorable ruling was returned. The commissioners have decided, however, that if a department or a commission has a system of tests which is satisfactory to the civil service commission, and that it is public and competitive, no further test will be required by the commission. But the result of this test must be certified to by the responsible examiner. If, in the making of an appointment to a position in the library, Mr. Godard does not carry out the system of examination in substantially the manner reported to the commission, the appointment which may be made by him is invalidated.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. The Board of Education is conducting a series of motion picture entertainments in the Prospect branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. The pictures are shown every Friday night, and the subjects are mostly scientific, electricity and its varied uses forming the basis for one recent entertainment.

Hamburg. Plans for the new Carnegie library in this village have been completed, and as soon as the weather permits work will be begun on the building. The library will be located in Center street, on a site donated by Supervisor William Kronenberg. The building will be of colonial design, the exterior finished in stucco with red brick decoration. In the basement of the new building will be meeting and workrooms. Two reading rooms will be provided on the main floor, and there will be shelf space to care for about 4000 volumes. The building probably will be completed and opened to the public next fall. The cost has been fixed at \$5,000.

New York City. The library of the Russell Sage Foundation has received recently about 800 volumes and pamphlets from the library of the late Jacob A. Riis, given by Mrs. Riis. Many of these volumes contain notes in the handwriting of Mr. Riis, while a large part of them have his autograph.

New York City. The Engineering Societies' Library has lately compiled extensive bibliographies on alloy steels, on the basic open-hearth process, on case-hardening, and on tool-steel experiments. Copies are on file at the library. The "Union list of technical periodicals" is approaching completion.

New York City. The *Public Service Record* for December contains an article on the work of the general library of the Public Service Commission, located on the fourteenth floor of the *Tribune* building. While material from its files may not be borrowed by persons not in the employ of the commission, all city employees may use its resources for reference purposes.

New York City. The course in library administration which Columbia University has been giving as a part of its extension teaching, will take up, the coming semester, the planning and equipment of the children's room, the selection of books, story-telling, simple cataloging and classification, work with the schools and playgrounds, and the "home" library. The first term's work dealt with the general organization of a library and the functions of the dif-

ferent departments. Other library courses given in the extension work deal with library training, bibliography, cataloging and classification, and indexing and filing.

New York City. The Public Library has distributed among its forty-three branches lists of plays which may be read for entertainment. The suggestion came from the Drama League of America, whose members assisted in making the selections which the library has bought. It has been the purpose to make the best and most readable plays available for borrowers, and thirteen countries are represented in the list, which was printed in the December number of *Branch Library News*.

New York City. The will of Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper, filed in the Surrogate's Court in December, left to the New York Public Library the sum of \$450,000, and engravings, prints, portraits, and other articles. Mrs. Draper provided in her will that the income of \$50,000 of the bequest to the New York Public Library was to be used to assist library employees who are ill or otherwise disabled. Another bequest of \$200,000 to the same institution, the testatrix said, is to create the "John S. Billings Memorial Fund," "in grateful recognition of the services and character of John S. Billings," the late director of the library. Each book, print or pamphlet purchased from this fund is to have a bookplate showing that it was purchased out of this fund. Mrs. Draper also left the residue of her estate to the library, providing this residuary does not amount to more than \$200,000. In case there is more than \$200,000 in the residue, then out of the excess the New York Association for the Blind, Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association and the Dobbs Ferry Free Library are to receive \$25,000 each. And if anything then remains, Mrs. Draper provided it shall be divided into eight equal parts, of which Courtlandt Palmer, nephew, and Mary Ann Suydam, niece, are each to receive three parts, and the New York Public Library the remaining two-eighths. Mrs. Draper gave to the library all of her husband's diplomas, certificates and testimonials, a medal presented by the United States government, also engraved gems and coins, antique cylinders and seals and a table screen of antique Chinese coins, all of which are said to have a great value. The collection also includes engravings, etchings, prints, charms, amulets and other articles relating to religion, history and superstition.

Ontario. The Ontario Free Library opened its doors to the public Jan. 5, in its quarters in Tummond's Hall. The library is free to all residents of Ontario township.

Sea Cliff. The new Sea Cliff Library building, to be known as the Stenson Memorial Library, will soon be opened for use. It is of hollow tile construction, faced with white stucco, and is one story in height, with trussed roof and the entrance between large columns. The library was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Samuel Stenson, of Brooklyn and Sea Cliff, who offered to build the structure as a memorial to her husband, who died in May, 1912.

NEW JERSEY

Hoboken. The work of organizing the new Bergen branch of the Public Library is about completed. The new branch is located on Jackson avenue, and occupies a one-story building. The premises have been thoroughly renovated, and alterations fitting it for a library have been made. All the books are on open shelves, and provision has been made for children's work, as well as reference and circulation for adults. Deliveries from the main library will be made daily.

Nutley. The Free Public Library was formally opened Dec. 12. The library movement in Nutley started thirty-four years ago, when a subscription library was opened. Mrs. John Stuart Brown, of Montclair, formerly of Nutley, who conceived the idea of a free public library in Nutley, traced the history during the period of her work, and Miss Sarah M. Askew, of the State Library Commission, and Mrs. William R. Nairn, who has been engaged in library work in Nutley for twenty years, told of their part in the various phases of the effort that brought about the present library and building. Mr. Kinsley, speaking for the trustees, and as one of the first movers for a free public library in its own building in Nutley, gave a concise history of the movement since 1880. George A. Hall, secretary of the library commission, read letters of congratulation from the board of library trustees of many nearby towns.

Passaic P. L. Elizabeth White, lbn. (26th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 3804; total number of volumes in library 37,607. Circulation 281,216; reading room attendance 222,920. Receipts \$15,343.07; expenditures \$15,394.48, including \$938.50 for binding, \$2,980.74 for books, \$385.55 for newspapers and periodicals, and \$6,325.09 for salaries.

For the Reid Memorial branch, a collection of dolls in native costume is being prepared by foreign-born readers, to form a permanent exhibit. The window advertising in the North branch has had to be almost entirely done away with, as the library could not supply the

demand created. During the present year the library expects to co-operate with the Manhattan Rubber Co. in a library for its corporation school, a new development for a public library to make.

PENNSYLVANIA

Midland. Bids have been asked for the brick building to be erected for the library. The Carnegie Corporation has made a grant of \$20,000 to cover the cost of the building.

Philadelphia. It is expected that plans will soon be ready for a branch library at 1018 South Forty-ninth street. Three branch library buildings will then be in the course of erection, and two will be finished and opened during 1915. The new building in Paschallville will be opened during the latter part of March or early in April, and the one in Haddington is to be completed early in the fall. Of the money given by the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of 30 buildings, 16 have been completed and opened. While all of the branch buildings are designed along the same plans for the interior, the exterior architecture of each one is different.

MARYLAND

Frederick. For the purpose of establishing stations for the traveling libraries in Frederick county and stimulating increased interest in the Frederick Public Library, Miss Mary P. Farr, library organizer of the Maryland Public Library Commission, is spending several weeks here. Miss Farr plans to visit three towns a day, at least, in her campaign, addressing meetings of adults and also visiting the schools.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The will of Thomas J. Brown, recently filed for probate here, directs that the Ulysses S. Grant collection of paintings and books be given to the reading room of the Public Library. The will directs that the books shall be loaned by the library as other books are loaned. He directs that his library of works on vital science on the Civil War be sold, and the funds derived given to the library. On the death of his son, to whom the greater part of his estate is left, it is provided that half of it shall be given to the reading room of the library.

Washington. A collection of relics from the Lafayette family and also from the family of Rochambeau has been brought to this country by Mme. L. E. Thomson, a descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette. The collection, which includes manuscripts and small antiques, has been assembled by Mme. Thomson during the

last twenty years and was on exhibition in Paris before the war started. Fearing that it might be destroyed or captured by the Germans, she brought it to this country, and it is said will give it to the Library of Congress.

Washington P. L. George L. Bowerman, lbn. (17th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 11,924; total number of volumes in library 168,187. Circulation 713,634, 33 per cent. being children's books. New registration 15,172; total 45,954; 43 per cent. of the adults registered were men and 57 per cent. were women. Total receipts \$69,882.78; expenditure \$69,370.33, including \$45,062.25 for salaries, \$10,298.83 for books, \$1122.27 for periodicals, and \$4340.09 for the binding department.

The report of the trustees says of the year's work:

"The record of the library's work for the past year makes a striking showing when compared with that of ten years ago, when the present librarian began his period of service. During that period the distribution agencies have increased from 2 (the central library and one social settlement) to 132. The book stock has increased from 64,473 volumes to 168,167 volumes, or 161 per cent. The home circulation of books, one of the best indications of the work of a public library, has increased from 278,178 volumes to 713,634 volumes, or 156 per cent. In the same period the percentage of fiction in that circulation has been reduced from 84 to 56. That result has been accomplished by constantly increasing the emphasis placed on the study and reference work of the library, including especially the development of the separate industrial-arts division, which ministers to a large number of business men, engineers, and mechanics. The largest growth during the ten-year period was made in the library's work for children. One-third of the library's circulation is now of children's books; the increase in that use in ten years has been from 48,278 volumes to 234,296 volumes, or fivefold. This use is made not only through the children's room at the central library and the Takoma Park branch, but especially through the library's co-operation with the schools. From a school collection of 8750 volumes more than 95,000 volumes were circulated into homes through 234 classrooms in 80 school buildings. Other points in last year's library record include the holding of 122 public meetings and lectures in the assembly room, with 15,394 auditors, and 277 meetings of small organizations in study rooms; the circulation of 84,924 mounted pictures into schools and homes for use in teaching geography or illustrating the reading of historical, literary, or

artistic subjects; and the publication in the interest of the development of the study and extension work of the library of a monthly list of new accessions, an educational bulletin to promote the co-operation of school and library, a social-service bulletin to promote sociological study, and numerous reference lists paralleling lecture and study courses."

An increase of salary for the librarian and assistants is again urged, and the salaries of librarians in other cities of the same class are quoted, showing a considerable advance over the sum paid in Washington.

The South

WEST VIRGINIA

The library extension committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs is urging the importance of a state-wide system of library administration for West Virginia. Two bills have been prepared for submission at the approaching session of the legislature relating to library work in the state. One of those bills empowers the proper authorities in counties and municipalities to levy a tax for the use and maintenance of free public libraries on approval of such action by a majority of the voters. The other bill creates a library commission and gives it power to organize a traveling library service to promote the establishment of free public libraries and school libraries, and to arrange for the efficient co-operation of all libraries of a public nature in the state. The commission is to consist of the governor, the president of the state university, the superintendent of free schools and two members, either men or women, to be appointed by the governor. No member of the commission is to receive any compensation except for expenses actually incurred, and the secretarial and administrative work of the commission is to be performed by the library force of the State Department of Archives and History at Charleston. All funds appropriated for the work of the commission can thus be devoted to the actual purchase and circulation of books, to the work of organizing local library associations, and to making existing collections of books more available for all the people of the state.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. The new building of the Charleston Library Society was dedicated and formally opened Dec. 28, the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the society. The Hon. John F. Ficken, president of the Library Society, presided over the exercises, and made the formal address of

dedication. An address of welcome was delivered by Miss E. M. FitzSimmons, the librarian for the last sixteen years, and the closing address was made by Mr. Thomas R. Waring, a member of the board of trustees, who gave a detailed account of the history of the society. The building has been completed and in use for several months.

Clinton. The Public Library was moved into its new quarters in Jacobs & Co.'s new building in January. The change was the result of an offer by Jacobs & Co. to furnish two rooms free of rent for one year. At the end of that time, if all of the rooms are not occupied, they can still use them, and when all others have been taken the Library Association will have the privilege of renting these rooms.

FLORIDA

St. Petersburg. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid Dec. 19, the Masons having charge of the laying of the stone. The building is to be one story and basement, and will cost about \$17,000.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. The library board of the Public Library has submitted a proposition to the Fiscal Court to extend library privileges to Jefferson county, and a committee has been appointed by the court to confer with the library authorities and investigate the matter thoroughly. In making the proposition, the library board recommended that (1) upon payment of \$5,000 each year, the privileges of the circulating and reference departments and reading rooms of the main library and branches be extended to the residents of the county, upon the same condition and rules as control the residents of the city; (2) in addition, stations be established in stores in not less than ten towns of the county, to be conducted precisely as they are in the city. Collections of not less than fifty volumes to be deposited at each station and to be controlled by the stations and extension department of the library, collections of books to be changed from time to time, as in Louisville; (3) in addition, classroom collections be placed in the school houses in the county which are located at considerable distances from the stations, for children from the third through the eighth grades. The schoolroom collections to be selected and under the control of the children's department, as the schoolroom collections in the city. If the proposition is accepted, 2500 volumes will be bought immediately upon appropriation of the \$5,000 for the first year's work.

Central West

MICHIGAN

The Michigan Library Association is again calling the attention of the legislature to the danger of fire which besets the state library. Two years ago the association presented a memorial to the legislature on this subject, but nothing was done. In the meantime, matters became worse rather than better, and the association, at its recent annual meeting, directed its officers to present the memorial anew to the 1915 legislature, with the idea of impressing the importance of the matter on the people of the state. The material in the state library is of increasing interest and value to all the people of the state to-day, and of even greater interest and value to future generations. It should be housed in such a way that the risk of loss or damage by fire is reduced to a minimum. Attention is called to the long list of disastrous fires which have destroyed valuable libraries in this country and abroad, and to the unusual risk which seems to attend state capitols, and the legislature is urged to take immediate steps to provide suitable means for the safeguarding of the state library, either by the addition of a fireproof wing to the capitol, or by the erection of a separate building, the latter being in every way the most desirable method of taking care of the situation.

Detroit. Hastening action in order to give work to as many of Detroit's unemployed as possible, the public library commission has awarded the contract for the excavation and foundation of the new central library building to Irwin & Leighton, a Philadelphia firm, whose bid was \$61,600. The turning of the first sod took place at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, January 12, in the presence of city and library officials and invited guests. It is planned to construct a special fireproof room on the second floor of the building to house the Clarence M. Burton historical collection presented to the city a few months ago.

OHIO

Cleveland. The work of a large public library, having numerous agencies and doing many-sided extension work, is by no means measured by its circulation, but a large circulation indicates a live library and one which responds to the needs of its community. The goal which the Cleveland Public Library had set for its circulation in 1914 was three million; its recently issued statistical report for last year records a total circulation of 3,018,898, a gain of 350,468 over the circulation for the year 1913. The total circulation for Decem-

ber, 1914, was 322,727, a gain of 37,290 over December of last year. This is significant of steady growth, because attendance at the libraries, either for study or drawing books, usually slackens perceptibly during the two months preceding the holiday season. The December figures for the main library show a gain of 4385 over December of last year. Three items in the report indicate that the present site of the main library is equally convenient for borrowers and that conditions in the new quarters are far more convenient and inviting for those who use the library for reference and study; these figures are the gain in December of 1914 over the December circulation for 1912, when the library was still in the old quarters; the record of over 15,820 users of the reference collection during the same month which is double the count for December, 1913, and the testimony of the 1914 registration file, which shows the addition of about 600 new borrowers a month. It is interesting to note that in the branches in which the largest growth appears, foreign borrowers are in the majority; indeed, one English name, Miller, stands alone and conspicuous among the Bohemian, Polish and Hungarian names* in Broadway's registration book.

Niles. The McKinley Birthplace Memorial, which is to contain an auditorium, a library and a statue of the late President McKinley, will be built after plans by McKim, Mead & White. The library will contain two stories, the lower accommodating the reading room and the open stacks, the upper the reference library and meeting rooms for various purposes. One of these is especially designed for the reception and exhibition of McKinley memorabilia.

INDIANA

Covington. The new Carnegie Public Library, which has been completed at a cost of \$10,000, was opened to the public early in December. The building consists of one story and basement. The basement contains a room that will be used for community meetings and is fitted up for that purpose with a seating capacity of 200. The main floor of the interior is one large room, with book shelves about the walls and the librarian's desk in an alcove. Miss Kate Diffenderfer is the librarian.

Kingman. It is expected that the new Carnegie building will be opened about Feb. 1, though its complete equipment and dedication will not be consummated until a later date.

Laporte. The house and lot at the corner of Maple and Michigan avenues, formerly the property of Nancy A. Treat, by the terms of her will, now belong to the city. The property must be used for library purposes. The property came into the city's possession by the death of Mrs. Angie Gould, sister of Nancy A. Treat. The rear of it abuts on the lot occupied by the library building. It has been proposed that adjoining property might be purchased, and that by remodeling the building the library could be extended to Michigan avenue, with its main entrance on that street instead of Maple avenue. The value of the property acquired by the city is estimated at from \$5000 to \$6000. There has been talk of extending the usefulness of the library by establishing branch libraries in any of the townships which might desire to have such branches.

Newcastle. The Newcastle library board has selected a building site to cost \$3000.

Thorntown. It is expected to have the new Carnegie Library completed about Feb. 1.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The University of Chicago is preparing to offer instruction in the Russian language and literature, under the terms of a gift from Mr. Charles R. Crane. Books and periodicals relating to the Russian language and Russian history and literature are being added to the library, and it is expected that the new courses will be opened this winter or in the early spring under the direction of Mr. Samuel Northrup Harper, eldest son of the late President Harper.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Beloit. The contract for new stack-room equipment for Beloit College Library has just been let. The new equipment will consist of two stories of new steel stacks, and the present stacks will be elevated to form the third story of stacks. The total cost will be about \$9000.

Chippewa Falls. Fire broke out in the Carnegie city library here, Jan. 6, due to crossed electric wires. The center of the building was badly burned and many books were water damaged. The loss is estimated at \$6000.

Spooner. The Spooner Public Library is a reality. The books from the state traveling library have been installed, with Mrs. A. C. Henderson as temporary librarian. A student librarian is to be sent here from the state university to catalog the books that have been donated.

West Allis. The West Allis Public Library, a Carnegie building, costing \$15,000, was opened to the public on Nov. 23. There has been an increase in the number of patrons and in the circulation of books, particularly those of a useful character. By a canvass of the town, \$600 was raised and about 100 volumes were contributed. The city council made a special appropriation of \$500. W. E. Jillson became librarian on Nov. 1.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. An information service for city officials is being established at the public library. A document exchange system is being arranged between St. Paul and other libraries and municipal governments.

MONTANA

Butte. In his regular weekly review of library affairs in the *Butte Miner* for Jan. 4, Mr. John F. Davies writes thus of his view of the functions of the library: "We feel that during the past year the library has taken great steps toward meeting all the legitimate demands of the public. We believe that the beginning has only been made. How we can do more without more room and a larger building especially designed for this purpose we do not know; but we feel that it is the legitimate function of a public library to supply every legitimate demand of the people of a community for instruction or for recreation. In a town like Butte, where we do not have the advantages of a Young Men's Christian Association, the library should do everything that a Young Men's Christian Association really accomplishes and more. We should have card rooms, checker rooms and a billiard room; gymnasiums, swimming pools, a lecture room, classes for adults, and everything else desired in an active enterprising community. Whatever of all these things a library can accomplish is so much clear gain. Of course, it should stop at what it can do well, and, furthermore, no matter what the demands, if any one of these departments is adequately furnished by any agency, the library should be exempted. What we wish to say is that the community has the right to facilities of this sort."

The South West

MISSOURI

Belleville. Contracts for the erection of the new Public Library building have been awarded, separate bids being submitted for individual items. The amount available for building will be \$45,000.

Kansas City. It is reported in the *Kansas City Star* that the valuable musical library of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, which cost \$12,000, and now that the orchestra has disbanded, is to be had for \$3,000, is to be purchased for Kansas City by a committee which is being organized by Carl Busch. The library contains 473 works, both conductor's score and parts for an orchestra of 65 musicians.

Kansas City. The first public library for the use of negroes to be established in Kansas City was officially opened for inspection, Dec. 26, in the Garrison field house at Garrison square. It is a branch of the public library, and at present contains about 1200 books.

Webb City. The Carnegie Public Library erected in Webb City, at a cost of \$25,197, was opened to the public for the first time on New Year's day. The building is of Carthage stone and boulders taken from southwest Missouri mines. The structure was secured for Webb City through the united efforts of members of the Civic Improvement Association and citizens.

MISSISSIPPI

Gulfport. The new Public Library was dedicated New Year's day. The principal address was delivered by M. P. Bouslog, president of the library association.

KANSAS

An effort is being made in Kansas to have an organizer attached to the present Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission. A bill creating the office has been prepared by a committee of the Kansas Library Association and presented to the legislature. This bill would authorize the commission to appoint an organizer at a salary of \$1200, with an additional allowance, not to exceed \$800, for traveling expenses. This would permit the work of the commission to be expanded so as to cover the organization and supervision of libraries and promote their welfare. Copies of the "Organizer bill" have been sent to members of library boards, club women, the newspapers, and the legislators throughout the state, and an active campaign is being carried on for its passage.

TEXAS

The state library of Texas is aiming to be to the people of the rural communities what the city library is to the city people. The only conditions made with people in small towns and the country who borrow books, pamphlets and clippings from the state library are that the material shall be returned in a reasonable length of time and that the borrower shall pay

the transportation charges both ways. In cases where the desired information can be given by letter there is no charge whatever.

Dallas. In Dallas Hall, the gift of the citizens of Dallas to the Southern Methodist University, the entire eastern half of the first floor has been set apart and planned to serve as a library for a number of years, until a separate library building is erected. It may then be converted into classrooms at very small cost. The hall leads from the rotunda to the librarian's desk, so students may come to it, secure books and leave without entering or disturbing those who may be reading or studying. North of the hall is a large room, to be used by women students; south of the hall a like room has been provided for men students. One-third of the semicircular librarian's desk is between the office and the men's room, another between the office and the hall, while the other is between the women's room and the office. Across the east end, with north, east and south exposure, is the room for storing books.

Pacific Coast

OREGON

Hood River. There was considerable discussion of the public library situation in Hood River City and valley at a meeting of the taxpayers, Dec. 31, to consider the appropriations for the county for the ensuing year. The library at present is in charge of Miss Della Northy, with two assistants. A large number of the taxpayers favored the cutting down of the force to two persons, and the reduction of Miss Northy's salary from \$90 per month to \$75. Considerable opposition was aroused to the spending of \$900 for books this year. The tax levy for library purposes for the county last year was a little over two-tenths of 1 mill, and an additional levy of 2 mills was made for the city.

Marshfield. The new Carnegie building was dedicated Jan. 12. The cost of the building was \$12,500. There is a basement, and the library room is on the street level. There is room in the building for 20,000 books, but the present arrangement provides shelving for only 10,000. The basement will be used for an auditorium; it will seat 150 persons. There are small committee rooms for the accommodation of clubs. The interior finishing of the building is wholly of Coos county woods, the furniture the same. The color scheme is light golden, and the furniture is mostly native oak, unstained and natural finish.

CALIFORNIA

Clovis. The new Clovis Carnegie library was dedicated on Saturday, Jan. 2, with appropriate ceremonies. The library was closed Thursday and Friday and the books and furniture placed in the new building.

Los Angeles. Luther A. Ingersoll, specialist in historical research, has donated his collection of pictures, manuscripts and other material relative to the history of California, to the Los Angeles Public Library. The Ingersoll collection is valued at \$10,000, and is to be maintained permanently in the library as an educational feature.

Sacramento. The text-book committee of the State Board of Education adopted a resolution, Dec. 9, giving the superintendent of public instruction permission to replace all state school libraries destroyed by fire or lost through other calamity.

Sacramento. After a thorough renovation, which consumed close upon three months, the state library was reopened to the public Saturday, Jan. 2. All of the department offices of the library have been centralized, having space on the first or ground floor. Hundreds of new bookcases have been placed in the department, which now covers one-quarter of the floor space of the state house.

San Diego. Miss Delia C. Torrey, known to the nation as "Aunt Delia," because of her relationship to former President Taft, has presented the town with a centrally located site for a new library and park.

Stanford University. The library of Leland Stanford University has acquired President Branner's geology collection of over 20,000 books and many pamphlets and magazines. This addition has been made at the mere cost of collection, although the present valuation is much greater. Many of the files and reports could be obtained from no other source. Before accepting the presidency of the university, Dr. Branner was head of the department of geology and mining, a position he had held from the founding of Stanford. During most of the early period little funds were allowed the department for the collection of a library. On his own initiative, Dr. Branner began the extensive and careful collection of books and reports, and the great private library has come to be the foremost of its kind on the coast. The books represented in the collection cover the subjects of geology, metallurgy, petrography, mineralogy, geography and mining. The burden of caring for the books became so great that it was taken over by the university library five years ago, although still remaining

the property of Dr. Branner. Librarian Clark has now completed the listing of the complete collection.

Stockton. The librarian of the Public Library has sent out a special plea for donations of books dealing with the early history of Stockton and San Joaquin county, and also the early history of California in general.

UTAH

Garland. The Carnegie Free Public Library was dedicated Dec. 12. Ground was broken for the library June 10. The funds for its construction were obtained from the Carnegie Corporation, \$8000, to which the citizens of Garland added in the neighborhood of \$200 and voted to support it by taxation. Miss Mattie Strong is librarian.

Canada

MANITOBA

Winnipeg. J. H. McCarthy, chief librarian of the Public Library, has submitted his annual report, the ninth which has been submitted to the city. There are, it says, 13 branch stations, 15 school libraries and 7 other libraries in different institutions. "The chief feature of the year," says the report, "was the sudden increase in the use made in every department beginning with the opening of the new year. Each previous year had shown a substantial increase over its predecessor, but in January, 1914, the circulation jumped to 35 per cent. in excess of the same month in 1913. At first this was considered only a temporary condition, but the activity was maintained with slight variations, ending in an increase of 28.7 per cent. for the entire year." The total number of books issued for home reading was 620,390, and for reference use 46,866, making a grand total of 667,256, an increase of 145,700 over 1913. Of this amount the adult fiction decreased from 61.18 per cent. to 53.51 per

cent. One of the largest increases was registered in the juvenile department, and the number of books used by children grew to 92,511, compared with 36,330 in the previous year. The erection of two branch libraries was begun, the funds being provided by the Carnegie Corporation. One of the branches, named the Cornish branch, is situated on Assiniboine avenue, near Cornish street; the other, named the St. John's branch, is on the corner of Machray avenue and Salter street. Each of the new branches will contain an adult lending department and reading rooms, a small open shelf reference department, and a children's reading room and lending department. "The reading rooms are much needed," continues the report; "for, with the exception of a month or two at mid-summer the present reading rooms are quite inadequate to the demands. One has only to note that several of the churches have opened public reading rooms to know that the extra reading accommodation in the new libraries is a necessity. To increase the reading capacity in the library, the room used for the story hour and similar purposes was lately furnished as a soldiers' reading and recreation department. It is regularly used, and the care of the newspapers and magazines, and of the room generally, is in the hands of some members of the staff, who volunteered to undertake its supervision outside their regular library duties."

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Birmingham. The Northfield branch of the Birmingham Public Libraries, which was burned by suffragettes last February, has been rebuilt and was reopened in October. The original walls of the library remained standing, the interior only having to be restored. The open shelf system has been installed, the first instance in any of the Birmingham libraries.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

XIII. REFERENCE

*Every day
Send books away
Every night
Back they light.*

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Library Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography and its relation to social work. Frederick W. Jenkins. (In *Bibliographical Society of America, Papers*. Vol. 8, nos. 1-2. 1914. p. 43-50.)

In many cases, bibliography making has become a fad rather than a serious and careful study, and the duplication of efforts by different libraries would be amusing if it were not so wasteful. Since, however, there seemed to be little bibliographical material available on the subjects of charity, philanthropy and social problems, the New York School of Philanthropy was compelled to enter the field. Results have verified the belief that there was need for such bibliographies, for commissions and associations in all parts of this country have used them in large numbers, and requests for the bulletin have been received from large cities all over the world.

The School of Philanthropy is primarily a professional training school for civic and social work, and in addition to its regular staff of fourteen lecturers and teachers, over seventy-five special lectures are given annually by experts. The library of the school contains about 10,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, and is the largest library in America devoted exclusively to applied sociology. Its resources include general books, serial publications, and two hundred and fifty periodicals which are regularly received and promptly indexed.

The bibliographies of the school never contain a list of all the books the library owns on a given subject, but a carefully selected list (usually 50 or 60 titles) of the really important books and pamphlets and magazine articles on the subject covered. Every bulletin before being printed is submitted to an expert on that subject. Annotations are brief or omitted altogether—on the theory that a really valuable book needs little comment. Occasional signed comments by authorities are, however, used.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

DUTIES OF A LIBRARY ORGANIZER

The purpose of the visits of an organizer are summed up by Miss Mary E. Downey as follows: To arouse interest in starting a library. Speak before various organizations.

Urge book and magazine showers and contributions of money. Find a room in which to start a library. Arrange for organization to take charge of library. Tell people how to start a reading room, get periodical subscriptions, and make a book collection. Talk about the library law, voting a tax, and the Carnegie building. Look for a suitable site. Urge the use of local building materials if possible. Go over plans for building with architect and board; confer with architects as to detail of plans for service. When population and tax warrant more than the building fund procured, urge the board to ask Mr. Carnegie for more. Discuss furnishings with the board. To help organize the library; classify, accession, shelf list, and catalog books and put in a proper loan system. To divide the library into proper departments, reference, reading room, children's room, fiction, and classed books. To suggest partitioning the library into departments by book stacks. To stimulate a reference collection especially of bound periodicals. To urge the collecting of old magazines from the homes to help the local and other libraries. To teach a proper use of the library, especially to academy, college, and high school students. Where the town has had a library for some time without the tax levy, to urge it and to ask for a Carnegie building. To see if the tax levy is being granted and used, and that the balance on hand is not too great. To see if the book collection is properly selected, to see if the librarian and board are performing their duty to the public. To urge that the school library and the book fund be turned over to the public library. To urge the librarian to attend summer school and ask the board to send her. To inspect the building as to janitor service. When shelving is lacking, to develop such co-operation between library and school that the manual training department will make shelving and furniture for the library. When the library is crowded, to ask that the children's room be moved to the auditorium. To suggest plans for shelving, furnishing, and administering the children's room. To bring about proper co-operation between the library and the schools. To urge the circulation of books from the library through the grades by letting each teacher have as many books suited to the age and grade as there are children in the room. To inquire into the use of the library. Compare the annual circulation with the population. If

the circulation is not what it should be, to find the cause and set it right. To inspect the borrower's register and find out what proportion of the population is using the library. If small, to suggest methods of increase. To make suggestions as to the binding and mending of books and periodicals. To suggest ribbon arrangement of fiction when feasible. To explain Poole and Readers' guide to periodical literature and urge their purchase when not in the library. To urge the combination of several libraries in a town into one. When trouble is found between librarian and board, to clear the air, if possible. Where there is rivalry between nearby towns, to use it in helping the library.

Library in Relation to Schools

LIBRARY AS PROBATION CENTER

Since Jan. 4 the probation officer in Somerville, Mass., has required boys on probation to report to him at the Public Library instead of at the Police Court. Each boy is obliged to take out a book which has a story conveying a moral lesson bearing on the offence of which he is guilty and pointing a moral. The court, the police, and the library staff are co-operating with the probation officer, in the hope that the change will prove beneficial to the boys. The officer feels that the frequent calls at the police building have a bad effect. The boys are required to prove that they have read the books as a part of their probationary rules. The stories chosen are interesting—not dry-as-dust reading.

INSTRUCTION TO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN USE OF LIBRARIES

An experiment made by two branch librarians of the library system of Los Angeles may result in the introduction of a library course in the city schools. Miss Gertrude Mallory, of the Central avenue branch, has been giving a course of library lectures to the upper grades of the Fourteenth street school, while Miss Caroline Brittan, of the Vermont square branch, did the same thing at the Fifty-second street, Normandie avenue, and Santa Barbara avenue schools. In the lectures, the classification of books is explained and directions given for the use of the card catalog and the indices to the magazines.

Library Development and Co-operation

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN DENMARK

The City Library of Aarhus, Denmark, sends out a little booklet calling attention to its twenty-eight traveling libraries designed

particularly for use in clubs, schools, and study circles. These libraries are to be sent anywhere throughout Denmark except into Copenhagen, there being no particular need for them in the capital city. The list of each library (consisting of twenty books) is merely intended to guide applicants. There is a further list of titles from which substitutions can be made for any book among the original twenty. The lists include the most popular fiction and the subjects in non-fiction works which have been most demanded in the library circulation and reading room departments. The list of fifteen favorite subjects is interesting as showing the trend of popular taste in Denmark. They are: Danish political development since 1866; National defense; The North-Schleswig question; Iceland; Danish high schools; Paganism; Development of Danish literature since 1870; Danish art in the nineteenth century; the French Revolution; "Georgeism" (which means anything connected with the teachings of Henry George, or single tax); Temperance; Foreign missions; Bird lore; Electricity; Municipal affairs. Certainly a list of widely differing character, the old and the new viewpoint mingled in harmony! The City Library offers prizes for the best suggestions as to the composition of a traveling library of 20 books for general use. At the meeting of head librarians, held in Aarhus recently, this new department of small traveling libraries came in for much discussion and was generally praised as a valuable extension to the activities of a provincial library.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

ADVERTISING

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library has joined the ranks of those libraries that take advantage of the co-operation offered by the two moving picture theaters to run slides advertising the library. "How to get a better job," "Trade opportunities," "Learn how to cook and make a home happy," "Best tips in salesmanship and advertising," "After school what?" "What shall I do for a living?" "Cut out the high cost of living," and "Dressmaking at home," are some of the slogans which are flashed on the screen between the acts. The two theaters have helped the library to advertise free. W. F. Seward, the librarian, also tried the experiment in the fall of giving a 15-minute illustrated lecture on the Rheims cathedral in the middle of a vaudeville program, with most satisfactory results. The audience listened with interest to his serious description of the marvelous Gothic cathedral and applauded him heartily at its close.

CO-OPERATION FROM SCHOOL CHILDREN

The children in the public schools all over the state of Utah are being asked to collect and bring to their schools any old magazines and books of reference of value that are no longer attractive in the homes. The magazines will be assembled in one place, and an effort will be made to get complete files for several years back of the standard magazines. These with indexes will be sent to out-of-town libraries now being organized.

CO-OPERATION WITH MINISTERS

For the third year the library of the Rochester Theological Seminary, of Rochester, N. Y., offers to clergymen in the state the free use of books in its library. The two previous offers were of books on the "Country and village church problems" only. The list for this year is made up of three groups of books. (1) A number of books on Sunday school methods; (2) some of the newer books of general theological interest; (3) the books on the "Country church and country life problem" that have been added to the library since the earlier lists were printed. These three lists are printed in an 8-page booklet that accompanies the letter sent out by the library to the clergymen. Postage in both directions is prepaid by the library, and a book may be kept until read, though special permission is expected to be asked if it is needed more than four weeks.

Library Buildings

LIBRARY SIGNS

The location of California county libraries is soon to be designated by a standard sign in colors, hung in front of the building. The sign is to bear the announcement in bold, black letters, "County Free Library—California." The sign was adopted at a meeting of the California Counties Library Association, which met in Sacramento in December.

Rules for Readers

Home Use. Loans

NUMBER OF BOOKS

By a new rule, now in effect at all the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, a borrower may take six books at a time, providing they are not seven-day books, instead of only one book of fiction and another of non-fiction, or two non-fiction books, as under the old rule. Under the new rule, only one seven-day book is allowed to each card. The aim is to do away with the necessity for the

many special cards issued to teachers and others.

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, COLLECTIONS OF

About fifty music records were donated the St. Paul Public Library very soon after the announcement of the new department was made, and it is expected to increase the number continually until this department will become one of the popular phases of the library's usefulness. It is not believed, however, that the number of records will become large enough to permit their use by individuals, but they will be lent to organizations or schools which may wish to borrow them.

Accession

REVISING LIBRARY GIFTS

A few months ago an anonymous donor offered to the New York Public Library \$5,000 in bonds, on condition that the amount be used to provide a marble bust of the late Mayor Gaynor, to be placed in the library building, and an engrossed copy of extracts from his speeches and writings to be framed and hung up opposite the bust. This gift was declined by the trustees, on the ground that it increased neither the equipment nor the facilities of the library. A second offer was made by the donor and accepted by the trustees, whereby the gift is to be kept as a separate fund, the income to be used to purchase books to form a memorial collection. The interest is to be applied to the purchase of books on economics, sociology, or the science of government, the same to be known as the "William Jay Gaynor Memorial Collection," and a book plate is to be placed in each volume purchased from this fund designating it as a part of such collection, it being understood, however, that these books are not to be kept separate from other books on the same subjects.

Loan Department

MESSENGER DELIVERY SERVICE

Beginning January 1, the messenger service, which was begun January 1, 1914, in the Wilmington (Del.) Free Library, was dropped. It was found that the expense of delivery far exceeded the amount collected, and the number of persons using it did not warrant the authorities at the library in continuing this form of its activities. When the plan was started it was hoped that it would meet a real need for those who find it difficult for many reasons to get to the library, and that there

would be an average of four or five calls a day for books to be delivered in this way. As a matter of fact, the total number of calls during the year was only 142, and it frequently happened that there were not more than two calls in one week.

Libraries on Special Subjects

FASHION LIBRARIES

A movement is on foot among the manufacturers of women's attire for the establishment of a library of styles in New York City. The formation of such a collection would have an important effect on public taste throughout the coming years. There are also many persons who have works on fashion, costume plates, rare prints and the like, or perhaps specimens of textiles or of lace or old costumes of various periods, that might be of great service in preparing representative collections. It is proposed to have a library organized in much the same manner as is the New York Public Library. There would be a general room for examination of the material and also smaller study rooms where a more thorough examination could be made. In France there are circulating libraries of styles, but it is thought that such would not be suited to New York, where the demand might be very large, and for a time at least the supply would be small. The New York Public Library has many works on fashion, and numerous costume plates which can be consulted in its reading room. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has for several years been increasing its collections of costumes and textiles. There are in that institution at the present time 7000 fabrics and 3500 specimens of lace. Many of these laces are very rare and beautiful, and they include all periods. The museum has about one hundred costumes, principally of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There are at the Metropolitan several study rooms, where designers may have for inspection specimens taken from the cases of the collections not on public view. The institution has an important assemblage of plates and photographs. Attention has also been called to the value of the general collections to the designer, for in the paintings and engravings and even in the decorative objects from various periods ideas may be obtained. The museum is now making arrangements for a collection of costume or fashion dolls which are to be prepared in Paris by an adept. This collection will begin with the garb of ancient Egypt and Greece. It will include the Roman periods and then will have examples from the flowering times

of fashion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in France, England and Italy. At Cooper Union the Museum of the Decorative Arts includes a remarkably fine collection of textiles given by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, which is constantly consulted by designers.

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

Insurance libraries. By Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician for the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J. 4-p. reprint.

There are only a few real insurance libraries in the United States and not many in the world. The largest and best is probably the library of the Institute of Actuaries, London. Equally important are the libraries of the German Society for Insurance Science, Berlin, and of the Institute of Actuaries, Paris. Others are the Life Insurance Library, Utrecht, and the Russia Insurance Company of Petrograd. In the United States the Insurance Library Association of Boston has a good collection. The fine library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was destroyed in 1912. The Prudential Insurance Company of America probably has at the present time the most complete library, inclusive of the sciences and branches of knowledge collateral to insurance. It contains approximately 150,000 volumes and pamphlets and a very large number of clippings and manuscript data.

No general principles of library management have thus far been made to apply to the organization and use of insurance libraries. The scope of the library of the Institute of Actuaries is quoted from the preface to its catalog; and the arrangement of the libraries at Utrecht and Petrograd is summarized; and the specially interesting sections of the library of the Insurance Library Association of Boston are mentioned.

In the library of the Prudential the organization and scope differs fundamentally from all the foregoing, in that the term "insurance" has been construed in a much broader sense and in a more perfect co-ordination to collateral science. The library is arranged in 17 general divisions, the scheme of arrangement being given.

The library contains some rare and valuable works, but the aim has been more to meet the practical needs of a large company. Most of the magazine articles and clippings which supplement the book and pamphlet collections have been obtained from wide and careful reading, not much material of value having been secured through clipping agencies. All such material is filed in oblong envelopes, 10½ x 4½ inches, in cabinets with drawers of a uniform size of 13 x 11 x 4¾ inches. The

subject is written on the upper right-hand corner of the envelope.

The library is not in charge of a librarian, but each station is cared for by a clerk familiar with the practical requirements of the particular kind of information represented. General oversight is exercised by the statistician, who is responsible for its completeness and convenient accessibility. The most perplexing problem lies in the difficulty of ascertaining the insurance references in an increasing number of public documents, which by their general title do not indicate that they contain any reference to insurance, but which often actually do contain information of far greater importance for practical purposes than the facts and conclusions contained in more readily accessible text-books or annual official insurance reports.

Bibliographical Notes

The Swedish Historical Society of America has issued a new (third) edition of "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware by the Rev. John Curtis Clay," which long has been out of print. The retail price is \$1.00 net, but libraries will be supplied at the rate of 75 cents a copy, plus postage, if orders are sent to Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, 116 N. Wabash avenue, Chicago. The receipts will be used for the benefit of the society's library, which now has nearly 6000 volumes of books, pamphlets and newspapers.

The attention of librarians is called to the bulletins of the American Bankers' Association, which are available to large public libraries. There is no stated time of publication for these bulletins; they appear whenever the association has information of value to the members. The information given out in them relates to subjects of interest to investment brokers and students of finance. During the past year they have covered a variety of subjects, including the income tax, currency legislation, blue-sky legislation, public service, and railroad bonds. Reports of committees of the association are also published at intervals. The office of the secretary is at 111 W. Monroe street, Chicago.

The Immigrant Publication Society, Inc., whose "Guide to the United States" and "Immigrant and library: Italian helps" have been endorsed by the A. L. A., and have been widely and successfully used in libraries having a foreign clientele, has issued a new book, called "Makers of America," by Emma Lilian Dana, of Hunter College. This gives in simple English the life-story of our four greatest men—

Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The book is written with the needs of the adult foreigner specially in mind, and has been so arranged that a well-rounded story of the formation of our government and of its underlying theory is given along with more purely biographical information. The book is intended to be available in evening school work with foreigners as a second or third book in English, for which purpose the vocabulary has been varied to give as wide a range of simple and concrete words as possible. To make this book of as wide use and service as possible to foreigners who know no English, it is proposed to publish it in other languages in the order of demand.

Two recent law publications are of interest to the reference departments of general libraries. The West Publishing Co. has issued a new edition, the eighth, of Bouvier's well-known "Law Dictionary and Concise Encyclopedia," revised by Francis Rawle of the Philadelphia bar, in three well printed and well-bound quarto volumes of some 1200 pages each. The arrangement is alphabetical, and headings and cross-references are numerous. Although not intended for the layman the text is in general admirably clear, sufficiently so to be intelligible to one. Some knowledge of legal phraseology and terminology is, however, essential in the preliminary search for the proper subject heading. The West Company have also published recently a new edition of the "United States Revised Statutes," "embracing the statutes of the U. S. of a general and permanent nature in force Dec. 31, 1913." Since the last edition of the complete "Compiled Statutes" in 1901, changes of the laws by amendment, revision and new legislation, particularly in the fields of the regulation of foreign and domestic commerce, have been very great, making the desirability of a new edition obvious. The annotations, while copious, are limited rather strictly to the origins and history of the sections of the law to which they are appended and are in no sense interpretative or digressive. Even so the "Statutes" run to five large quarto volumes; sufficient evidence of the law-making activity of our legislators.

Library Calendar

- Feb. 8. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- Mar. 5-6. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association. Joint meeting, Atlantic City.
- Mar. 24-26. Alabama Library Association. Annual meeting, Montgomery.
- June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.



THE NEW AMERICAN HISTORY AND GENERAL READING ROOM OF THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM, ON THE FIFTH FLOOR, BUILT ON TOP OF THE OLD BUILDING

THE A. L. A. Exhibit from Leipzig was shipped directly on its arrival at New York to San Francisco, where it is already the nucleus at the Exposition for the development of a larger and more representative library exhibit. Official confirmation has been received that this exhibit was awarded at Leipzig the Royal Saxon prize, an indication of the highest merit and appreciation. The committee on the Leipzig Exhibit, of which Dr. Frank P. Hill is chairman, will continue in charge of the A. L. A. Exhibit at San Francisco, and has already received substantial additional funds for the development and care of the installation. Further funds are still desired, and no better contribution to co-operative work in promoting library progress and the spread of libraries can be made. After the Exposition, this exhibit, at least so far as it duplicates the collections at A. L. A. headquarters or elsewhere, should become the nucleus of a permanent or traveling exhibit, for use either in this country or in foreign countries.

Our German brethren much desired that the Leipzig Exhibit should remain in Germany as an object-lesson in library methods, and Dr. Schwenke particularly emphasized this request. The Leipzig Exhibit had been originally planned to be the nucleus for the San Francisco Exhibit, but there was so much desire to stimulate library progress in the country which on the continent of Europe has been foremost in this direction, that but for the interruption of the war it might have been arranged to place the exhibit permanently in Germany. After the war there will everywhere be the need of rebuilding civilization, so to speak, and in this work the libraries should have their full share. Our German brethren, as we have noted, were already aimed in that direction, and they certainly will have the full co-operation of Americans

in resuming their task. Our French brethren are already foreseeing their own needs in this direction after the war. M. Henri Oger, of Paris, is leading a movement of preparation toward a public library system throughout France, which we hope will be in friendly rivalry with the efforts of their present enemies across the border. M. Oger plans first of all to make a printed presentation of American library progress in a volume containing views and plans of library buildings and information as to library methods in America. American librarians will certainly wish well to the effort. It is interesting to note that one of the first large efforts to promote library organization was that by the Franklin Society of France, so named in recognition of the service of Benjamin Franklin to the French people while the first representative of the new American nation in France.

One of the great values of the Library of Congress during its present administration has been the stimulation and support it has given to the whole library system throughout the country, to state as well as to local libraries. One effect of this has been to make possible special work by state libraries or their adjuncts, exemplified in the notable list of maps relative to Virginia made by the Assistant State Librarian from the material of the Library of Congress and of the Virginia State Library, and the tentative bibliography of Iowa authors prepared by one of the officials of the Historical Department of Iowa. Such work as these publications, when followed up in other states, ultimately gives the best of bibliographical and biographical data for the whole country. The value which the Library of Congress has been to local libraries through its catalog card division is best exemplified by the fact that it is now

sending out five and a half million cards annually, at an average price of a cent a card, returning approximately \$55,000. This covers the expense of printing and handling, though not of the editorial preparation, which would in any event be required by the Library of Congress for its own needs.

THE question of the limits of co-operation, made the special subject for the meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, brings up to the older heads in the library profession vistas of effort, many successful and not a few unsuccessful, in the direction of co-operative cataloging and other co-operative work. Much has been accomplished, much that was planned has proved to be impracticable, some that has failed should yet become successful, and much remains to be planned and done. The library profession has not yet reached the limits of co-operative work, but on the other hand it may usefully recognize what the limitations are so that effort shall not be wasted. In this connection, attention may be called to the valuable article by William Blease, of the Reference Library at Manchester, England, in the *Library Association Record* for December, giving a historical review of "Co-operative cataloguing." He goes back as far as the project of Prof. Jewett in 1853, for what Dr. Poole used to call the "mud catalog," a scheme for making stereotyped blocks in baked clay for permanent preservation and continual reassorting in catalog form. This adaptation of Assyrian methods, in combination with the modern printing press, proved impracticable because of the shrinking and warping of the clay blocks. Prof. Jewett's idea has found fulfillment in the modern linotype catalog, and Mr. H. W. Wilson is planning to give further fulfillment to the idea in making catalogs to order from such linotype slugs. Mr. Blease's article reviews the further development of co-operative cataloging step by step up to the card system of the Library of Congress, the Prussian co-operative work, and later English efforts.

THE ideal, of course, is that prophesied by Prof. Jewett, in which the work on each title will be done once for all and the titles in some kind of permanent shape will be reassorted for individual library lists, as Mr. Wilson has proposed. This would give a printed catalog in practical shape for moderate-sized libraries at least. But for these the card catalog is well suited, while the card catalog itself is beginning to develop problems of limitation of a serious nature. Those libraries which are repositories of Library of Congress cards are already embarrassed by the immense space required, and this has made difficult the acceptance of Library of Congress cards by the great representative libraries abroad. For the next few years there must be much discussion on this question of limitation. On the other hand, there is still great waste of time and money, in printing and otherwise, by libraries which issue special catalogs each for itself, where a general issue would fairly serve all purposes.

AN excellent example of what the small library may do co-operatively for all libraries is at hand in a dainty and delightful pamphlet covering "The story hour, 1915," from the Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. This gives, in very attractive form, a program of story telling for each month in the year, faced by a suggested supplementary reading list continuing the subjects of the stories. This not only gives a capital hint to other libraries, but should be printed for their use and circulation among children and parents. It is to be hoped that the Jacksonville Library will arrange not only to send a single copy to any library asking for it (which might wisely enclose a dime for that purpose), but also furnish editions at a reasonable margin, which incidentally would reduce its own cost on the initial work. If, then, the Jacksonville Library, as an example, can profit in like measure from similar publications by other libraries, each of the co-operating libraries will gain, and all concerned will be benefited.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE*

BY MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY

THERE are a number of tempting ways to present my subject. It seems to be the custom of some of our great men in mature years to dictate how and what the young shall read. We might follow Sir John Lubbock's list of a hundred books; President Eliot's five-foot book shelf; or the Roosevelt list; or discuss a list running through the ten classes of the Decimal Classification from encyclopædias and periodicals, through the great histories, or take up some of the noted lists for various classes of readers developed by our prominent librarians.

Again, we might talk of the books called aids to readers, or books of self-culture, such as Doyle's "Through the magic door"; Hillis' "Great books as life's teachers"; Fiske's "Provincial types of American fiction," or the Dawson books on English prose and poetry writers. There would be plenty of them to more than fill my time.

We might again speak of the effect of reading a few or more books on certain remarkable persons. On visiting Wilmington, it was my privilege to meet Mr. Addison P. Russell, one of our charming literary essayists too little known. He used an expression which wonderfully impressed me: "I want to be able to command my leisure in the afternoon of life." Through the working years of a long, busy life he was a constant reader and maker of notes which later developed into his brilliant essays. I never expect to see his like again. A gentleman of the old school, he was, in dress, manner, and speech. It was as though Irving, Thackeray, or Dickens or one of our early statesmen had stepped from the canvas. He was a past master of self-culture through reading.

Above the mantel in the Berea College library hangs an idealized picture of the boy Lincoln reading by the light of a log fire in the Kentucky mountains. Who can measure the influence of Nancy Hanks and those half-dozen books, not only upon the man who read them, but also on the num-

bers of mountain students who seek to follow his footsteps?

Let us recall, too, the child David Livingstone, standing by the loom with a book propped before him while his little hand plied the shuttle back and forth, and Daniel Webster as a boy, reading and re-reading a few books, making them a part of himself. He and others have taught us that reading for culture does not necessarily mean the reading of many books. He who gives us an insight into his own reading usually shows but a few choice books. In his charming biography, Paine tells us that Mark Twain was not a reader of many books, but of a few, which he read over and over again. Nor does culture in literature mean a knowledge of many books. To have mastered one great master, such as Shakespeare, Ibsen, Dante, Goethe, or Milton would result in great understanding of humanity. To master the Bible from the literary standpoint alone, would mean not only this, but also mastery of self. To-day, anyone not familiar with the great Hebrew classics, the poem of Job, the Psalms, the Gospels, or Paul, cannot call himself a person of literary culture.

On the other hand, there is the reader of many books. Thomas Wentworth Higginson refers to his list of books read between the ages of eleven and nineteen years, including a dozen books a month, written out with the greatest care. He speaks of reading Lockhart's "Life of Scott" and beginning Boswell's Johnson before he was twelve, and attributes his preference for a literary career to the enjoyment of these two books. Jeanette Gilder likewise gives the autobiography of Franklin as the book which most influenced her in her literary career. She says when she took the book from the shelf and curled herself up in a corner of the lounge, the printer's ink that ran through her veins asserted itself, and Franklin and she were on terms of closest intimacy. She tells how, when she read of his entrance into Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under each arm, she determined

*President's address, Ohio Library Association, Dayton, October 6, 1914.

to do the same, and later attempting it when on a journey there with her aunt, the latter dissuaded her by promising that she might carry out her purpose when she really became a printer as Franklin was when he performed the act.

A little town once honored itself by taking the name of Franklin, and wrote asking him for a town hall bell. He answered, saying he preferred to be remembered by sense rather than sound, and sent the people five hundred books to start a library. The boy, Horace Mann, trudged weary miles back and forth from a poor little farm to use these books which helped revolutionize the school system of our country, and found the college, not far from the sound of my voice, which first gave to woman her college degree on the same basis as her brother.

More recently we have the wonderful influence of a modern public library on a child like Mary Antin, born of Russian-Jewish parentage and living in the slums of one of our great cities. She refers to the library as the "door of Paradise." The story of her early acquaintance with an encyclopedia is a most charming illustration of the influence of books on a child's life.

She says: "There was one book in the library over which I pored very often, and that was the encyclopedia. I turned usually to the names of famous people, beginning, of course, with George Washington. Oftenest of all, I read the biographical sketches of my favorite authors, and felt that the worthies must have been glad to die just to have their names and histories printed out in the book of fame. It seemed to me the apotheosis of glory to be even briefly mentioned in an encyclopedia. And there grew in me an enormous ambition that devoured all my other ambitions, which was no less than this: that I should live to know that after my death my name would surely be printed in the encyclopedia. It was such a prodigious thing to expect that I kept the idea a secret even from myself, just letting it lie where it sprouted, in an unexplored corner of my busy brain. But it grew on me in spite of myself, till finally I could not resist the temptation to study out the exact place in the encyclopedia where my name would belong. I saw

that it would come not far from 'Alcott, Louisa M.'; and I covered my face with my hands, to hide the silly, baseless joy of it. I practiced saying my name in the encyclopedia form, 'Antin, Mary'; and I realized that it sounded chopped off, and wondered if I might not annex a middle initial. I wanted to ask my teacher about it, but I was afraid I might betray my reasons. For, infatuated though I was with the idea of the greatness I might live to attain, I knew very well that thus far my claims to posthumous fame were ridiculously unfounded, and I did not want to be laughed at for my vanity."

While the records of the effect of literature on such persons are all too few, we might cull enough to complete my time.

Again, it would be interesting to show how our periodical literature leaves its impress. The constant reader of a magazine like the *Outlook* or *Independent* does not need to talk five minutes with another such reader without each discovering the other. This is just as true of books and gives a feeling of intellectual kinship.

We might also speak of the culture which comes from knowledge of how to use books. The catalog and classification are the keys which unlock the library. To be able to get the most out of literature for the sake of culture one should be able to use these keys for himself.

Literature may well be called the greatest of the fine arts. Architecture, sculpture, and painting crumble and fade, while music vanishes with the air. The play passes with the hour, but the drama is always with us. Literature is the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever. Wars may come and go, destroying great buildings and their treasures, but great books are now so duplicated as never again to be swept from the earth. Literature, too, is the most accessible of all the fine arts. We go long ways, at great expense and weariness of body, to see and hear what is told in a book.

Many people have an inborn love for the beauties of nature, and no country has such natural scenery as our own. It has not yet been much written in either prose or poetry. So we go traveling to lands where the English lakes, the Swiss mountains, the Italian skies, the glories of Egypt have been her-

alded in song and prose. When our Niagara, our Yosemite, our Yellowstone, our glaciers, our Rockies, our Grand Canyon are so reproduced, not only will our own people take more pride in what they have at home, but all the peoples of the earth will come to behold them.

In the few more minutes which may be taken at this time, I want to make a plea for teaching literature to the child from the cultural as well as the philological standpoint. I recently heard one of the wisest, most intelligent mothers I know, say in a public address, "Our children do not learn to read in school." It set me thinking. I thought of all the mothers, fathers, teachers, and librarians I have known and of the poor chance our masses of children have to learn to read. If all mothers were like the one referred to, if all teachers and librarians were like a few we know, if all children were born with the love of books, there would be no need for my plea. But they are not. The majority of our parents are not readers, so do not know how to direct their children, no matter how much they may desire it. The majority of our librarians do not read themselves, but hand books over a counter as a department store clerk does his goods. The majority of our teachers do not read, but teach reading as a philological study and not as literature. The majority of our children come through the schools getting lessons, and have no appreciation of literature as culture, and so miss one of the greatest pleasures of life. When literature is made into a mere study of words its culture side is lost.

I know of a girl in high school in a town of over 5,000 population who came from a good family and was a most excellent student, who yet asserted that she had never in her life read a single book outside of those in her school course. She had been getting lessons all those years, but had never learned to read. The teachers had been teaching school rather than teaching children.

In recalling a close observation for six years of the boys and girls passing through the public schools of a progressive town of over 20,000 people, I can name but one student who caught the spirit of literature as a means of culture.

I recently attended a high school commencement in a town of more than 3,000 population where there was no public library, and the pupils had not had access to two hundred books through their high school course. The students were not to blame, nor the teachers, who were ashamed of it. But to send forth a high school class under such circumstances was a travesty on education.

For a child to be born with a love of books is one of the choicest gifts which the gods have to bestow. It has been my happy privilege to come in close touch with one such child. Suitable books by the dozen were around him from the time he observed anything. He knew the stories of the Mother Goose and other picture books almost from the time he could talk and long before he knew what it was to read. Ask him which of all his playthings he loved the most, and he would say, "My books." He would sit across your lap looking into your eyes, and nothing in all the world is so beautiful as the innocence of a child's eyes at such a time, while you told him a story, and as soon as you had finished, would say, "Another one." Or he would be so absorbed in the Ginger-bread Man as to involuntarily stop you in the story every one of the five times you said, "And the Ginger-bread man ran on," to ask, "And he never paid any attention at all?" And when, between two and three years old, he began to ask what the letters were on blocks, newspaper headings, books, store boxes, and everywhere he saw them, and sitting on the floor with his books and blocks around him, to have him suddenly ask, "What are letters for, anyway?" gave one a thrill which all the riches of the world could not buy. His blackboard now came into play. He followed one around, asking how to spell everything he saw—his food, toys, furniture, animal pets—till soon there were fifty words on the board, which, lo, he soon knew at sight; and again sitting in one's lap with a primer, he began to recognize word after word, and line after line, and as one saw the sentence convey sense to his mind, behold, the thing was done. Such a child, taught in such a way, with the right books given him, would know literature whether

he ever went to school a day. From this time on, with a well-selected library within his reach, and suited to his age and grade, he will, to a great extent, educate himself. He no longer has much need of us. He can for the most part browse for himself. Oh, the joy of seeing a child so absorbed with a worth-while book as to be oblivious to everything around him for the time being. We know he has found a pearl of great price.

But now let us take the child who begins all this in school, and teachers usually prefer to have them begin there. He starts to school at six or seven years of age. The first thing he does is to learn the letters by sight and sound. He then puts the sound into words, and the words into sentences, which soon convey sense to his mind, and this we call reading. The first and second readers are mostly sentence construction. When he reaches the third, fourth and fifth readers he has selections from the finest prose and poetry. If parent, teacher, and librarian are following his course from the time he reaches these selections, and supplementing them with the whole poem or book from which the selection was taken, the child will be introduced to a mine more precious than emeralds, rubies or diamonds. Should not the book from which the selection was taken be brought out at every such lesson, so that if the child wants more of any selection he will know how and where to get it? I remember, when a child, reading "The siege" from the fifth reader. How vivid the scene was! and how I longed for more! Nothing was brought out, in the lesson, of the book from which the story was taken. It was years afterward that I read Scott's "Ivanhoe." I enjoyed the book, but it should have been brought to my notice at the time I read that lesson in the fifth reader.

A few years ago I visited a class of forty-five pupils, reading from the fourth reader. They read "The eruption of Vesuvius" with the greatest rhetorical effect. One felt the spirit of the lesson and the pride of the teacher, but not one word was said about the author or the book from which the selection was taken. At the end of the recitation I was asked to speak to the children. Taken by surprise, I thought a mo-

ment, then continued the lesson, complimenting the children on their reading and asking how many wished they might have more like it. Every hand went up. Then I held up the book from which they had been reading and told them there was a book as large as that which contained the lesson. Then the story of the "Last days of Pompeii" was told them, and so brought them to the subject of the library in which were several copies of the book. That evening not a single copy remained on the shelves. The time when children should have the whole book is when interest has been aroused by reading selections from it. The most leisure for reading comes to the boy or girl when in the grades, and if it be well directed the mind may be led to the best in literature, stored with its riches, and systematic reading habits fixed.

In these years, too, they begin the study of special subjects—geography, language, and history—all with the object of learning to read better. If these four—father, mother, teacher, and librarian—will keep in close touch an inestimable service may be rendered the child.

The study of geography should lead to the reading of books of travel till by and by all the countries of the world may be explored. It would be a great pity if one's knowledge of this subject should be confined to the few text-books required by a school course.

So with United States history studied in the seventh or eighth grade. I want to ask how much United States history is read besides the special text-book? Did that study inspire the pupil with a desire for more, so that in future he will have learned to know many authors of United States history, and the biographies of great men and women who have made that history? Has he visited the library to become acquainted with Bancroft, Channing, Hart, Fiske, Parkman and other great authors? If not, he never will know much about the history of his country.

In like manner he takes up the study of general history. Is his knowledge of the world to be bounded by what the one book gives? Or did the study give him a longing to read biography and to know what great authors of the histories of various countries have said?

Again, he reads some of the English classics: A story from Dickens, perhaps "The tale of two cities"; another from George Eliot, *e. g.*, "Silas Marner"; a bit of Scott, Addison, Goldsmith, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Browning, and Shakespeare. Nor have our American authors been neglected. He has been introduced to such authors as Irving, Hawthorne, Burroughs, Thoreau, Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson. He should cultivate their acquaintance. He studies the languages—Latin, Greek, French or German—for the same purpose. He never would expect to translate all the classics, but these bits of study in their original tongue should give him a desire to read the fine translations which have been made. What he has had is merely a taste. A taste of a good thing never satisfies. One always wants more. The object of his study will not be attained unless he continue till in time he will have read, perhaps, all that many of the great writers have written. If in six months or a year after reading the one book by George Eliot, Dickens, or Shakespeare, he reads another of their works, and continues this reading as time passes, this study will have meant something more to him than the getting of a lesson. One does not go to school merely to get lessons. If he does he never will get very far toward a real education. Some of the most cultured people have gone to school very little, but they learned to read. Others have gone to school all their lives, taking degree after degree, and are still the dumbest people one meets, simply because they never learned to read; they merely got lessons.

Any thoughtful observer will notice how few mature people, even in the professions, really read. How often does one find a doctor, lawyer, preacher, teacher or librarian who is a real reader? The number is surprisingly small. In speaking of this to a prominent lawyer, he referred to a saying of one of the great librarians of Oxford University, that it was seldom possible to find a person who read a serious book after he was forty years old that he had not read before that time. It took my breath away, but, he added, "I will lower the age limit. How often do you find a person who reads a serious book after he is twenty-five years old that he has not read before?" I have

been observing ever since. Into what a state of lethargy have we fallen! Too many people stagnate, or die intellectually about the time they leave school.

One of the brightest boys I ever knew could not go on to college when he left high school. He went into a bank, was very capable, and was soon earning a good salary. His education, however, did not stop. That boy was at the library every evening and Sunday afternoon, sitting at the tables reading all the leading current magazines. He took books home, not the usual novel of the day, though some of them are good, but standard works of all the leading authors. It was a delight to converse with him. He knew what was going on in the world, and could talk intelligently on almost any subject. He would have interested anybody. We used to say that if Roosevelt should come to town and the boy were to meet him, the boy would have interested him, just as much as the President, with all his versatility, would have interested the boy. And why? Because this young man had become cosmopolitan in his culture through reading.

Think what it would mean to the average child if by the time he reaches the fifth grade, the parent, teacher and librarian were working together to assure his reading as a means of culture. The child who reads systematically an average of one book every two weeks, two books a month, beginning with the fifth grade, will have read 100 books by the time he finishes the eighth grade and 200 when he is through high school. This is conservative, but think what it would mean to him to have read two hundred books in addition to his required school work, but supplementing it, by the time he is through high school. It will be all the better if he is taught to make a continuous reading list as books are suggested or suggest themselves to him through his required course of study or otherwise. In addition to this he should keep a record, writing down the author, title and date when the book is read. The child who reads in this way will have the reading habit fixed by the time he is through the eighth grade. If this method could be generally used we would soon have a generation of readers.

So far as the child is concerned, our pub-

lic libraries are coming to make books as free as the air he breathes, the water he drinks, the clothes he wears, the education which the public schools give. So free that "He who runs may read," and yet "Having ears they hear not, having eyes they see not," with the exception of the unusual child born with the love of books, until some teacher or librarian waves the magic wand which opens the mind to enjoy this pleasure which comes from the greatest of the fine arts.

If along with pronunciation, enunciation, definitions, criticism, names and places, events and dates, English and the classics from the critical and getting a lesson standpoint, he is shown that each study is merely the suggestion or key to the door of learning, his high school commencement will not be the end of his education, as too often occurs, but the beginning of freedom of a mind now capable of guiding itself through the maze of books, selecting such literature as will make for culture.

RUSSIAN LIBRARIES

BY MME. L. HAFFKIN-HAMBURGER, *Assistant, Library of the first State Duma, Organizer and Lecturer and Secretary, Library Courses, Shaniawsky University, Moscow.*

[NOTE.—Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger has just celebrated the twenty-fifth year of her connection with library work in Russia by a tour of the United States during which she studied American libraries and their methods. Perhaps no other one person has contributed so much to the really remarkable progress of Russian libraries outlined in the following paper as Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger. Long residence in both Russia and Siberia, close acquaintance with prominent officials, and membership in several Russian learned societies interested in bibliography in its wide sense have given Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger a knowledge of Russian library conditions which, combined with her optimism and enthusiasm, have been measurably responsible for the results she has obtained. This paper was first read at a meeting of the staff of the New York State Library and the summer session of the New York State Library School, July 14, 1914, and repeated Sept. 7, 1914, with additions and revisions, at the meeting of the New York Library Association held at Cornell University. The part of the paper relating to the Imperial Library at Petrograd has been omitted at Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger's suggestion to avoid overlapping material in Dr. Koch's articles. The transliterations of Russian proper names follow her preferences. The paper as here given has been edited and condensed at her express request but no changes in content have been made without previous consultation with the author.—F. K. WALTER.]

THE first library ever known in Russia was organized in the eleventh century, when the great Duke Yaroslaw the Sage ordered several books on religion to be copied and kept in the church of St. Sofia, at Kiev.

This occurred some fifty years after the introduction of Christianity into Russia. The number of churches and monasteries grew rapidly. The Russian monks as well as their brethren of West Europe, copied and collected books. The monasteries possessed schools and libraries. Sometimes a library had several copies of the same book and exchanged with other libraries or circulated the duplicates to other monasteries.

We find statements in old records that the books when lent were not always returned their owners, but the monks of the Eastern church overlooked this and never tried to chain and imprison the books, as was the custom in the Catholic monasteries.

Most of our large theological libraries still extant were formed from these early collections. One of the interesting old libraries, which consists exclusively of valuable manuscripts and early printed books, is connected with the first printing office established in Russia, the "Synodalnaia Typografia," at Moscow. This library is kept in the same old house where it was established nearly four centuries ago. The rooms are small, painted in bright colors and adorned with the signs of the Zodiac, the vaulted ceiling representing a star-spangled sky.

The first secular library accessible for everybody was the Library of the Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, founded in 1728. It is one of our three state libraries and possesses nearly 1,000,000 volumes.

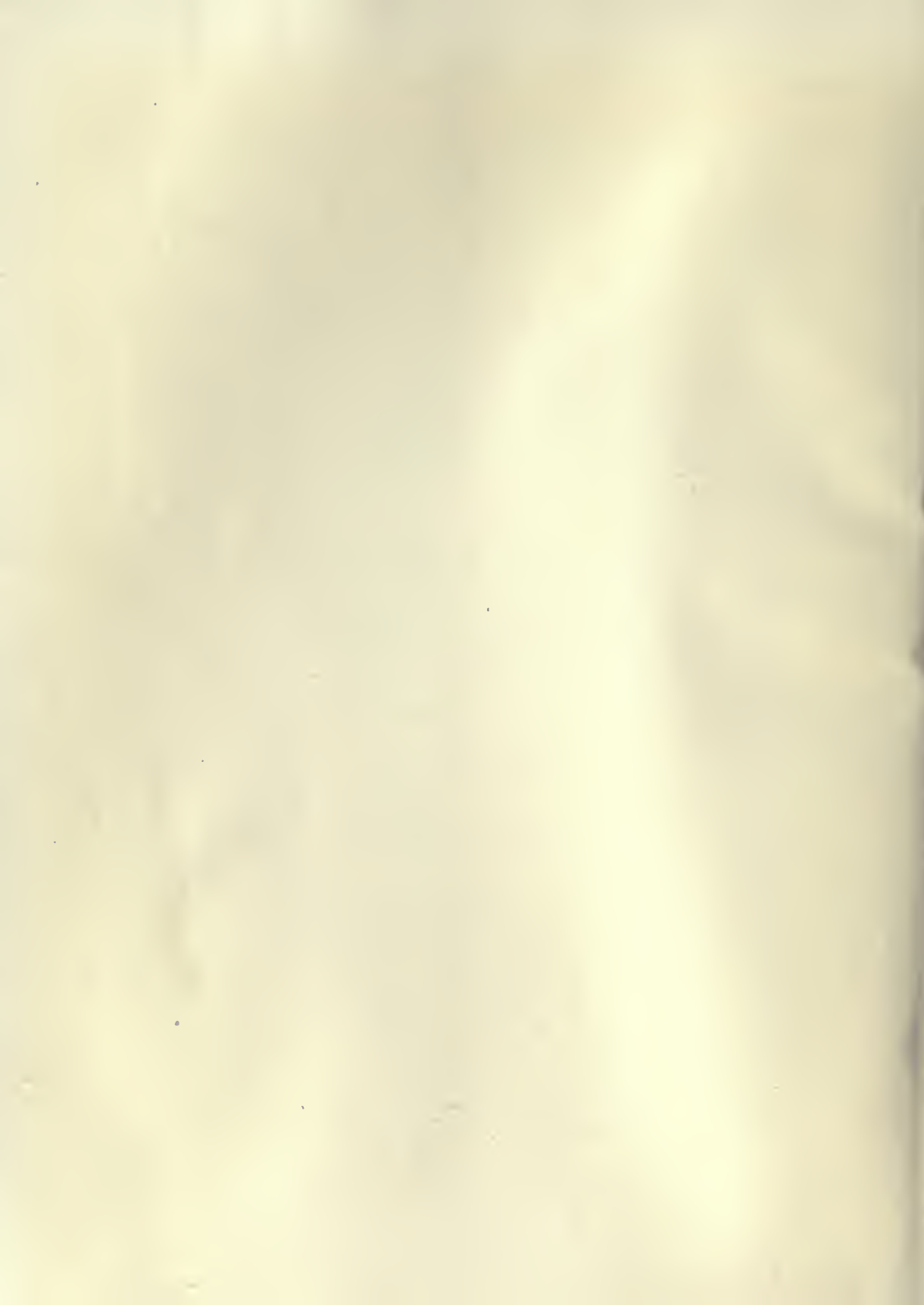
The largest and best of the Russian state libraries is the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg, which celebrated its centennial jubilee in January, 1914.

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The third state library in Russia is connected with the Rumiantzew Art Museum at Moscow, and now possesses 1,100,000



THE CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.



volumes. It has the same importance for Moscow as the Imperial Public Library for St. Petersburg.

All three state libraries receive free copies of every publication in Russia. It means a considerable yearly addition, because the annual literary production in Russia exceeds 30,000 titles. The library of the Rumiantzew Museum, however, was for a long time unable to buy books in foreign languages and got them only as private gifts, because only last year, in honor of its fiftieth anniversary, it received the first appropriation for book purchase. The library of the Rumiantzew Museum and the library of the Academy of Science now have new buildings under construction.

Next to the state libraries come our university and academic libraries. They are nearly all large and well managed. Noticeable are the libraries of the Universities of Moscow, Warsaw, Karkow, of the Polytechnic Institutes at Petersburg, Kiew and Tomsk, etc. All these libraries have their own up-to-date buildings and librarians. One of the best is the library of the Imperial University of Moscow, with nearly 450,000 volumes. The Library of the Helsingfors University receives free copies of all publications the same as the state libraries do. We have also some very good special libraries, for instance, for medicine, at the Surgeons' Academy at St. Petersburg, for law the Library of the State Council, for art the Library of the Art Academy at St. Petersburg, etc.

The above-mentioned libraries are intended for scientific study. For general culture and for recreative reading we have *public* libraries and *popular* or people's libraries. The public libraries are supported by cities or *zemstvos** or by readers. The latter are organized as societies, but often have a subsidy from the city or the *zemstvo*. Only eleven libraries have a subsidy from the state, and nearly all of them are connected with museums.

The development of public libraries began in the second half of the nineteenth century after the so-called "epoch of great reforms" under Alexander II. Before that

time there were only a few public libraries, and the oldest of them, founded at Riga in the sixteenth century, cannot even be considered as Russian, because Riga was then a German town. The peculiar feature of Russian libraries is that most of them are memorials of our great writers, *e. g.*, there are many Pushkin libraries throughout Russia.

Every public library in Russia has a reading-room and a circulation department, and is open every day, not excepting Sundays. Some of them have branches, but only a few have children's rooms. There are in Russia more separate libraries for children than children's departments in public libraries. For instance, at Moscow there are ten separate children's libraries and only two children's rooms in municipal libraries.

There are several large municipal reference libraries, viz.: at Odessa (founded 1837, present collection, 200,000 volumes); Kiew (founded 1866, 600,000 volumes); two at Moscow (Turgenew memorial and Ostrowsky memorial), etc. The reference libraries and the reading-rooms are nearly all free, but the circulation is seldom free. The charges for circulation are not high—from 5 to 15 cents a month.

The free municipal libraries of Moscow and St. Petersburg are not of the best. The appropriations for them are miserable (\$32,000 at Moscow and \$40,000 at St. Petersburg), the lodgings bad and inconvenient and the staff insufficient. Moscow has 12 free municipal libraries, with 81,000 volumes; St. Petersburg, 18, with 98,000 volumes, but the number of books consulted and read is larger in Moscow (824,000) than in St. Petersburg (560,000). There is no co-operation between the different municipal libraries, and neither Moscow nor St. Petersburg has a central library.

The city usually has a library commission or a commission for education, which is also in charge of libraries, but these commissions are mostly nominal. The librarian does all the work by himself and has nobody to advise or help him.

The society libraries have it much better. The annual readers are members of the library and have their assemblies, where they discuss the principal affairs of the library and elect the board of trustees. The

*The *zemstvo* is a local elective assembly for the oversight and regulation within its territory of affairs concerning roads, public sanitation, agriculture and education.

trustees help in book selection and very often in the library routine work as well. The readers are more closely connected with the library and more interested in its prosperity. The society libraries, as social centers, attract a large number of volunteer assistants. This is important, because the lack of money does not allow the libraries to have staffs proportionate to their activities. Many eminent and learned men throughout the country have acted as trustees. They have contributed much to the improvement of the libraries, and as social workers have helped to increase the interest for libraries in wider fields.

We have a number of good society libraries; for example, at Kherson (founded in 1872), Voronezh (1864), Ekaterinoslaw (1887), etc. The best of them is at Karkow. It started in 1886 with 2,000 books, and has now nearly 200,000 volumes and a good building of its own. Its progress is due to many professors who were on the board of trustees, and especially to its former president (now member of the State Council), Professor D. T. Bagaley. This library has special divisions for local history, *zemstvo* and municipal collections, Little Russian literature, Hebrew literature, music, library economy, etc. In 1912-13, it had 6,000 readers and 12,000 borrowers—as many as all the 18 municipal libraries of St. Petersburg together, although Karkow has only 300,000 inhabitants and St. Petersburg over 2,000,000.

Several of the society libraries now have their own buildings. Even the young and small library of Sochi (a resort in the Caucasus), founded in 1908, now has 10,000 volumes and has a building constructed in 1912.

The number of the now existing public libraries in Russia, both municipal or *zemstvo* and society, is nearly 800, with approximately 8,000,000 volumes.

It should be mentioned that our railroads have started library systems for their numerous employees. The best of these systems is that of the great Siberian Railroad. It has a central library with about 200,000 volumes and branches at the principal stations. There are also traveling library cars which are real traveling libraries, having a stack with a capacity of 12,000

volumes, a delivery room, and sleeping quarters for the librarian. These cars travel over the entire system.

In comparison with the American free public libraries, our public libraries show a very low degree of efficiency. Two things impede their development: (1) lack of money; (2) a complicated and as yet very poor system of library legislation.

We have no public taxation for library purposes. The income of the libraries is very small, and all the society libraries raise money by lectures, concerts, plays, etc. But this does not help much. In 1909, the expenditures of 237 Russian public libraries were equal to those of the single Boston Public Library (something over \$300,000). Of course, we must consider that living is not so expensive in Russia as in America, and especially that the books are much cheaper.

As to Russian library legislation, it is quite peculiar. It is extremely difficult to open a new library. For instance, the law gives cities the *right* to open libraries, but they cannot use this right without a special authorization from the local governor for each library to be opened. It is hard enough to have a society library chartered, but even when it is chartered it cannot start without the sanction of the local governor, who may refuse to give it; and if the library is not opened within a year, its charter loses its validity.

On the other hand, there is nothing easier than to have a library suppressed. The local government is entitled to do it at any time, if he finds that the library has a "dangerous tendency." By reason of the various individual interpretations of this law, a thing permitted in one local government can be forbidden in another.

In the last five years no less than twenty libraries have been closed in this way—the subscription libraries at Nicopol and at Kiew, two branches of the Karkow Public Library, etc. The whole number of libraries which have been suppressed in Russia is rather large.

The Russian state does not encourage libraries. For years Russia had the so-called "preliminary censorship," that is, no manuscript could be published without the permission of the censor. But it was not

considered sufficient, and in 1888 a certain number of those censored books (over 200 titles) were *forbidden for the public libraries*.

The legislation for the "people's" libraries is still more complicated. Russia has made the same mistake as all the European countries except England; that is, organizing separate small libraries for the poor and less educated classes of the population. The gulf between the public and the "popular" or "people's" libraries was still more widened in our country by the "temporary rules of 1900 for free libraries," which restricted their collections to a list of books approved by a special committee at the ministry of education. This committee was very slow in examining books, and very often titles were put on the list when the corresponding books were already long out of print. This censorship for libraries was severe. Even the works of Dostoiewsky, of Nekrasow and Nikitin (poets, who described the life of the poorer classes), and of many other well-known writers, were forbidden for free popular libraries.

The free popular libraries were founded at first in towns by the cities or by educational societies. This movement began in the eighth decade of the last century. Somewhat later the *zemstvos* started free rural libraries. The rural library movement was headed by the educational committee of the oldest agricultural society at St. Petersburg. In the years 1893-95 it had organized a propaganda of free rural libraries, had collected a large sum and aided the *zemstvos* in opening libraries, while it gave books to the value of \$125 to each library. In 1895 this committee was suppressed by the government. The same fate met the educational society of Kiev and several others, which organized free popular libraries, but new associations and the *zemstvos* continued this work.

The register of books forbidden for public libraries, as well as the list of approved books for popular libraries, have both been abolished since 1906. Every library can now purchase any books. This has improved their collections and diminished the difference between the two types. The preliminary censorship has also been abolished; but we have now something still

worse. Everything can be printed, but at any time thereafter the book may be found "of dangerous tendency" and forbidden either by the main printing office or by the Court of Justice. Besides these prohibitions, which are obligatory for the whole of Russia, the local governor is authorized to prohibit books for libraries within his territory; and again, it may happen that a book permitted in one local government is forbidden in an adjoining one. All forbidden books must be immediately removed from the library. If such a book is found in the library, the library can be closed. It is very difficult to keep pace with the prohibitions, because there are so many and the libraries do not regularly receive the list of forbidden books. At the first general meeting of Russian librarians the wish was expressed that the librarian and not the library might assume the responsibility for accidentally keeping a prohibited book.

The limited catalog issued by the ministry of education now remains only for school libraries. The public school libraries, that is, libraries in school buildings, *but not in classrooms*, were formerly subject to the general law and had no restrictions; but in 1912 the minister of education issued a circular, announcing that the public school libraries are now considered as belonging to the ministry of education and under its jurisdiction. The *zemstvos*, which had founded and supported most of them, refused to submit to this order. They considered it contradictory to the law and disliked to lose their property and to permit their libraries to be confined to the limited list of books. Several *zemstvos* have appealed to the Supreme Court, but the matter is not yet settled. Some others have transferred their libraries to new lodgings and reorganized them as free public libraries.

The number of free popular libraries in Russia is now pretty large. We have over 5,000 of them organized by cities, by various educational associations and by temperance societies. The good popular libraries of Finland (2215, with 855,000 volumes), organized after the Swedish model, are not included in this number.

The number of *zemstvo* rural libraries has considerably increased; twenty years

ago there were only 38 rural libraries in Russia, 10 years ago, 4500 and now nearly 20,000. Several *zemstvos* have organized library systems, with central libraries in the district towns, branches in large villages and small libraries or sometimes traveling libraries in hamlets. They intend to complete a network of libraries in their districts with five to ten years. Three governments in northern Russia have already completed such a system, with a radius of three to five kilometers.

We have no official statistics for libraries, but one private inquiry about public libraries and several about rural libraries of certain governments show us nearly what they are. Last year a private inquiry reported 4305 rural libraries in ten governments, with 3,000,000 volumes and 600,000 readers, and an average of 676 volumes and 146 readers. If our libraries are advancing in spite of all obstacles, it must prove that they have vitality.

Very few Russian libraries are endowed, but many of them receive gifts, large or small. The largest gift, so far, \$500,000, came to the rural libraries of the Tomsk government, Siberia, from a wealthy bookseller, Mr. Makushin. Some of the gifts, which may properly be called the widow's mite, show the devotion of the people to libraries. Thus, in 1909 a physician in the service of the Kherson *zemstvo* left \$5,000 for the popular libraries of his district. Last January a rural school teacher bequeathed to the *zemstvo* of Ekaterinoslaw \$6,000, which he had saved from his \$450 annual salary throughout an ascetic life. In Karkow a shoemaker who had never learned to read, came every night to the popular library of the Educational Society to enjoy seeing other people reading, and he bequeathed all his small fortune, \$4,000, to that library. A group of farmers in the government of Perm applied to the *zemstvo* for a library in their village and wrote: "Give us books, give us a library, because the school cannot be useful enough without a library. *The school and the library are sisters.*"

In the last ten years our libraries have shown some improvement. In 1903 the first library museum was organized at the Karkow public library; a few months later a

section for librarianship was founded at the Bibliological Society of St. Petersburg. In 1908 this section was reorganized as the "Society of Library Economy," the Russian Library Association. It publishes a quarterly paper, *The Librarian*, and called the first library meeting in 1911. Since that year we have had no library meetings. There is also a local library association at Moscow. Last year the *zemstvo* had a congress for educational statistics, where a plan for library statistics was also worked out.

In 1913 the first library courses ever given in Russia were opened at the Shaniawsky University, Moscow. Nine years before, I had presented the scheme of these courses to a Congress for Professional Education, held at the University of St. Petersburg, but the plan could not be carried out, because it was not possible to obtain the authorization of the Minister of Education. The trustees of the Shaniawsky University having consented to include library courses in their curriculum, the necessary money was furnished by Mr. Shakkoff, a millionaire of Moscow, who by his liberal gifts for educational purposes has become widely known as a friend of education.

The number of applicants exceeded all expectations; 357 students from 40 different governments of Russia, and even from distant Siberia and 3 from Bulgaria, were admitted and many more could not be admitted. Two-thirds of those admitted were women. Last spring it was resolved to limit the number of students to 200. The students are chiefly librarians, who afterwards return to their respective libraries. In our first class we had a military librarian, Capt. Peitrovich, whose young wife also registered as a student. The next autumn he, assisted by his wife, organized at Vilna a "library week" for military librarians. Seven lectures on library science were given, and 23 military librarians were in attendance. Another student gave a course of lectures on library economy to the teachers of his *zemstvo*.

The courses aim to give the librarians not only a certain amount of technical training, but also a broader outlook on the field of their work, and to encourage them in their further activity.

We expect to have in the future different library legislation and public taxation for libraries, but till this happy day arrives, we have to enhance the efficiency of our libraries by making them work in co-operation and by training librarians conscious of the importance of their task.

A river is slow in making its way through rocks and hills, but it is never known to run back. And we are hoping that the small stream of our library movement will, though slowly, make its way to its goal—the great and mighty ocean of education.

MAKING THE MOST OF THE SMALL LIBRARY

By R. R. BOWKER

THERE are still libraries in the country, and many of them, which have not the benefit of a Carnegie building, and which occupy quarters more or less unattractive in buildings not planned for library purposes or in old-fashioned buildings of their own. In such libraries, and in not a few Carnegie libraries, problems of a two-fold kind present themselves, how to administer the library within the small funds available and how to make the library an attractive home for readers. Some counsel drawn from the experiences of a town library in Massachusetts may be applicable to many a library elsewhere.

These small libraries cannot, as a rule, afford to pay a graduate of a library school or other professional librarian, nor can they afford full library hours. The solution of the problem of librarian and hours is usually the employment of a gentlewoman, preferably a graduate of a college or high school, who is glad to eke out a slender income by employment in the library, after the morning home-work. Sometimes it is desirable to employ two such persons, dividing the hours and the work. In deciding upon hours, it is to be remembered that there is comparatively little call for books in the early forenoon, that the library should be open during the school recess, that it may close during the hours for meals, and that it should be fully accessible in the evening. Sunday opening is not usually practicable, nor always desirable, in country towns, though this is not necessarily the rule. Perhaps the best arrangement is that the library shall be opened at 10:30 or 11 o'clock, closed during the noon or dinner hour, unless this is the hour for school recess, and kept open through the after-

noon and evening up to 9 o'clock, except for the supper hour.

If the work is shared by two persons, one should be the responsible librarian and the other assistant librarian, the first being paid somewhat more than the second, with a division of service of about equal hours made for their mutual convenience, but with both present on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for mutual consultation and fitting together of work and for the better service of the public on days of special demand, as Saturday. This enables the two to do team work, and when they are together one may be doing cataloging and mending work while the other is directly serving the public.

The small library should have the direct benefit not only of administrative co-operation but of actual help from its trustees, of whom a considerable proportion should be women, willing to "lend a hand" in library detail under direction of the librarian. This direction should be a *sine qua non*, for nothing is more bothersome than trustees who hinder instead of help the librarian. The librarian must be the executive of the trustees, who should look to her for planning the library work to which they are to give their authorization or disapproval, whether in the purchase of books or the general conduct of the library. But oftentimes when a non-professional person is employed as librarian, much initiative must come from the trustees, in which case it is the more necessary for them to remember that in the actual work of the library they must co-operate and not interfere.

As the working executive the librarian should prepare for the meetings of the trustees a memorandum of library needs and of suggestions. First of all there should

be each year a budget, perhaps all the more important where funds are so limited that they must be sparingly applied. This should show actual or possible sources of income and the proportion of expenditure for salaries, for books, periodicals and binding, for cleaning and repair, and for other expenses. Once a month the librarian should have a list of new books for consideration by the trustees, and it is by all means better that the trustees should meet at a stated time once a month rather than from time to time as convenience may dictate, which sometimes means no meetings at all. It is well to divide trustees between an Administration committee having general charge of affairs and a book committee dealing specifically with book purchase.

A first desideratum in every library is that it should co-operate with the schools, keeping in close touch both with teachers and pupils. It is well to obtain the special co-operation of the superintendent and leading teachers in the selection and purchase of books particularly useful in connection with school studies. Sometimes a small appropriation from the school funds can be obtained for this purpose. It is well to have a special desk or desks for the use of school pupils, especially those of the high school, at which should be placed a small encyclopedia, an atlas, the World Almanac, a few bibliographical tools, and the books immediately in line with school subjects. A few books on pedagogy for the use of teachers are also desirable.

In teaching children the use of books as tools, Mrs. Root's paper in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, 1915, tells how best to do it, and should be read by every librarian.

The reading constituency of any library is of course largely of women, and the small library should take special pains to keep in touch with the local women's club or like organizations. If these are pursuing special courses of study or reading, every effort should be made to obtain books for the purpose and have them freely accessible. Oftentimes, the ladies will be glad to have the study books purchased by the librarian and deposited finally in the library, which adds to its collection without direct expense.

In promoting the use of the library by men, local conditions should be kept specially in mind. In a farming neighborhood

there should be a fair number of the most modern books on agriculture, and every trade represented in the community should be represented in the library by one or two books on its special subject.

In the purchase of books there should first of all be a box into which suggestions for purchase may be put by readers. The trustees, especially those on the Book committee, should be expected to keep posted as to new and good books and give lists to the librarian. The librarian should make it a special duty to go over the *A. L. A. Book-list*, the *Publishers' Weekly*, and like publications, to learn what books will be of special value and interest, and from all of the sources indicated should make up a list of suggestions for the Book committee. Usually a local bookseller or one in a nearby city will send books on approval, so that there will be some range of choice.

When new books are received they should at once be put on a special shelf or counter and kept there a few days for general inspection before they are circulated outside of the library. Each title should be at once entered in an accession book and catalog cards provided as soon as other work permits. It is better to buy printed cards from the Library of Congress than to attempt to write them, and directions for ordering cards can be obtained from the Library of Congress. A printed catalog is out of the question but it is well to check the books in the library on the *A. L. A. Catalogue and Supplement* or on Wilson's *United States Catalog*, which incidentally gives the Library of Congress card numbers. Thus a kind of printed catalog with information as to other books on the same subject can be at the disposal of the readers. The *A. L. A. Catalog and Supplement* should be purchased by every library, and furnish a ready guide for the arrangement of books on the shelves according to the decimal classification by subjects, which is the system most useful in a small library. It is well to send to the local newspaper a list of accessions as each new lot is received.

Every local library should start a local collection of books written by those who are or have been residents, or printed in the place or neighborhood, or referring in any way to the locality. Local pamphlets should be carefully collected and preserved. If

there are local newspapers, files should be kept and special endeavor should be made to complete files of earlier years. Newspaper clippings about the place or its people may be pasted in a scrap-book, of which one of the women trustees will perhaps take special charge. Town or other local official reports should be carefully preserved and files completed, but it is not wise for a small library to attempt to collect state or government publications unless they have special usefulness in the locality. Local maps, prints and photographs and portraits of notable residents of the past should be collected. It is extraordinary how important a collection can be made in almost any place and this adds much to the local interest and support.

While gifts should be solicited for this local collection, and for the general shelves, a small library should be very chary of receiving donations of useless books. Every gift should be accepted with the understanding that books not desirable for the library may be disposed of elsewhere, for every unnecessary book adds to care and cost. Prompt thanks should be sent in writing by the librarian or secretary for any gift whatever.

The shelves should be open to all comers, children as well as grown ups, and the librarian's desk should be so placed that all parts of the room can be observed. It is well to put the reference books in one part of the room and children's books together in another. As to fiction, it is impossible to buy all that is asked for and many libraries do not buy novels for some weeks or months after publication, to avoid mere books of the day. But if there is a real demand for such books the "pay collection" idea works well, under which in a free library a reader pays perhaps two cents a day for the use of books which otherwise would not be bought. This money is then used to buy other books for the pay collection, as demand arises.

An appropriation of \$25 or so for periodicals wisely spent will give a great deal for the money—a few of the popular magazines and representative periodicals for women, for boys and girls, for farmers, and for mechanics. These should be kept on a table and after they are two months old may be circulated as books.

In village communities and farming neighborhoods special use should be made of the parcel post. In some cases it may be worth while to send ten or a dozen books as a traveling library to some house outside of the village where a careful person will undertake to circulate the books in the neighborhood and be responsible for them.

The ideal of the small library is to make it just like a home room. Have as much sunshine as possible both from without and within. If there is an open fireplace, that makes in winter the best center near which to dispose chairs and the periodical table. The reader should be made to feel as comfortable and as much at home as in his own house. Do not encumber the room with unnecessary and heavy counters or other furniture. A few good pictures about the wall, particularly if of local interest, and a vase or two of flowers in season add much to the charm of a library room. Above all keep it clean and set a good example to the neighbors.

A small library thus administered will win the loyalty and support of the people and become a large library in due course.

IN RE CATALOGING AND INDEXING —A PROTEST

A WISE workman accepts a good suggestion, wherever it comes from. I am not by profession either a librarian or an indexer, but I wish to offer a suggestion to each of those guilds.

Many librarians—perhaps most—magnify their office, as Saint Paul expresses it, in an unwarranted and mistaken way. They have acquired the habit of searching diligently for any Christian name that an author may have discarded, and cataloging him by that, instead of by the one by which he is known to the reading public. Professionally, this obscures the record and diminishes its value; personally, it is a piece of impertinence. The cataloger should remember that he is a librarian, not a genealogist; that the sole purpose of the list he is making is, to enable a reader to find as readily as possible the book that is wanted; that he should enter it by the name that appears on the title-page, and not otherwise; and that nobody requires him to hunt up

family records. In a recent visit to the New York Public Library, I discovered that all the works of a voluminous author were entered in the card catalog under a Christian name that he dropped early in life—a name that does not appear on any title-page, or any voting-list, or any bank-check, or any tax-list, or in any directory or census! To this I called the attention of the gentleman in charge of that part of the work. He said he would have it changed at once, and he added that for some time he had been trying to stop that senseless practice.

It appears to me that most, if not all, professional indexers—unprofessional too, for that matter—need to be told not to index the general subject of the book. This applies oftenest to biographies. All items relating to the subject of the work should be indexed from the other side. For instance, if the book is a biography of Israel Putnam, we should not have the entry:

"Putnam, Israel, his encounter with a wolf."

Instead we should have:

"Wolf, Putnam's encounter with a."

Then a reader that is looking for the wolf story can find it at once. Otherwise, it will be buried in a mass of matter under the general entry *Putnam*, where it will be a tedious task to hunt it down. The indexer should bear in mind that he is not asked to summarize the whole book, but simply to make it as easy as possible for the reader to find the exact thing that he happens to want. No index is intended to be read through by courses. Opening Chittenden's "Recollections of President Lincoln," in the index I find, under the entry *Lincoln*, three solid columns of absolutely useless matter. Every item in it should have been entered simply under its own name. In a recently published admirable biography of a famous American I find in the index ten solid columns under the entry of his name! Did the indexer suppose that the reader's time and patience would be so valueless that he would be willing to search in that haystack for the item that he may want? But this criticism is applicable in many instances to other books than biographies. For instance, in the index to Lowell's collected works we find seven solid columns of small

type under the entry *United States*. The items there included (*e. g.*, Declaration of Independence, Border States, and Buchanan's administration) should have been scattered through the index under their own letters (a few of them are repeated there), which would have been sufficient.

If a name or a subject appears only once in a book, it is sufficient to enter it in the index, followed simply by the page number. But if it occurs several times, each page number should be preceded by a word or two indicating the nature of the information to be found there. If there are mere mentions of a person on several pages, good judgment will allow the indexer to ignore most of them. Taking down a book at random, I find in the index an entry under which 85 pages are mentioned. In six instances there are words to indicate what is said on the page; the remaining 79 figures are practically useless.

I trust I have made my meaning clear.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

THE VALUE OF AN INDEX

THE following extract from the second edition of C. A. Mercier's "Textbook of insanity"* will be of interest to our readers, both for its own original point of view and for purposes of comparison with Mr. Johnson's opinion above on the same subject.

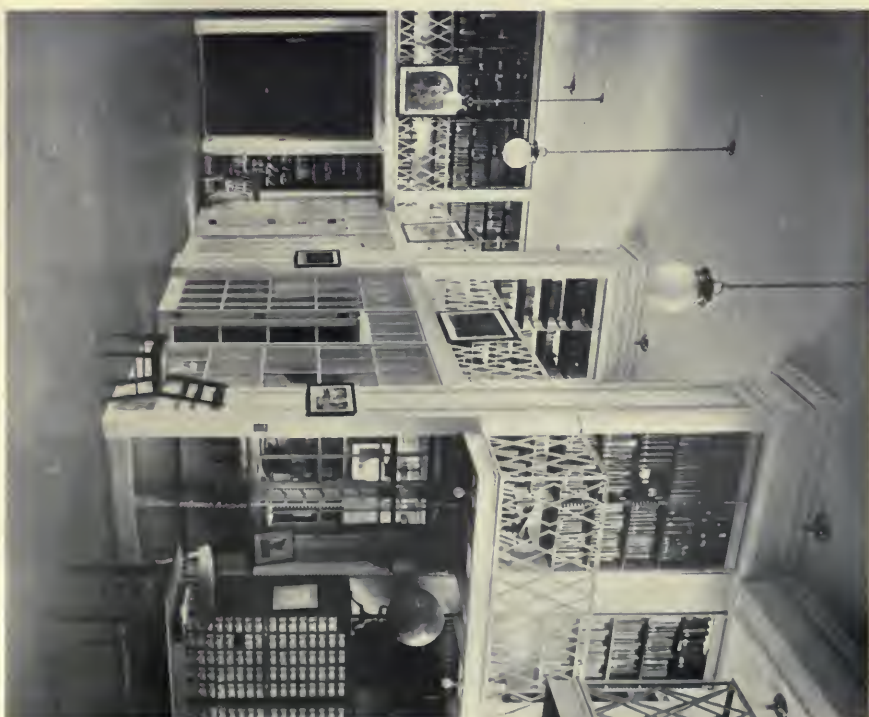
"Reviewers will greatly rejoice to find no index to this book, for its absence will save them the trouble of reading the book to discover whether they ought to award to it praise or blame. It was Carlyle who first erected the index into the most important feature in a book, and made the presence or absence of an index the criterion of literary excellence; and subsequent reviewers have followed him with a unanimity of imitation that I will not call slavish, but that certainly lacks nothing in faithfulness. Why the absence of an index should always raise a reviewer to fury I have never been able to understand. It is no necessary adjunct to a book, and many books that were published before the day of Thomas Carlyle are allowed to have merits, even though they have no index. There is no index to the *Iliad*, to the dramas of Sophocles or Eu-

*Mercier, C. A. A textbook of insanity. 2. ed. London: G. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1914. p. 347-348.



THE DELIVERY DESK, SEEN FROM THE ROOM DEVOTED TO NEW BOOKS
AND FICTION

THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM



THE LIBRARIAN'S ROOM AND HIS SECRETARY'S ROOM BEYOND, WITH
DOOR TO TRUSTEES' ROOM, ON THE FOURTH FLOOR

ripides, to Euclid's Elements, or to Cæsar's account of the Gallic war. There is no index to Shakespeare's Plays, to Don Quixote, to the Pilgrim's Progress, or to the Novum Organon. Even the Bible is without an index. Why, then, should the absence of an index be such a damning fault in the eyes of the modern reviewer? I am far from asserting that no book should have an index: there are many books whose usefulness would be sadly impaired if an index were wanting. Such are Bradshaw's Railway guide, the Stores Catalogue, Whittaker's Almanack, books on Case Law, and other *biblia abiblia*; but to add an index to a book on a single subject—a book which treats that subject systematically and orderly, so that each topic is in its proper place, and can be found at once by anyone who is familiar with the plan of the work—seems to me nothing short of an insult to the intelligence of the reader. Apart from its use as an infallible guide to the judgment of the reviewer, an index is no use at all in any book but those of the kind mentioned above. In no other book is the index ever consulted; at any rate, I have never myself consulted an index, nor in any of the books that I have in past years borrowed from my friends, and supported gratuitously ever since upon my own bookshelves, have the pages containing the index ever been opened, either before or after my benevolent assumption of their care.

"For what is an index? It is an apparatus to enable a reader to find any given topic in the book. To add an index to a book that is logically arranged is to take it for granted that the reader is not intelligent enough to appreciate a logical arrangement, but must have the topics arranged alphabetically before he can find them. When, therefore, a reviewer complains that such a book as this has no index, he carries his complaint to the wrong quarter; he lays the burden on the wrong shoulders. His grievance lies, if he did but know it, not against the author of the book, but against his own parents."

"LEARN more—earn more" is the motto set up by workmen of Lincoln, England, in one of their shops.

THE REMODELLED BOSTON ATHENÆUM

AFTER nearly two years of work on the home of the Boston Athenæum, the building, enlarged and made fireproof throughout, was officially opened for public inspection at the annual meeting of the Proprietors on Feb. 8. The vote to remodel the building was passed at a meeting held at the Athenæum May 5, 1913, and the actual work of reconstruction was begun Aug. 11 of that year. A committee of three, Messrs. Cabot, Longfellow, and Putnam, were put in charge, and with the advice of Messrs. Bigelow and Wadsworth, architects, perfected the plans for the work, which was executed by Leighton & Mitchell, contractors.

The happy compromise arrived at was to take the building precisely as it was and rebuild it almost stone for stone, room for room, but in materials that fire might not touch. It was a problem in construction much more complicated than rebuilding outright. And yet so successfully has it been carried out that the library retains all its old familiar charms, with many new ones added in the reverent spirit of the original builders.

As the first step in carrying out the plans, four-fifths of the books were placed on compact shelving in the recently constructed fireproof building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society on Ashburton place. The "short haul" made it possible to move the statuary, paintings, furniture, and over 200,000 books in three weeks. A portion of the first and second floors at the western end of the Athenæum building were retained for the delivery of new books, and those not placed in storage. Space was found for fiction, literature, history travel, biography, works of reference, current periodicals, and for the routine work of the staff. The library lost little of its activity, and except for scholarly research along technical lines the Proprietors had most of their wants satisfied during the whole period of the work.

The chief feature of the exterior added by the architects is the new façade fronting on the Old Granary burying ground—really fronting on Tremont street. The

front on Beacon street remains the same as before.

The first story is arranged as in the past, except for an addition to the periodical reading room, looking out on Beacon street; a rest room for Proprietors, off the delivery room; and a children's room, reached from the gallery.

The second story is devoted to art, literature, education, and sociology, with a study room, a dark room for photographers, and a bindery for minor repairs.

The third story includes biography, as well as European history and travel, with a study room, quarters for a public typewriter, and shelving for files of bound newspapers.

The fourth story is for administration, including the trustees' room, the rooms of the librarian and stenographer, the staff work room, rest room, and lunch room, and space for the catalog and reference books. In the gallery American travel has been shelved.

The fifth floor is for general study. The reading room is ninety feet long and thirty-five feet wide, with north and south light. American history is shelved in this room. There are also a rest room for women, a lounging room for men, lockers, coat rooms, and a small roof garden.

On every floor the windows are so large that probably no library in the heart of a large city was ever so well lighted. The periodical room has been greatly benefited by an increase in light and in size, and the outlook on Beacon street will be much appreciated. On the fifth floor the beautiful room for reading and study, with the tops of the trees in the Granary burying-ground just below the line of vision, the bay to the east, and Blue Hill to the south, offers a place for serious work and recreation not surpassed by any in Boston.

GRADED CATALOGS: A SUGGESTION FOR THE "LIBRARIAN" OF THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

THERE is hope for the "Librarian" of the *Boston Transcript*. With all the glee of a detective who at last strikes the clue that rounds up the evil-doer he has seized upon a perfectly correct idea. That he gives it

a sensational coloring doesn't matter. He has got the idea and a little meekness of spirit will bring the understanding heart. Yea, verily, Mr. "Librarian," catalogers *do* make their catalogs with an eye to the convenience of the administration of their own libraries, as well as with an eye to the convenience of the public readers. The catalog is *first of all* an administrative tool. A library might even serve its clientele fairly well if the public never saw its catalog (as is the case in some great English libraries). But because it is a common thing for libraries to share this tool with their readers, lo! the "Librarian" and his followers have become so infatuated with the idea of their exclusive ownership of this piece of property, they look upon it as a moral lapse when the unwary cataloger is discovered slipping in some item of which they do not approve, just to save his own time. Now the "Librarian" has trapped us in this unholy practice, and in trapping us, the idea has dawned upon him that the cataloger's whole consciousness is not occupied, as he believed it to be, with the public reader. Since he has been innocently supposing, all this time, that every jot and tittle of the catalog was devised as a bid for his immediate appreciation, no wonder he thinks catalogers a class of "queers." He is awakened with a shock. In the things about which he has been complaining the catalogers have not been concerned with him at all. He sees that this is at the root of the whole matter. Naturally this seems at first nothing short of a crime, and he asks accusingly, "Is not the catalog put out in the public rooms?"

Now I have been a cataloger over a goodly stretch of time. I have made simplified catalogs and I have perpetrated all the elaborations of which the "Librarian" complains and some that he hasn't mentioned. My experience in simplified and elaborate cataloging has paralleled my experience in bookkeeping. As far back as I can remember I have always had a sense of order that has impelled me to keep personal accounts. But I hate to add. Addition always seemed dreadfully complex to me. So I tried to simplify it, and struck a beautifully satisfactory scheme of approximating the last figure of all items to

0 or 5. If a thing cost \$1.19, I put it down for \$1.20, if it cost \$.47 it went down as \$.45. This saved a lot of frightful combinations of 9's, 8's and 7's, and as long as my sums were small it averaged up right so that I was never more than a few cents out of the way. Simplified bookkeeping was my delight. But as my business dealings more and more involved transactions with other people and the sums grew larger, I unconsciously substituted for my simplified method the exact sums and have resorted, reluctantly to be sure, to other more laborious and elaborate ways. Now, I love simplification above all things, but I would hardly think of recommending to an expert accountant the perfectly satisfactory simplified method of my college-day personal account book. I also love a simplified catalog. I fairly hate to count pages and welcome any substitute. But I find in my experience as a cataloger, that the need for details in cataloging increases in geometrical progression with the growth of the collection. It seems to me absurd for anyone to sit up and recommend for the Library of Congress, for instance, a simplified catalog that would admirably serve a \$10,000 Carnegie branch.

The complexity of our catalogs has developed out of real necessity. We would keep to the simpler methods if we could. For instance, I would be willing to wager that if the "Librarian" had charge of half a dozen novices in cataloging and conceded, as he has done, the necessity of giving exact collation in some cases, it would not be long before he said to them "For heaven's sake, if the 'Husband of Edith' has 4 p.l. in front and 1 leaf at the end, put it down so and don't bother me. Nobody on earth cares, of course, but I can't stop to 'putter and fuss' over each particular volume to decide whether it is worth while to give collation or not." Besides, he would learn that if he gave exact collation in some needed cases and not in all he would defeat his own end. One could never be sure when the collation was exact if the degree of fullness were left to the cataloger's personal judgment.

So if he needed collation in some cases, he would soon resort to some wholesale rulings even though these worked out in a

few absurdities. And in making wholesale rulings it is not so easy as one would think, with books published in quantities every year since the middle of the fifteenth century and sold at every price, to know just where to draw the line.

Though the "Librarian" has been suffering under what Mother Eddy would call "mortal error" in thinking that the catalogers counted every page and fussed over their plates and plans all the time with the *readers* in mind, he was quite right in assuming that the readers come in for the larger share of their consideration. The fact that there seems to be a considerable body like himself demanding simplification in our catalogs presents a new problem to us. How are we going to deal with this class and convert them into quiet contented readers? It seems to me that the crisis is probably passed, now that they have gotten their main idea of a catalog straight. I prognosticate that in time they will come around to admit that catalogers have always had rudimentary sense enough to see that if more effort is spent in recording certain items as the book passes through the cataloger's hands than is saved in the reference librarian's shoe leather or in the order department's temper and cash, that labor is useless. That, I take it, is the main contention. The efficiency movement is going to help here. When we have more pedometer records and get some of those delicate instruments at work for testing brain fog and temper, we shall know better where to draw the line with exactitude. In the meantime the catalogers can only depend upon the common sense that the Lord has seen fit to give them. I believe the "Librarian" and his followers will come to think that the Lord has dealt fairly with us as a class after all.

On the other hand, if the "Librarian" and his kind remain obdurate it is perfectly futile for catalogers to try to defend their position. If he denies all common sense to the cataloger it goes without saying (though I think he has inferred it) that he will equally deny the possession of that virtue to all members of the library staff or others who depend upon and appreciate the catalogers' work.

In this latter case I see but one resort

for the catalogers. We shall have to introduce into our larger libraries a system of graded catalogs. There will be the *Primary* catalog, a line-a-title printed one, handed out by an amiable reference librarian to readers constitutionally and ineradicably shy of the card catalog. Then there will be the *Intermediate Catalog* for readers of the class to which the "Librarian" belongs, a class who feel quite at home with a card catalog suitable for a Carnegie branch, and who use this with great assurance. Here they would find no collation, no full names, entries under pseudonyms, and no superfluous information of any sort to annoy. They would have their heart's desire and be perfectly happy. The really finished product in cataloging, the type of catalog useful in administering a very large library, should be carefully kept out of sight. Some password (the Indian form of Tagore would do) should be demanded for admission. The "Librarian" has already learned that this sort of catalog is not made for the general public, so, of course, in having it withdrawn and the simplified catalog substituted for simple readers, he would feel no grievance. Perhaps he would even undertake a propaganda for funds for graded catalogs.

It looks as if the few large libraries who really need some elaboration in their catalogs which their readers can't stand would have to consider some such solution. We do not want our readers to look upon us as a class of "queers" and criminals, and at the same time we mustn't let the library administration suffer too much by conceding all their simplified demands. It is up to the catalogers to devise something, and I offer my idea of graded catalogs to the "Librarian" as a suggestion for a way out, in case he cannot experience a "change of heart" and conquer his aversion to some of the elaborations that catalogers find useful and necessary.

JULIA PETTEE.

It has always seemed to me that the office of an institution such as the library is as much to direct and restrain public taste as it is to supply what is demanded.—PAUL ELMER MORE, editor of the *Nation*.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—JANUARY, 1915

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Clay Center, Nebraska.....	\$ 7,000
Culver City and Union Township, Indiana.....	10,000
Grass Valley, California...	15,000
Liberty Town and Center Township, Indiana.....	10,000
Littleton, Colorado	5,000
Mishawaka, Indiana	30,000
Orleans, Indiana (town- ship)	10,000
Umatilla County, Oregon (\$25,000 building at Pen- dleton; \$7,500 building at Milton)	32,500
	<hr/> \$119,500

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Halstead, Kansas	\$ 2,500
Kansas City, Kansas (branch building)	25,000
	<hr/> 27,500

ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Clinton, Ontario	\$4,900
	<hr/> 4,900
	<hr/> \$151,900

WHY NOT?—QUESTIONS IN CATALOGING

WHY not omit our branch catalogs and shelf-lists and accession books altogether?

Why work so long on a catalog all too little understood, and all too much in cost?

Why not write one card for each book and make every card worth while?

Why not send the card with the book and spare the branch librarian for the service of the public?

Why not place it in the book pocket, to be dropped in a card-holder, marked "Books out" (and screwed inside the right-hand upright of each shelf), when a book is taken out, and replaced by an attendant when the book is returned?

Why not inform every reader directly while at the shelves of *all* the books in the library on his subject without reference to catalog or librarian?

Why not bring together reader, books and librarian—a happy conjunction, automatically imperative, of seeker, sought, and seer?

Why be suspicious of a perfectly good public, when a lost or stolen book creates exactly the same situation as at present, and a missing card is automatically discovered and replaced when the book is reshelfed?

Why not put analyticals, easily removable when a book is discarded, in a loose-leaf card binder, on the shelf at the end of each class number, with cross-references by subject and number under its clean, transparent celluloid cover?

Why not keep a brief author list of classed books only in a loose-leaf binder and a title list of all distinctive titles?

Why not accession on bill at headquarters, and shelf-list for branch on cards by call and accession number only, taking inventory by these, from headquarters?

Why not have a magnificent union catalog and a splendid union shelf-list at headquarters, and make them work for all?

Why not admit that this open-shelf system of cards is just as practicable as the open-shelf system of books, which at first was adjudged the height of folly and is now the first requisite of public library service?

J. F. HUME.

THE CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, is to be congratulated upon its fine new library building, a gift to the city from one of the library trustees, Mr. Frank P. Carpenter, in memory of his wife, Elenora Blood Carpenter.

The building is situated on Pine street facing Concord common, which it is expected will become a civic center. Ground was broken on the new site October 4, 1912, and the foundation was laid that fall. Work was resumed the following spring and the corner stone laid June 11, 1913. The construction progressed rapidly and the building was dedicated November 18, 1914. The old building closed its doors at noon the same day and the work of transferring the books to their new home was commenced immediately. On Monday, December 7, the new building was opened to the public for inspection from top to bottom. Parties

were personally conducted by the assistants, who explained the uses of the different rooms. No books were issued until the following morning when regular work was again resumed.

The building was designated by Mr. Edward L. Tilton, assisted by Mr. E. A. P. Newcomb, and has a length of 150 feet by 90 feet in depth. It is of white marble from the quarries of Proctor, Vermont, with granite foundation and green tile roof. The interior is finished in Caenstone, marble and plaster.

On entering the main hall one feels the beauty, simplicity, and harmony of the decoration. The floor and treads of the stairs are of Tennessee marble which harmonizes with the facings of the wall and staircase and the four supporting pillars of Botticino marble. The staircase, rising gracefully to the second floor, has a balustrade of hand wrought iron, intricate in design, and covered with gold leaf.

From the main hall one may enter the periodical room at the right, the reference room at the left, or the delivery hall in the center of the building. Here the designers have omitted nothing that could add to the beauty of the rotunda. It is octagonal in form, as is also the delivery desk, and is finished in Caenstone and plaster. The dome is supported by eight large marble columns from the Proctor quarries. These monoliths are wonderful in their coloring and harmonize beautifully with the color of the Caenstone walls. The plaster work in the dome is beautiful in conception, elaborate in design and skillful in execution. The casting of both Caenstone and plaster was all done in the building.

On the north of the delivery hall is the open shelf room containing about 10,000 volumes; this is separated from the reference room by low shelving, thus allowing the two rooms to be supervised by one attendant when necessary. Also, by this arrangement, the open shelf room receives more light. East of the open shelf room is the cataloging room, which is lighted from four large windows on the north and east and has shelving on all four walls.

At the south end of the building, directly opposite the open shelf room, is the children's room, furnished with tables and

chairs of three different heights. It has a separate charging desk and catalog, also a lavatory with bubbler. A small room opening from the southeast corner of the children's room is used for the cataloging and repairing of juvenile books and may be used for a story-hour room. There is an entrance to the children's room from the main hall so that the little people do not have to pass through the delivery hall.

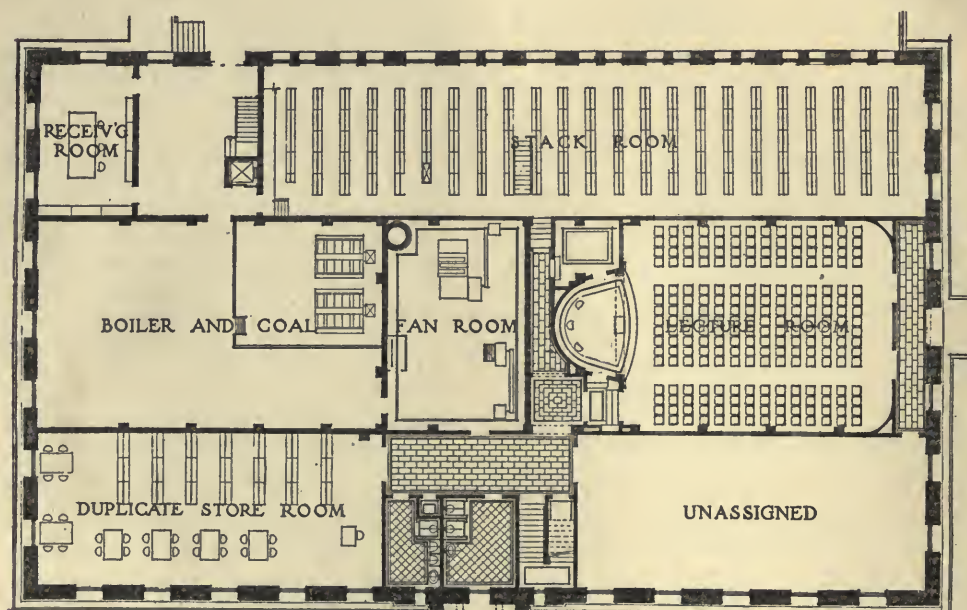
Directly opposite the reference room, in the front of the building, is the periodical and general reading room. Here, arranged alphabetically, are shelved the current numbers of all the magazines received by the library. Most of the shelves are twelve inches deep and about five inches apart but a few of them are of greater depth for the accommodation of the larger periodicals.

Back of the delivery hall is the stack, occupying about three-fourths the length of the building. Three tiers are already in use with a capacity of 150,000 volumes, and there is room for a fourth to be added later.

An electric book lift connects the different tiers and runs to the second story.

On the second floor are to be found the art room, medical library, a work room, bindery, librarian's and stenographer's rooms, library vault, locker, toilet and staff rooms, and various closets for supplies, etc. The staff rooms consist of a rest room, lunch room, and kitchenette fitted up with all conveniences. Also on this floor are five club rooms for the use of club committees, or any small gathering of an educational nature. Two large rooms are loaned to the Manchester Historic Association until such time as the library shall need them. In the smaller of these rooms are to be placed the Stark relics, a gift to the association from one of the descendants of Gen. John Stark. A large vault for the use of the association opens from the larger of the two rooms.

In the basement, directly under the cataloging room and near the rear entrance, is the receiving room. The central part of

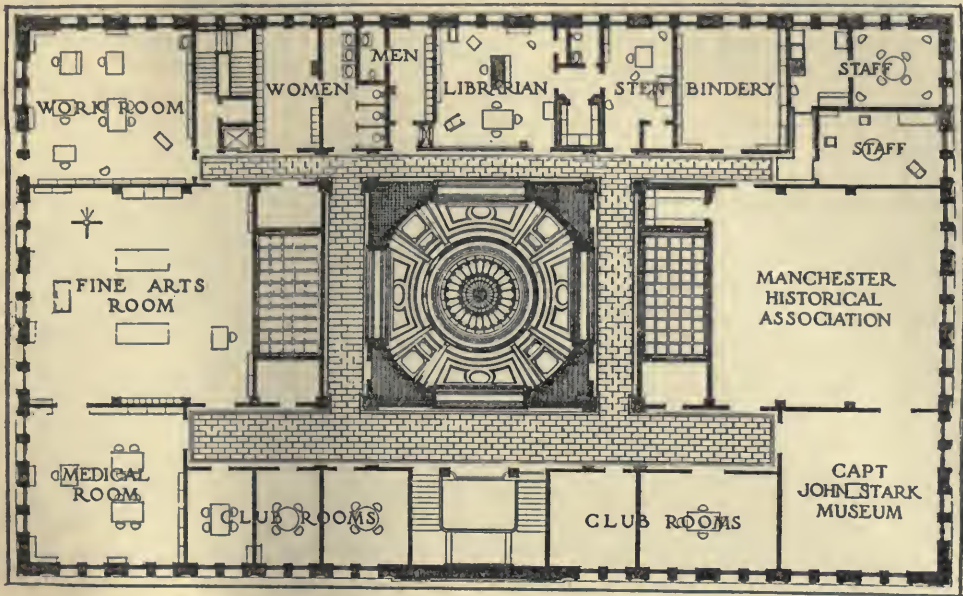


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BASEMENT PLAN

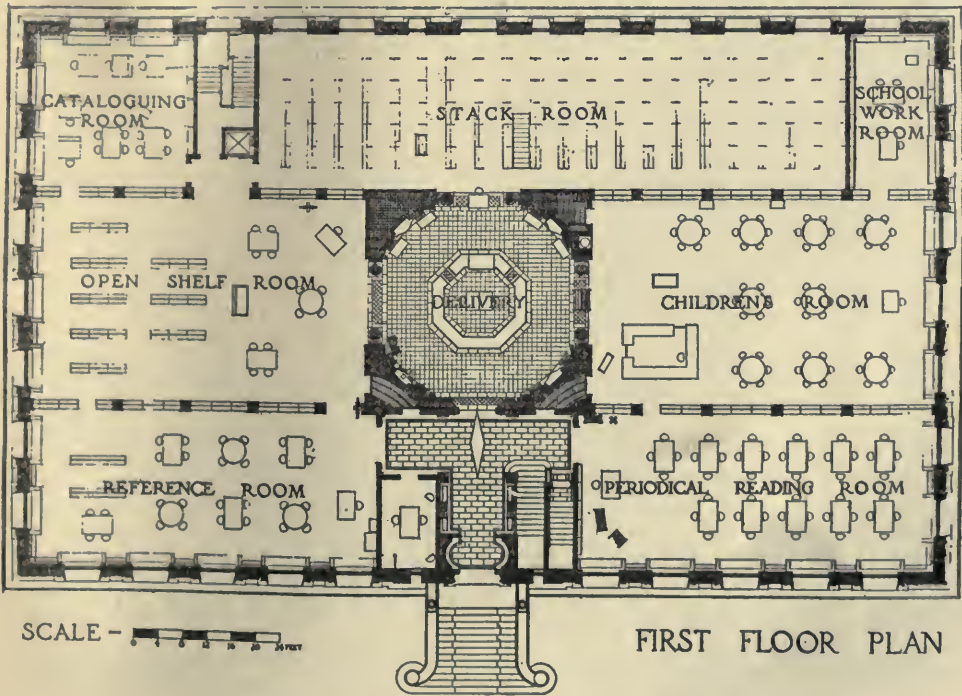
CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY MANCHESTER N. H.

• E. L. TILTON • ARCHITECT •



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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



SCALE - 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 FEET

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

this floor is occupied by the boiler and fan room. The latter contains the ventilating system, vacuum cleaner and electric switch boards. At the front are two large rooms, one used for unbound periodicals and duplicates, and the other as yet unassigned. Here, also, are the public toilets.

In the center of the southern end of this floor, having a separate entrance, is the lecture hall. It has a sloping floor and a seating capacity of 200. The hall may be used without charge by any organization or gathering for the promotion of educational or welfare work.

All the furniture and woodwork throughout the building are of oak, the former being furnished by the Library Bureau. The building is equipped with outside and house telephones, the latter having eleven instruments in use. In the conversation room, on the first floor, may be found a New England pay station telephone booth for the accommodation of the public. This room opens from the main hall and is for the use of patrons. Here greetings may be exchanged or conferences held without disturbing the quiet of the library.

An electric passenger elevator with a capacity of 1500 pounds and large enough to carry a book truck, runs from the basement to the second floor. The building is equipped with an electric clock system, each dial being governed by the master clock in the librarian's office.

The customary increase attendant upon the opening of a new building has been noted in the circulation and registration in both adult and juvenile departments.

F. MABEL WINCHELL.

REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

DR. FRANK P. HILL, in his seventeenth annual report of the Brooklyn Public Library, records large increases in the use of all departments. This applies to home circulation of books, work with schools, reference work, and the distribution of traveling libraries. The need of a central building is again emphasized. It is now twelve years since the question of a central library building was first agitated, and the only progress so far made is the completion of

the foundation for the Flatbush avenue wing.

Two new Carnegie buildings, Eastern Parkway and the Brownsville Children's branch, were opened during the year, the first in July, and the second in September. In spite of the removal of the children from the old Brownsville branch, the congestion there this winter has been greater than usual, as indeed it has been in many of the branches, due possibly to the unusual number of men out of work because of the war.

Out of a total of 86,079 books added during the year, 7519 titles were new to the library. The amount spent for the purchase of books, \$149,963, was larger than in any previous year, and the average cost per book was a little more than last year, owing to the accession of many expensive reference books. \$8259 were spent for periodicals, and \$26,500 for binding. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of the year was 808,787.

The circulation for the year falls 5119 short of 5,000,000, being 4,995,881. It shows an increase of 410,984 over the figures for the previous year. A little over 48 per cent. of this increase is attributed to the opening of the new Eastern Parkway and Brownsville Children's branches, the balance 211,663 being due to an increased use in the older branches.

Of the 83,463 borrowers cards which expired during the year, only 24,616 were renewed. As stated previously approximately 20 per cent. of those who fail to renew their application have moved from the locality, but here again no satisfactory explanation can be given with regard to the other 80 per cent. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 21,893 larger than during the preceding year, the total number of registered borrowers at the end of the year being 332,300.

The despatch of 172 more traveling libraries to 35 additional organizations increased the traveling library circulation from 180,924 to 314,584, most of this increase coming through commercial houses and elementary schools.

The interchange work, supervised by this department, whereby books are loaned by one branch to another, continued to show



THE OPEN SHELF ROOM



DELIVERY HALL. LOOKING TOWARD CHILDREN'S ROOM
CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

an increase, no less than 59,944 books being transferred in this way.

Besides the *Quarterly Bulletin* the library published a list of "Books that girls like," a noteworthy list of books on Shakespeare, in connection with the Shakespeare exhibit, lists of the Hebrew, Yiddish, and Russian books in the library printed in those languages, a leaflet of suggestions for vacation reading, and 11 special lists for the children's department.

The use of the auditoriums nearly doubled after the modification of rules and reduced scale of prices went into effect. 517 engagements were made for 1914 as compared with 280 for 1913. The Board of Education held 243 lectures in library auditoriums during the year, and 65 public meetings, and 126 meetings of clubs or societies were held in the evenings and 83 in the afternoons. All study rooms were continuously occupied after school hours by clubs, debating societies and committees.

A training class was formed in September, under Miss Julia A. Hopkins, who had had charge of the normal course at Pratt Institute Library School. Twenty-two registered for the regular work and one for the children's course.

For the first time the rule, adopted by the Trustees in February, allowing an extra month's vacation to employes who had been in service ten years was put into effect. It was possible to grant this privilege to only seventeen out of the twenty-eight who were entitled to it, as the full number could not be arranged for without detriment to the service. There is no question of the wisdom of this policy as every one who took the vacation came back in much better physical condition than before, and showed very plainly the good effects of the two months' vacation.

A digest of the treasurer's yearly report and total balances from the city appropriation, 1914, gives the following figures:

City appropriation received for year.....	\$438,265.53
City appropriation Revenue bond fund	
R. L. P. 106	7,598.31
	\$445,863.84
Salaries	\$253,539.50
Books, periodicals and binding..	104,188.00
General maintenance and exp...	60,173.68
Rentals	15,892.74
Repairs to buildings	11,023.55
	\$444,817.47

Balance	\$1,046.37
Expended from private funds	
and city appropriation for	
books	\$153,164.69
Unexpended balances for books	19,017.62
Balance in directors' fund.....	12,415.92
Balance in rental account	29,350.07

American Library Association

PRIZE FOR LEIPZIG EXHIBIT

Official announcement has been received that the American Library Association exhibit which was sent to Leipzig was awarded the Royal-Saxon state prize, which is understood to be the first prize of this class.

TRAVEL PLANS FOR BERKELEY

The travel committee announces the following itinerary for those who join the A. L. A. party for the conference in Berkeley next June:

Westward

- Tuesday, May 25—Leave New York.
 Wednesday, May 26—Leave Chicago about noon.
 Thursday, May 27—Arrive Denver about 4 p. m., spending afternoon and evening seeing Denver. Retire on train.
 Friday, May 28—Arrive Colorado Springs 6.30 a. m., spending the day at Colorado Springs and Manitou. Automobile drive to Crystal Park and Garden of the Gods will be provided. Retire on train.
 Saturday, May 29—Through Royal Gorge and the scenic portion of the Colorado Rocky Mountains, Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Arrive Glenwood Springs for supper and lodging.
 Sunday, May 30—At Glenwood Springs, Hotel Colorado, where canyon drive will be taken, and opportunity given to bathe in the hot springs. A restful Sunday, breaking the long railroad journey, spent where the Rockies are close at hand. Leave Glenwood Springs after supper.
 Monday, May 31—Breakfast at Salt Lake City, and the forenoon free for sightseeing. Leave Salt Lake City about noon.
 Tuesday, June 1—Arrive Berkeley for supper, after passing through the wonderful Feather River Canyon on the Western Pacific R. R., by daylight.

Return via Canadian Rockies

- Wednesday, June 9—Leave Berkeley after supper.
 Thursday, June 10—On train, with views of famous Mt. Shasta.
 Friday, June 11—Arrive Portland for breakfast, and spend the day.

Saturday, June 12—Morning in Tacoma, afternoon, evening and lodging at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle.

Sunday, June 13—Leave Seattle after breakfast, by steamer on Puget Sound, stopping three-quarters of an hour at Victoria, arriving at Vancouver for supper, where night will be spent at Hotel Vancouver.

Monday, June 14—Leave Vancouver in the afternoon.

Tuesday, June 15—Arrive Glacier House in the forenoon.

Wednesday, June 16—Leave Glacier in the forenoon. Arrive Lake Louise for supper.

Thursday, June 17—

Friday, June 18—At Lake Louise.

Saturday, June 19—Leave Lake Louise in the morning. Arrive Banff for lunch, and leave after supper.

Sunday, June 20—Travel.

Monday, June 21—Arrive St. Paul in the middle of the afternoon; leave early evening.

Tuesday, June 22—Arrive Chicago for breakfast.

Wednesday, June 23—Arrive New York in the afternoon.

Return via Southern California

Thursday, June 10—Leave Oakland in the morning. Lunch, dinner, and lodging, Hotel Del Monte, including 17-mile automobile ride.

Friday, June 11—Leave Del Monte in the middle of the forenoon. Arrive Santa Barbara in the evening.

Saturday, June 12—Santa Barbara. Drive to old mission. Leave for Los Angeles in afternoon, arriving for supper.

Sunday, June 13—In Los Angeles, with opportunity for side trips as desired.

Monday, June 14—Arrive San Diego, Coronado Hotel.

Tuesday, June 15—San Diego.

Wednesday, June 16—Leave for the East, arriving at Chicago three days later, New York four days later. (If return is made by way of Grand Canyon of Arizona, two days extra for stop-over there should be added.)

A third route has been arranged, whereby members may go out with the special party and return by the *Finland* (22,000 tons) through the Panama Canal to New York. The *Finland* sails from San Francisco June 12, and from San Diego June 13. The minimum first-class fare, two in a room, is \$125 from San Francisco or San Diego to New York. This includes meals and stateroom, but such accommodations are few, and the expense should be estimated at \$170 for an inside room with two

other people, and \$185 for an outside room with two other people. The *Finland* is due in New York June 28.

As we go to press, word comes that it is proposed to make up another party which will go out to San Francisco with the regular party, down the coast to Del Monte and Santa Barbara, spending a few days at San Diego, and then returning by way of the Canadian Rockies. Mr. Faxon may conduct this party himself, under the auspices of the travel committee.

Library Organizations

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A meeting of the American Library Institute will be held at Atlantic City at a convenient hour on Saturday, March 6, at the Hotel Chelsea. The topic for discussion will be "The limits of co-operation in library work."

F. P. HILL, *President*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 3 p. m., Thursday, Jan. 14. President Jenkins in the chair, and present also 345 members and guests.

After a brief business meeting, at which nine new members were elected, the speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Milo H. Gates, was introduced and gave a delightful talk on "The church and the library."

Dr. Gates took for a text a quotation from "Memories by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge," "For the love of letters is its own great reward; when weary with the world's troubles, when goaded into anger by some unworthy strife, when sick at heart at the malice of enemies, and sometimes, perhaps, wounded at the ingratitude of friends, then let a man turn to the corner of a house-top with the poets in it as a sanctuary where he can pass into the company of the gods, who will on the instant pour an anodyne upon his soul, and as his hand reaches up to draw down from its familiar nook some beloved volume, he will murmur to himself—'Oh, here will I set up my everlasting rest.'"

Said Dr. Gates: "What Coleridge has said of himself—for it was his privilege to have the means and leisure to collect books—we know all too well may not be said of those among whom we work. Our problem, therefore, is to put within the power of the poorest this marvelous gift which comes to us and which has been given to us by the great writers of all ages.

"You can do a great deal towards a revival of intelligent reading. I find my people who have been approached by librarians are perfectly willing to co-operate. We will all work together in getting the people interested in the work of libraries. I must confess that it seems to me deplorable that every single church in the city should not see to it that the bulletins of the City Library are posted in the church porch. Then there is the privilege of reading the announcements that come from the library.

"We can say all we like about the enormous number of persons that come to the library, but we really cannot tell by holding a count, for there are so many who are repeated. These enormous numbers that we do get, however, mean so much because it is a fact that the libraries can do more than anything except the church to keep in the minds and hearts of young people some sort of a sanitary seriousness. But if what I see goes on, I don't know what is to become of the minds and intellects of our young people. If the fifteen-cent yellow magazine and newspaper is going to comprise all the reading that our young people do, the Lord deliver me from the next generation; and if the movies is all that occurs to them to go to, the Lord deliver me from the result of that in the next generation, too.

"The tendency of that sort of literature is depressing. I am astounded at the accuracy with which young boys and girls can see evil in the world. Certainly some of the classics are not adapted for the reading of the young, but the way these boys and girls can pick evil out of them amazes me. I read them all and never saw anything in them that was evil.

"And so it is for us to make the coming generation see the glory of God by living with the immortals. Emerson said, seventy years ago, to the young men of Dartmouth College, 'When you shall say, "As others do, so will I: I renounce, I am sorry for it, my early visions; I must eat the good of the land and let learning and romantic expectations go until a more convenient season"; then dies the man in you; then once more perish the buds of art, and poetry, and science, as they have died already in a thousand, thousand men.'"

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 86th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Thursday, Jan. 28, at Malden. Both morning and afternoon sessions were held in the high school building. They were well attended, about two

hundred and fifty being present in the morning. Lunch was served at the Baptist church, and the cordial vote of thanks rendered our Malden entertainers included the ladies of that institution. Mrs. Edward Holton James in the afternoon added to her reading of "The night shift" by Wilfred Wilson Gibson, and "The rising of the moon" by Lady Gregory, one of Myra Kelly's "Little citizens" stories. The annual dinner was held at the Exchange Club, Boston, and Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman, secretary of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gave an address on "Library docent service." He proposed that public libraries should assume as a branch of their official duty the reading aloud of books and extracts from books to groups gathered as hearers.

The morning's program opened with an address of welcome, and a sketch of the library's inception and development by Dr. Godfrey Ryder, president of the board of trustees of the Malden Public Library.

Professor Bigelow, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, drew attention to the fact that the union list of periodicals and society publications of Boston and vicinity, while still being compiled by Mr. Homer, was now under the direction of a committee of whom Mr. William C. Lane, of Harvard, is chairman. Of the necessary \$1400 needed, \$630 has already been subscribed. Libraries are urged to contribute both titles and money.

Miss Chandler, of Amherst Agricultural College, was in charge of an exhibit of literature on agricultural subjects. Her object was to advertise the extension schools and lecture courses conducted by the college, and to appraise librarians of the small libraries on bees, poultry, and kindred topics that can be borrowed from there.

Miss Jones for the Free Public Library Commission made similar announcement in regard to libraries of general literature. The commission had an exhibit of "Attractive children's books." Miss Campbell spoke of the books for foreigners exhibited by the commission.

Mr. W. W. Bryant asked that the president of the club appoint a committee of three club members to co-operate with him in bringing about certain proposed library legislation relative to the examination and registration by the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners of certain librarians and library workers.

Mr. Drew B. Hall of Somerville moved the following: That the chair appoint a committee of five on children's work: the committee to consider, to make and recommend

actions for the further development of library work with juvenile citizens, in children's rooms, in schools and elsewhere. It was so voted.

Next in order on the program came the paper "The country library versus the donor and the architect," by Miss Alice G. Chandler, trustee of the Lancaster Town Library.

Miss Chandler's talk was a plea for sensible library buildings especially in small towns. Instead of the memorial marble palaces so often found, in which convenience, economy in cost of running the building, ample shelf room and space for growth are frequently sacrificed for architectural effects, buildings better suited to the every-day needs of towns and villages should be built. They should be comfortable and homelike, the books should be accessible, shelving should be built for many years' growth, and a hall should be available for lectures and exhibitions. The building should not be so elaborately magnificent that it would be a sacrilege to put up a poster or a list of books, or stretch a wire for a row of photographs.

Miss Gertrude H. Lockwood, children's librarian of the Brookline Public Library, said she had offered either "Some experiences in work with children," or "Club work in the library" as the subject for her talk, but since she found herself down for both she would combine the two.

Her narrative covered the work she had done while in Pittsburgh, and a fuller report of it will be printed in the JOURNAL.

EUGENIA M. HENRY, *Recorder*.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its thirteenth annual meeting on January 12, 1915, at the Carnegie Library of Nashville. The program follows:

1. A survey of public library facilities in Tennessee (*a*) Cities, (*b*) Towns, (*c*) Rural districts. Miss Mary U. Rothrock, Cossitt Library, Memphis.

2. Practical ways in which this association may help. Miss A. T. Eaton, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.

3. Professional standards. Miss Marilla W. Freeman, Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis.

4. Co-operation of this association with state agencies. Supt. A. C. Nute, Union City.

This program had been planned with a view to bringing to the attention of the association the public library situation in the state and developing through papers and discussions some definite scheme for a betterment of conditions. Miss Rothrock read an excellent paper in

which she presented some very interesting comparisons between expenditures for city schools and the incomes of city libraries, and the number of towns and rural districts without any libraries of any description. Miss Eaton's paper offered suggestions for the association's undertaking this year a combined library survey and publicity campaign of the towns and rural districts. The chief suggestions were to send letters to the county courts, town councils, boards of trade, etc., laying before them the practical needs and results of public library facilities in their communities; to send an interesting article each month to the chief paper in each county; and to solicit correspondence with any one interested in beginning a county or town library in his community.

These suggestions brought out much discussion with the result that Miss Freeman made a motion for the appointment of a library extension committee to undertake a publicity campaign this year. The motion carried and the following committee was appointed: Miss Jennie Lauderdale, chairman, Miss Rothrock, and Miss Drake.

Miss Freeman's admirable paper on "Professional standards" was a plea for adequate general education and technical training as a foundation for all library workers. The duties and rewards of the librarian were described in no uncertain terms and all who heard Miss Freeman felt ready and glad to work hard for better libraries and more of them in Tennessee.

Supt. Nute of Union City was at the last moment prevented from attending and his paper, therefore, not presented.

A telegram was read from Miss Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public Library, extending an invitation to the association to hold its next annual meeting in Chattanooga. By unanimous vote it was decided that the 1916 meeting be held in Chattanooga and that the time be changed either to the spring or the autumn, the exact date to be decided later.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga; first vice-president, Mr. Charles D. Johnston, librarian Cossitt Library, Memphis; second vice-president, Mrs. Bettie M. Murfree, librarian of Middle Tennessee State Normal School; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth L. Bloomstein, librarian of the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

At the close of the session the local librarians entertained the visiting librarians with a luncheon at the Maxwell House. After lunch the Industrial Bureau of Nashville gave the Tennessee Library Association an auto trip

to the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, situated twelve miles from Nashville.

The evening session was a joint meeting of the Tennessee Library Association and the Public School Officers Association. It was called "An author's reading." Will Allen Dromgoole had charge of the evening and read selections from her works.

MARGARET MCE. KERCHEVAL, *Secretary*.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Maine Library Association held its annual meeting on Friday, October 31, at Portland, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers' Association.

At the morning business session, various topics of library interest were discussed, such as the question of keeping a public library open on Sunday in the smaller towns; whether or not the district meetings arranged during the past summer by the Maine Library Commission, were of more value than the summer library school held in previous years; the desirability of libraries in secondary and normal schools, together with instruction in bibliography; and the advantages of having a public library organizer in the state. A question-box or round table discussion was conducted by the president. Besides resolutions relating to prospective or desired legislation on library interests special commendation was given to the work of the state librarian.

At the afternoon session, there were addresses on "The reading of books," by Prof. George R. Elliott, Bowdoin College; "School libraries," by Miss Mary G. Richardson, Eastern State Normal School, Castine; "Library instruction in schools," by Miss Ida M. Folsom, Aroostook State Normal School, Presque Isle; and "Local history, the library and the teacher," by Miss Evelyn L. Gilmore, librarian, Maine Historical Society, and "The college library and the teacher," by Ralph K. Jones, Orono.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Charles A. Flagg, Bangor Public Library; vice-presidents, Miss Mary G. Gilman, Curtis Memorial Library, Brunswick, and Miss Annie Prescott, Auburn Public Library; secretary, Ralph K. Jones, librarian, University of Maine; treasurer, Miss H. Mabel Leach, Portland Public Library.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The February meeting was held at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers on February 11, and was unique in that it consisted of an exhibition as well as addresses. The subject was "Made in Chicago"—the peri-

odicals published in the city. About four hundred publications were on exhibit, gathered through the effort of a co-operating committee of fifteen under the direction of the president of the club, Miss Louise B. Krause. This lot did not include dailies nor periodicals in foreign languages, but the larger number on exhibit showed the comprehensive character of the publishing activity of Chicago.

There were three addresses. Mr. Herbert Fleming, editor of *Civil Service News*, spoke of the history of efforts to establish literary periodicals in Chicago from the earliest days to 1905, the attempts numbering 306, of which only about ten per cent. are living—the *Dial* being the only long established one. Miss Virginia Fairfax, editor of the *Employe's Bulletin* of Robt. W. Hunt & Co., discussed "House organs" in a carefully prepared paper which opened up a new field to the view of most of those present. She classed these publications in two divisions, those intended for employes only, and those intended for others, especially prospective customers. The third address was by Mr. Wallace Rice, on "A review of the Chicago literary periodicals of to-day." Mr. Rice, as a literary critic of experience and standing, gave the members of the club a delightful talk, partly reminiscent, partly critical, which touched on early libraries in Chicago; the effect of the fire; some leading literary characters; the manner of starting some of the magazines; the "inside history" of others; and a word on the club of literary men, the "Cliff Dwellers."

That the work of the club will not be lost is provided for by the appointment of a committee to take charge of the exhibit and to consider the ways and means of publishing a bibliography.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

On Friday evening, Jan. 8, the library workers of Kansas City and vicinity held the second meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club at the Public Library of Kansas City, Mo. The club passed immediately on convening to the consideration of the round table program which had been prepared. There were two round tables in progress in different rooms at the same time. One, participated in by librarians of special libraries, was conducted by Mrs. Hibbard, librarian of the Jackson County Medical Association Library. At this session the subject, "Should the department of medical science be open to the public?" was presented by Miss Sarah Stanton, librariain of the Medical School of Kansas University at Rosedale,

Kansas; discussion by Mr. Wright and Mrs. Hibbard followed. Miss Douthart, head of the English department of the Kansas City High School, then read a paper on "Reference help for English classes"; it was discussed by Miss Susie Shaffer, Miss Margaret Corbin, and Miss Florence Smith.

The second round table, which was to discuss questions incidental to public libraries, was conducted by Mr. Bundy, of Leavenworth, Kansas. A variety of questions were taken up, among them: "The loaning of reference books," "Best methods of accessioning and taking inventory," "Loaning of books to non-residents," "System of collecting fines," and "Should some of the popular magazines be dropped from our periodical lists?" Discussion was informal and participated in by nearly every one present, among whom were Miss Grace Phillips, Mrs. Sarah Judd Greenman of Kansas City, Kansas, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Hudson, and Mr. Wright of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library.

The feeling was generally expressed that the discussions had been of genuine interest and benefit to all. Before adjournment the announcement was made that the next meeting would be of a purely social nature.

I. R. BUNDY, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

School exercises will be suspended throughout March while the students are absent on practice work in libraries outside of Albany. Under the direct supervision of the Educational Extension Division, libraries at Camden, Canton, Endicott, Goshen, Easthampton, and the libraries of the Cobleskill High School and the Central School of Troy will be organized by students. The other students will serve on the staffs of twelve leading libraries in different parts of the country.

Dr. Charles C. Williamson, of the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library, spoke to the school on "Municipal reference work," Jan. 29.

The circular of the summer session is in press and will be issued shortly. Several applications for admission have already been received. It is probable that a projected series of meetings for school libraries will be held in the Education Building while the summer session is in progress, and that, in this way, opportunities for learning methods and purposes of school library work will be given specially interested summer school students.

F. K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

During January the seniors in the school and college library course visited the libraries of all the leading high schools in Greater New York and two in Newark, two or more students visiting and reporting on each library. Senior lectures have been as follows:

School and College library course: Isadore G. Mudge, College library reference work. (Lectures three, four and five.)

Advanced reference and cataloging course: Isadore G. Mudge, College library reference work; Mrs. Joachim Andersen, Literature of music; C. H. A. Bjerregaard, Literature of philosophy.

Administration course: Irene A. Hackett, Library and the workingman; Thornton W. Burgess, Educational value of children's stories; Marion P. Greene, Dealing with children; Franklin F. Hopper, Library administration, the municipality and the trustees.

Children's librarians' course: Anna C. Tyler, Story telling (Lecture one); Thornton W. Burgess, Educational value of children's stories; Marion P. Greene, Dealing with children; Franklin F. Hopper, Library administration: the municipality and the trustees.

Junior lectures: Edwin H. Anderson, Library administration, with special reference to human relations; Benjamin Adams, Administration of a branch system; Adelaide B. Maltby, Branch administration; Florence Overton, Branch administration.

The faculty invited the women of the reference department who have immediate charge of student-practice, to a discussion of the subject on January 21.

The schedule for the "May course for librarians" referred to last month, is as follows, subject to change:

Mondays during May. Visits to libraries, under guidance.
Tuesdays, May 4, 11 and 18. Elizabeth C. Stevens. Book illustration processes.
Tuesday, May 25. Mary W. Plummer. Poetry for children.
Tuesdays, afternoon. Mary Ogden White. Twentieth century novels.
Wednesdays, May 5, 12. Corinne Bacon. Book-selection; Methods of selection, and checking reviews.
Wednesdays, May 19, 26. Agnes Van Valkenburgh. Book selection; publishers, and editions.
Thursdays, during May. Edmund L. Pearson. Book reviews and annotation.
Thursdays, afternoon. Mary L. Sutliff. Twentieth century poetry.
Fridays, during May. Robert G. Welsh. Twentieth century drama.
Fridays, afternoon. Marie L. Shedlock. Story-telling.

Wednesday afternoons and Saturdays are left free. On Tuesdays, it is hoped to schedule some visits to presses, book clubs, etc., participation in which will be entirely voluntary. Li-

braries wishing to take an enrolment (\$7.50), and divide the course between assistants, not to exceed four in number, may do so.

ALUMNI

Miss Eleanor Hitt, (jr., 1913) has passed the examinations for county librarian in California, and is now eligible to that office.

Miss Amy Osborn (1914) was married January 28, to Mr. Charles Hobby Bassford, of New Jersey.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Kane (jr., 1913) has announced her engagement to Mr. Walter Maynard Drury.

Miss Azalea Clizbee (1914) has recently been appointed reviser in the reference catalog department.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

On Monday afternoon, Jan. 25, the class enjoyed the very great privilege of a visit to the library of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, on 36th street, New York. Here Miss Greene, the librarian, and her assistant, Miss Thurston (a former Pratt student), spread before our delighted eyes the priceless treasures of the collection, and even allowed the students to handle illuminated missals, original manuscripts, incunabula, and rare first editions. Before the case containing armorial bindings we were asked to name our favorite kings and queens of French and English history, and volumes that belonged to them were taken out for the inspection of their admirers.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held at the Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th street, New York, on Jan. 27, with ninety-seven in attendance. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bowker and Miss Isabel Ely Lord. Brief speeches were made after the luncheon by Mr. Stevens who brought greetings from the library; by the vice-director, who presented the result of an investigation of the demands made by the profession upon the School; by Miss Lord, who spoke, with the perspective acquired during five years in another field, of the contribution the library has to make toward the realization of democratic ideals; and by Mr. Bowker who gave a delightful talk reminiscent of the early history of the library movement, all of which he saw and of which he was an important part. Many regrets were expressed that Miss Plummer was not able to be present. The officers elected for 1915 were: President, Mr. F. F. Hopper, of the New York Public Library; vice-president, Mr. Donald Hendry, of the Pratt Institute Free Library; secretary, Miss Julia F. Carter, of the New

York Public Library, and treasurer, Miss Caroline Chapin, of the Pratt Institute Free Library. In addition to these Miss Harriot E. Hassler, of the Queens Borough Public Library, and Miss Anna C. Tyler, the outgoing president, are members of the board. That the luncheon was a great success was voted on every hand, and a large measure of its success was due to the excellent presiding of Miss Tyler.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library, lectured before the School on Feb. 9 on the development of children's work in this country, and on February 16th on book selection for children.

An investigation has been made into the written requests for recommendations that have come to this office during the last three years, with a view to discovering the kind of demand that the profession makes upon the School and the extent to which we are able to meet it. 343 requests from 192 separate institutions were made, from which 77 appointments resulted, being about one-third of all the recorded changes among our graduates during the same period. Geographically considered the requests have come from thirty-four states of the Union, the largest number having come from New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington (state), Oregon, Ohio and Iowa, in the order named. Nearly two-thirds of the requests have come from public libraries, and over half of the remainder from college and school libraries, special libraries being the next largest group. The largest number of requests have come for those qualified to hold executive positions—librarians, assistant librarians, branch librarians, etc., though there was nearly an equal demand for catalogers. As many of the librarians of the small and special libraries as well have to do their own cataloging, it would seem that we cannot afford to reduce the time given to this subject in the school curriculum. The average salary offered was \$933, while the average salary earned by Pratt Institute graduates was \$1081 in 1913.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Ina Rankin, 1909, has taken a position in the Herbert Bowen branch of the Detroit Public Library.

Miss Mary A. Dawson, 1910, has been made librarian of the banking house of William P. Bonbright & Company, New York.

A letter from Miss Margaret Hickman, 1913, librarian of the Public Library at Eveleth, Minn., reports that for the first six months the library was open they circulated over 21,-

000 volumes, with only 2500 books in the library, which meant that each book circulated nine times, on the average, in the six months.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Florence Tolman Blunt, who has been on the summer school faculty for several years, has just accepted an appointment for next year on the regular staff of the Library School, as instructor in reference work and library economy. Miss Blunt is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, with the degree of B.L.S. from the New York State Library School. Coming to the training school work from the very live Public Library of Haverhill, Mass., where she is the classifier and reference librarian, Miss Blunt will bring to the making of "the librarian of to-morrow" the forward look of "the librarian of to-day."

The mid-year examinations are well over, and the new term commenced on Monday, February 8, with no holiday intervening between terms. The first visit of the new term was, very fittingly, to the Boston Athenæum, in its new splendor, which still retains its old charm.

Miss Donnelly, Miss Hyde and Miss Hill attended the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club of Malden. An unfortunate conflict of the college examination dates with the event prevented the students from attending.

GRADUATE NOTES

Louise Thompson, special, 1913-14, has been for some time on the staff of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Irene B. Mercer, 1909-11, resigned from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to marry Mr. Josiah Johnson.

Vera Stibel, 1913, resigned from the Harvard University Library, Feb. 1, and announced her engagement to Mr. Hopewell, whom she is to marry in April.

Constance Ashenden, 1914, was released by the Boston Athenæum, in order to permit her to take charge of cataloging the Vail collection of books at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Theresa Stuart, 1908, is cataloging Washingtoniana for the Mt. Vernon Association.

Margaret Campbell, 1914, has gone from the Los Angeles County Free Library to become cataloger and classifier in the San Bernardino (Cal.) County Library.

Ethel Kellar, special, 1913-14, who has been temporarily at the Fort Worth Public Library, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Mason City, Ia.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH— TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Alice E. Jordan, custodian of the children's room of the Boston Public Library, lectured to the Training School Jan. 21 on "Work with children in New England" and "Social conditions in Boston and how the library meets them."

"The listening child" and "The creed of a story teller" were the subjects of two lectures, given by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott Feb. 6.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children for the New York Public Library, visited the school Feb. 8, and lectured on "The love of books" and "Work of the children's department of the New York Public Library." The latter lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. C. Valentine Kirby, supervisor of art in the Pittsburgh public schools and designer of book plates, gave a talk on book plates to the class February 10. The talk was supplemented by an exhibit of book plates from the collection of Mr. Kirby.

During the winter term junior students are scheduled one morning each week at the central and branch lending desks.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Louise Franklin Bache, 1911, has resigned from the position of children's librarian in the De Kalb branch, Brooklyn Public Library, to become children's librarian in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

Edith Endicott, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Marie Hamilton Law, 1908, has been appointed registrar of the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director.*

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first week in February being the end of the first semester was given over chiefly to tests and examinations. The week however was notable because of the alumni lecture given by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers on the evening of Feb. 5. Dr. Crothers spoke in the Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel of Western Reserve University to a large audience composed of the students and invited guests of the Alumni Association on "A literary clinic." After the lecture a reception at the school afforded opportunity to meet Dr. Crothers.

Miss Katharine Jewell Everts spoke to the class twice during her stay in Cleveland, on

the "Interpretation of literature" and on the "Speaking voice," to the delight and profit of the students. The course in work with children has been concluded with a lecture by Miss Burnite on the discipline of the children's room, and the recent visits of two well-known children's librarians have given particular emphasis to the children's work. Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library gave two lectures, one on "Love of books with a tribute to 'Cranford'" and the other on "Library work with children in New York," which was illustrated with lantern slides of the branches of the New York library system. The subject of "Story telling" was presented by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott and also "Some neglected children's books" were discussed by her. Miss Annie S. Cutter, supervisor of school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, spoke on "Work with the schools," followed by a visit to some of the school libraries under her supervision. Technical books, both reference and circulating, have been discussed in a series of three lectures by Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

Phyllis McFarland Martin, 1910, has resigned her position in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library to accept the position of reviser in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual business meeting of the Drexel Institute Library School Association was held in December at the College Club, Philadelphia. The officials elected for the new year are: Miss Edith Fulton, president; Miss Helen Hill, vice-president; Miss Caroline Perkins, treasurer; Miss Katherine Trimble, secretary. The executive committee are Miss Keller, Miss Stanger, Miss Black, and Miss Custer. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at the club.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Marjorie Test, 1913, has accepted the position of cataloger in the University of Pennsylvania.

Gretta Smith, 1914, has resigned from the Detroit Public Library to accept a position with the Iowa State Commission.

Fanny M. Libby, 1914, is assistant in the Newton (Mass.) Public Library.

Josephine O'Flynn, 1909, has been appointed assistant in the Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Glaucé Marie Wilson, 1914, has accepted the position of assistant in the cataloging department of the Lane Medical Library, Leland Stanford University.

Clara Louise Voight, 1914, has been appointed assistant in Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

During the week of Christmas vacation, the class of 1914 was entertained by the class of 1915 at the home of Miss Boynton. Miss Helen Haines read Syngé's "Shadow of the glen," and Miss Lutie Stearns talked informally about some of her author friends.

A talk by Mr. Gillis on the history of the county library movement in California, together with the study of the county library law, conducted by Mr. Perry, has paved the way for a visit which will be made in the near future to the headquarters of the Los Angeles County Library. This will be the first of a series of library visits scheduled for the spring term.

Miss Rose Taylor, class of 1914, has resigned her position in the Los Angeles Public Library to become assistant librarian at the Polytechnic High School. Two other members of the class of 1914 have accepted school library positions; Miss Anna Marie Rusche as assistant in the Los Angeles State Normal School, and Miss May Church as librarian of the Glendale High School.

In addition to the regular courses the following lectures were delivered during the winter months by visiting librarians and specialists:

The Sears Roebuck Library. Miss Althea Warren.

California history. Miss Anna Beckley.

Bibliography of art. Miss Anna Beckley.

Literature of mediæval history. Miss Anna Beckley.

Bibliography of English history. Dr. Frank J. Klingberg.

Books about Japan. Dr. James Main Dixon.

Scotch literature. Dr. James Main Dixon.

Bibliography of economics. Dr. Dennis Rockwell Hunt.

Library spirit. Miss Lutie Stearns.

California county libraries. Mr. James Gillis.

Program of the efficiency department. Mr. Jesse D. Burks.

Literary criticism. Dr. Allison Gaw.

The Cleveland Public Library. Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith.

Qualifications for librarianship. Mr. Joseph Daniels.

THEODORA R. BREWITT.

ILLINOIS SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifth summer session of the University of Illinois Library School will be held during the six weeks beginning June 21 and ending July 30. During the past four years the total enrollment in this summer school has been 77, of whom 58 have been from Illinois libraries. Last summer the enrollment was 33, of whom 27 were from Illinois libraries.

The course is open to high school graduates who hold positions as librarians, or assistants, or teacher-librarians, or who are under appointment to such positions. No entrance examinations are required, and no credit for the work is given toward a degree.

No fee is charged students entering from Illinois libraries; others pay \$12. In registering students, preference will be given to those applying early; all applications for admission should be in by June 10.

Mr. Ernest J. Reece, Ph.B., and Miss Ethel Bond, A.B., B.L.S., members of the Library School faculty, will give most of the instruction; there will be special lectures by members of the university faculty, by members of the staff of the University Library, and by visiting librarians.

For the circular of information, and for application blanks for admission, address the Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

This course is offered from June 21 to July 31, and is designed to give a systematic outline of the essentials of library work. It will be of assistance chiefly to those having some experience in the work, but also offers an introduction to modern methods for those intending to enter the profession. A limited number only can be admitted to the course, and applications must be on file not later than May 1.

Only those students regularly registered in the library course may attend the classes; auditors cannot be accommodated. No fee is charged except the regular tuition fee of the summer session, fifteen dollars (\$15). Text-books and supplies may be purchased from the director's assistant for about ten dollars (\$10).

The course offers both instruction and practice work in each of the following subjects, to which time will be devoted as indicated:

1. Cataloging and classification, including shelf-listing; 30 periods. The essentials of the dictionary catalog and of the decimal classification.

2. Reference work; 10 periods. The study of a selected list of reference books, with problems involving their use.

3. Book buying and selection of books; 8 periods. The study of the more important trade bibliographies and of printed aids to book selection.

4. Loan systems; 2 periods. The comparative study of systems adapted to public library needs.

5. Binding and repair of books; 2 periods. Practical consideration of materials, methods, and cost, illustrated by a visit to the university bindery.

6. Library buildings and equipment; 3 periods. Consideration of the arrangement of shelving, furnishings and lighting in a small public library.

7. California library law and conditions; 2 periods.

Application forms and further information will be furnished upon request by the librarian of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Reviews

HEWINS, CAROLINE M. Books for boys and girls, a selected list. 3. ed. rev. A. L. A. Publishing Board. 112 p. 20 c.

There is no lack of lists of children's books. There must be twenty or thirty in my personal collection of library literature which at one time or another have seemed worth saving and there are surely hundreds that I never saw or cared to save. Miss Hewins' list is easily best of them all and has been best since the A. L. A. first adopted it eighteen years ago, though its first appearance dates back to a tiny pamphlet printed in 1882 at the instigation of Frederick Leypoldt, that indefatigable pioneer in American bibliography. Despite the flood of recent similar lists Miss Hewins' pamphlet has never been more pre-eminent than on this very day of its coming into a third and revised edition.

It is not the minor matters which customarily claim notice from the reviewers of a new edition that one is moved to comment upon in this particular instance. It is, to be sure, nearly twice the size of the second edition. There are books included which others would have omitted, and almost every reader of the list, including many more competent to judge than the present reviewer, will fail to find titles which it would seem should be there. Anthologies and selected lists must be personal. Some microscopically-minded critics will sigh for an author index. These are minor matters. The great thing about the list is its flavor. It has back of it a personality, kindly, cultured, experienced, shrewd, and we are grateful that the loved and honored

compiler is still in active work with children and able to make decennial revisions of this classic list. A list of books on any subject is easy to be at best a dry, tasteless thing. This one has salt, wisdom, juice, and a thorough knowledge and love both of the children and their books running over several generations of each. It is what few such books are—good to read, not merely to consult, from the quotation on the title page to Lowell's lines on the very last page. Scattered all through it are these bits of real literature, wonderfully apposite (the gleanings of a lifetime they must be), all of them passing that supreme test of a children's poem or a children's book, that they are as interesting to grown-ups as to the youngsters. Then the notes (no one else writes just such notes as Miss Hewin) and the introduction; they have that supreme quality of the best booknotes, they make you want to be a child again that you may read these books. Indeed they have made grown-ups read the books which as children they never knew. And so we rejoice to greet and announce this new edition, and at the same time congratulate ourselves at this evidence offered by its veteran compiler that she is still as young as any of the children to whom she dedicates this book and who are to profit by it.

J. I. W.

COUTTS, HENRY T. Library jokes and jottings. London: Grafton & Co., 1914. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co. (English edition, 2s. 6d.) (American edition, 65 cents.)

There must be genuine merit in this book—genuine humor, that is—for it survives to amuse the reader in spite of the best efforts of the author. Consider. He warns you by his title, that he intends to make you guffaw. Then he writes a hopelessly solemn preface in which he informs his colleagues that "Every phase of life has its humorous aspect, and in every calling, no matter how prosaic, there occur from time to time amusing incidents. . . . Librarianship provides a varied fund of humor, and it is remarkable that hitherto no attempt has been made to collect and arrange this kind of humor in book form."

Still later in the preface, Mr. Coutts takes his readers into his confidence to inform them that "Most of the sketches are founded on fact, although there is a certain amount of chaff mingled with the grain." Does this not bear out the truth of Mayne Reid's advice to a young author? It was "Never surprise the British public. If you are going to play a trick on a boy, and fix a pail of water over a door,

so that he will get a douche, let them see you putting up the pail, and let them giggle with you a long time in advance. Otherwise they won't like it."

But it would be untrue to deny that there is fun in the book, and ungracious, as well, since the author has borrowed freely (giving due credit) from American sources. He has drawn on the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on Spofford's "Book for all readers," and even from the writings of that flippant person who, in the columns of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, scandalously jeers and japes at Our Profession.

We find (if we doubted it) that the English public knows how to pester the English librarian, as well as it is done in this country; that readers can take opposing views about opening windows and both of them blame the library assistant; that some rantankerous persons are always about to "write to Mr. Carnajee"; and that the shocked and horrified reader who thinks that "Tom Jones" ought not to be in the library, pricks up his (or her) ears when he (or she) hears that the library owns more books by the same author, and desires to have a chance to pass judgment upon them, as well.

The English edition of the book is bound in daffodil yellow, and it is gay and merry. The color offended some austere reviewer on this side of the ocean, with the result that the American publishers have made it look as sombre as a treatise on metallurgy.

E. L. P.

FELLOWS, JENNIE D. Cataloguing rules prepared for the course in elementary cataloguing New York State Library School, 1914. 181 p. (Bulletin: Library School, no. 36.)

The scope of this work is practically explained in the preface. It must supply a long-felt want both to students in library schools and to graduates whose knowledge has become a bit rusty through lack of practice, though more particularly to the former. The amount of time saved the instructor and student both, the one in lecturing and the other in taking down notes, of necessity brief and often unsatisfactory, must be considerable, while the advantages of having before one a printed lecture or lesson containing full directions, with sample cards to illustrate the points taken up, cannot be overestimated. Besides being a rather mandatory direction for students of the library school, it will prove very suggestive and helpful for catalogers in general. The table of analytic contents is comprehensive and covers most of the points which come up daily in the cataloging departments of public libraries, and the index leaves nothing to be desired. Altogether, it will prove a most use-

ful and welcome addition to the literature of our profession. The numerous details which have been included, and which the author in the preface says, "may at first sight seem petty and superfluous," make this work increasingly useful and practical just because those seemingly petty details, so definitely treated here, so often cause the cataloger the trouble of uncertainty and can so rarely be found included in a work on cataloging, being in most cases taken for granted. Each chapter takes up a new topic, referring to authorities where fuller information may be found, particularly to the "A. L. A. Catalog rules" and Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue." The heading of each paragraph in heavy type tells at a glance what that particular paragraph treats and saves going over material non-essential to the question confronting the seeker after information on that certain point. The sample cards which follow serve to clear up any doubts which may remain after reading the descriptive text.

THERESA HITCHLER.

Librarians

BEAL, Minnie M., N. Y. State Library School, 1903-05, died at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7, 1914. Since leaving the staff of the New York State Library in 1907, Miss Beal had been connected with the Greusel School of Detroit.

BERG, Bertha, librarian's secretary of the Tacoma Public Library, resigned Jan. 16 to be married to Mr. William Bede, of Seattle. Miss Susie Taylor has been appointed to succeed Mrs. Bede.

CHRISTOPHER, Katharine, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914, has been appointed librarian of the Julia Richman High School, New York City.

ELIOT, Ruth F., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1911, resigned her position with the Wisconsin Library Commission in January to go to the St. Paul Public Library to take charge of the school libraries.

EVANS, Margaret J., who has been chairman of the Minnesota Library Commission since its establishment, was married in Seattle, Wash., Nov. 9, to Prof. George Huntington of Carleton College.

HAMLIN, Louise, Pratt, 1909, who has been reference assistant in the Pratt Institute Free Library since 1911, joined the staff of the Library of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, Feb. 15.

Harris, George W., the librarian at Cornell University, presented his resignation at the January meeting of the trustees, to take effect at the end of the present academic year. He entered the service of the university in 1871 while still an undergraduate, and became assistant librarian in 1873, the year in which he obtained his Ph.B. degree. Being connected with Cornell University for 42 years, Mr. Harris has seen the library grow from one with 34,000 volumes to one of the most completely equipped in the country, with 450,000 volumes. He has seen the endowment funds increase to more than \$850,000. In all his 42 years of service, Mr. Harris has never left the university on Sabbatical leave, nor has he been absent on sick leave. In accepting Mr. Harris's resignation, the trustees passed a resolution in appreciation of his services.

KAUTZ, Dorothy, of Des Moines, who was recently secured as an assistant at the P. M. Musser Public Library, in Muscatine, Iowa, has returned to Des Moines to accept a position as assistant librarian at the state capitol building.

KEATOR, Alfred D., B.L.S., New Yory State Library School, 1913, and Margaret S. Dick, 1912-13, were married at Crete, Neb., Feb. 5. Mr. Keator is in charge of the industrial arts department of the Minneapolis Public Library and Miss Dick was recently on the staff of the library of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

LINDSAY, Sadie, formerly first assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, was appointed head of the documents division of the reference department created Jan. 1. Miss Lindsay's promotion was due not only to her excellent work since she has been a member of the library staff, but especially in view of the fact that she has prepared a card-index to government documents issued since the publication of the "Checklist" of 1909. The card-index is made on the same lines as the "Checklist," following its classification exactly, and supplements it in full.

LOWE, Harriet Louise, for nine years librarian of the Cloquet (Minn.) Public Library, was married in Duluth, Oct. 7, 1914, to J. Alwin Fesenbeck of Cloquet.

LOWE, John Adams, librarian of Williams College Library, has been appointed agent for the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. The commission's selection of Mr. Lowe, who is highly recommended by President H. A. Garfield of Williams College for his zeal and knowledge of library work, has been approved by Gov. Walsh and

the Executive Council. Mr. Lowe was assistant librarian in the Fitchburg Public Library for two years before going to Williams College. While a student he worked in the college library, and after graduation in 1906 he joined the library staff. Upon the death of Dr. P. D. Burr, the librarian, in 1911, Mr. Lowe was appointed to the position. In connection with this work Mr. Lowe gave class demonstrations on library methods and the use of books, which was followed by practice work. Under his management, the Williams College Library has done a good deal of extension work among smaller libraries and schools in Berkshire county. He has also acted as advisory visitor for the commission.

MCKNIGHT, Elizabeth, B.L.S., Illinois, 1907, who was formerly librarian of Barringer High School Library in Newark, and more recently has been connected with the library of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, has been put in charge of the library of the new Bay Ridge High School in Brooklyn.

MORAN, Nina, who has been temporary assistant in the Tacoma Public Library, was appointed to a permanent position in the loan department, Feb. 1.

MULLINS, Mary Reger, an assistant in the order and accession department of the Louisville Free Public Library for several years, died of tuberculosis at the home of her father, L. A. Mullins, in Cleveland, Ohio, January 28.

NOEL, Jacqueline, an assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, was made first assistant of the department Jan. 1.

O'BRIEN, Margaret, died at her home near Seattle Feb. 21, following an operation for appendicitis. Miss O'Brien was assistant librarian in the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library for twenty-eight years, resigning in November, 1912. She went to Washington, near Seattle, and there bought a tract for a fruit farm and opened a store with books and tourist goods. She was one of the founders of the Nebraska Library Association and a member of the A. L. A. She bought her property in Washington chiefly with her library pension, and hoped to spend many happy years there.

PHIPPS, Gertrude E., N. Y. S. L. S., B.L.S., 1909, has resigned from her position as cataloger in the Library of Congress, to accept a similar position in the library of the University of California.

PIDGEON, Marie K., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, succeeded Elizabeth R. Frost,

1905, as reference librarian of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., in February.

RILEY, Mildred, for two years assistant librarian in the Cloquet (Minn.) Public Library, has been made librarian.

ROBESON, Julia G., Pratt, 1904, who has been a member of the Pratt Institute Free Library since her graduation, withdrew Feb. 1 to accept an appointment in the Library of the Morris High School in the Bronx, New York City.

SWIFT, Julia A., died in Windham, Ct., Jan. 27, after an illness of several months. She had been a lifelong resident of Windham Center and came from a distinguished family. Due to her untiring efforts she was able to build up and maintain the public library in that historic little village and for several years she was its librarian. She was a native of Windham, born May 21, 1832, and was an aunt of Rear Admiral William Swift, U. S. N.

UTLEY, Henry M., by action of the Detroit library commission at its last meeting, was given the title of librarian emeritus for life. The salary which has been paid him will be discontinued at the end of the fiscal year at his own request. President Duffield of the library commission read a letter from Mr. Utley asking that the salary be omitted from the next budget, but that he would consider it an honor to be permitted to retain the title of librarian emeritus.

WATKINS, Mary, has been put in charge of the municipal reference department of the Minneapolis Public Library. Miss Watkins is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the Wisconsin Library School. Recently she has been in charge of the reference department of the Denver Public Library, and before going to Denver was an assistant in the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

WILSON, Mabel P., of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned her position in the catalog department, to continue her studies at the University of Washington in Seattle.

WINSHIP, George Parker, has been appointed to the charge of the special Widener collection which is to be made a feature of the Harvard University Libraries in the new Widener Memorial building. Mr. Winship was selected for the post in view of his successful administration of the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R. I., which has specially equipped him for planning, purchasing and organizing a special collection of the type which the Widener collection is to be.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Augusta. The Hubbard Library in this city has recently received two donations of books for its shelves, the first fifty juvenile story books from Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan, the second 75 volumes from the library of the late Professor C. F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, presented to the library by Mrs. C. F. Richardson as a memorial to her husband. Professor Richardson was born in this city and his father, Dr. M. C. Richardson, was at one time librarian of the Hubbard Library.

Bradford. The little town of Bradford is rejoicing in the rather unexpected gift of a public library and money to maintain it, \$20,000 in all, by the will of John Bacon Curtis of Portland. The building is practically completed and will be dedicated in a few months. Bradford was not the native town of Mr. Curtis, but he reckoned that the foundation of his large fortune was started in Bradford. The design of the building is plain, worked out in mottled gray brick, with Deer Isle granite trimmings and copper roof, and will be a lasting monument, being practically fireproof. The only ornamentation is the entrance, reached by a flight of granite steps with iron railing, treated in a colonial style with polished granite columns. The main floor is taken up mostly with a reading room, the bookstacks lining the walls. There are also a librarian's room and large vestibule on the first floor. The basement is utilized for various purposes. The interior finish is in birch, the walls harmonizing in shades of brown. The present Town Library of nearly 2000 volumes will form the nucleus of what is expected to be a much larger collection.

MASSACHUSETTS

The legislative committee on state house and libraries has reported a bill to authorize the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners to make its own selection of supervising librarians. This bill would take these appointments out of the hands of the Civil Service Commission. It was stated at a recent hearing before the committee that the board had asked the Civil Service Commission for an eligible list of supervising librarians and that an examination was held. The board, however, was unable to obtain from the list of 22 applicants who were certified as eligible the kind of supervising librarians it desired.

Andover. At a recent meeting of the school committee the superintendent of schools was authorized to accept the offer made by Miss Brown, librarian of the Memorial Hall, to establish libraries in the rural schools. These libraries have been started in the West Centre, Osgood, North and Bailey schools and in each case contain 30 volumes suited for all ages of pupils. The cases for the books were made by the boys in the manual training class.

Beverly. A movement is on foot to secure an appropriation of \$30,000 for a new public library at Beverly Farms. A hearing was held before the city council Feb. 1, at which a large number of citizens declared themselves in favor of the proposition.

Boston. The Massachusetts State Library has recently been given by the will of James F. Hunnewell a splendid collection of books and pamphlets relating to Charlestown and Bunker Hill. The collection is made up of works by founders of the town, where Mr. Hunnewell and his father before him, lived; printed works and memorials of inhabitants and the like, and finally the history and literature of Bunker Hill.

Brimfield. Under the caption, "A small country library that is a community center," Miss Mary Anna Tarbell, the librarian of the Danielson-Lincoln Memorial Library in Brimfield, describes the work of that institution in the *Countryside Magazine* for January. Attractive pictures accompany the article, showing the comfortable little building built of fieldstone and set in the midst of an apple orchard, its well-stocked bookroom, and homelike reading room with big fireplace. The library is a center for all sorts of village conferences, and its exhibits of local products and interests, collected and described by members of the community, serve to keep alive interest in the progress of the town, as well as to stimulate interest in the books on the library shelves.

Easthampton. By the will of the late Miss Lydia Ferry \$2000 are added to the Ferry fund of the Easthampton Public Library Association, which was established by Miss Lucretia Ferry with a bequest of \$1500.

Lynn. The library of the Chamber of Commerce is nearly completed and is now open to the general public for information.

Naphtucket Atheneum L. Clara Parker, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions, 935; total number

of volumes in library, 17,993. Circulation, 27,743. Registration 1033.

Quincy. Fire in the basement of the Thomas Crane Public Library in Washington street, Feb. 9, caused \$500 loss. Smoke handicapped the firemen, but they succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it spread to the upper floors.

Sharon. An article descriptive of the new Carnegie Library, which has just been completed here, is given in the *Brickbuilder* for January. It is accompanied by illustrations showing the exterior of the building, a detail of the entrance, and plans of the basement and main floor. The basement contains an auditorium, and the main floor is separated by bookstacks and delivery desks into reading rooms for adults and children, with an alcove between for the librarian's room. The building is of colonial design, built of red brick, with an interior finish of North Carolina pine, stained silver-gray, and was built for \$9703.

Springfield. Members of the library staff of the City Library agreed to give up the usual exchange of Christmas gifts the past season and to contribute the amount to the Belgian Relief Fund. As a result, \$110 was forwarded to the local committee for the fund.

Springfield. From Mrs. Oscar B. Ireland the City Library has received a noteworthy collection of books relating to the city of New York. These, together with books on a few other subjects, number some 200 volumes, and the collection which was gathered by the late Oscar B. Ireland, a native of New York and always keenly interested in the great city, was presented as a memorial to Mr. Ireland.

Swampscott. A petition is to be put into the Swampscott town warrant, to be voted upon at the annual town meeting, for an appropriation of \$25,000 toward a new public library in that town. This money is to come from the Preston tax of \$33,000 which was received a few weeks ago. Prominent citizens have started the movement to have the town erect a new library. They say that if the town will appropriate \$25,000 they can raise enough money to erect a first-class library. The town is using one room in the Town Hall for a library, so small that it is impossible to get more than a dozen people in it at one time. At times there are over 600 citizens using this library in one day, plainly showing that a new library is much needed. The site of the proposed library is on Monument avenue.

RHODE ISLAND

The only library "book wagon" in Rhode Island will presently begin an educational missionary work in South Kingstown, only it will not be a wagon, but an automobile. This service will be personally carried out in every detail, even to placing and collecting books and periodicals, by Miss Gertrude Whittemore, librarian in charge of the Narragansett Library at Peace Dale, a graduate of the University of Vermont and of the State Library School in Albany, N. Y. She has been with the Peace Dale Library for seven years. The automobile is lent for two days each week by one of the residents of the town, and another resident acts as chauffeur. Several families on the main roads outside the town, but remote from the library, have offered their homes for deposit stations for their neighborhoods. Miss Whittemore plans to take personal charge of the work, and will make a house-to-house canvass of the districts to be covered. The regular library rules will apply to this service.

Newport. Beginning with the February number, the Redwood Library plans to publish its *Booklist* every quarter instead of at irregular intervals as in the past. In 1747, when the library was incorporated, it contained 1440 volumes, the gift of Abraham Redwood. In 1785 Ezra Stiles records in his diary "I counted and found the Residue of the Books in Redwood Library (once 1500 volumes) 685," showing that during the Revolution the English had destroyed or carried away over 800 volumes. In 1850 there were 7000 volumes, the observance of the centenary of the incorporation of the library having aroused enthusiasm resulting in a large increase. In 1875 the number of volumes had grown to 21,000, and to-day the library contains over 60,000 volumes, with an annual increase of over 2000.

CONNECTICUT

Bethel. The Bethel Free Library was formally opened and dedicated Feb. 12. The library building, formerly the Seelye homestead, was presented to the town of Bethel in June of last year by the heirs of the Seelye estate. The gift includes several acres of land. The library was given as a memorial to Deacon Seth and Abigail Taylor Seelye, both lifelong residents of the town. Dr. L. Clarke Seelye, president-emeritus of Smith College, was one of the principal speakers at the dedication exercises. The Bethel Free Public Library was first opened to the public Feb. 12, 1910. It was started with a bequest from Miss Maria Parloa, who left her books, cases, and pictures for the founding of a free library, with a

bequest of \$2000, whose income should be used for maintenance. The library has occupied quarters in several different buildings before coming to its present home. Its new quarters are in a two-story colonial house, with big pillars and portico across the front. The first floor contains the adult and children's rooms, charging desk, and workrooms, while on the second floor are found the reference rooms.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Cooperstown. A new library building, to be known as Philo Centennial Hall, will be constructed at Hartwick Seminary by the Philophronian Society of that institution. At a recent meeting of this society, which celebrates its centennial in June, 1916, it was decided to endeavor to raise the necessary funds for the construction of such a building among the alumni and active members of the society, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the project.

NEW JERSEY

Orange. For the benefit of the Valley branch of the Orange Free Library, members of the First Ward Improvement Association, of West Orange, have accepted the offer of the manager of a local moving picture theatre to hold an entertainment consisting of educational, scientific, and religious pictures on a Sunday night in the near future.

Perth Amboy. As a result of a donation of \$30,000 from Carnegie Corporation and the passage of a resolution to the effect that the aldermen would increase the annual appropriation of the local library, the work of placing an addition to the institution has been started. Perth Amboy was the first city in the state to receive recognition from Mr. Carnegie when the present structure was erected over a decade ago.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. Through the efforts of the Swissvale Board of Trade the borough is assured a Carnegie library, and the probabilities are such an institution will be erected next summer. A donation for the library already has been granted by the Carnegie Corporation.

Warren. With the decision of the town council to increase the appropriation to the Public Library the last obstacle in the way of the new \$100,000 library building has been removed. The new building will be presented to the city by J. P. Jefferson and plans for it are now being prepared by Architect Charles Wetmore, of New York. Construction work

will be undertaken as soon as the weather opens in the spring sufficiently for excavating. The gift is in memory of Mrs. Alice Jefferson, who was killed in a railroad accident a few months ago.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. Nat. Museum L. N. P. Scudder, asst. lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 1917 volumes, 1723 pamphlets; total 43,609 volumes, 73,765 pamphlets. The library quarters in the older building contain the works relating to the arts and industries, history and botany, while each division and each principal administrative office, of which there are 30, keeps the books on its particular subject. The library of the division of mollusks contains about 7500 titles, and is one of the most complete consultative libraries on the subject in the country. A revised catalog of the division has been completed during the year.

Washington. A valuable collection of orchestral scores was presented to the Public Library some time ago by the Georgetown Orchestra. A list of these scores, all of which may be borrowed, is printed in the February *Bulletin* of the library. A selected list is also given, on the last page, of some of the library's books on orchestral music and instruments, with a few interesting biographies of musicians.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheboro. During the fall term of the Randolph county schools, five new rural libraries were established in the following schools: Poplar Ridge, Cross Roads, Utah, Gray's Chapel and Level Cross.

Charlotte. Ground was broken for the annex to the Public Library on October 21. It is expected that the formal opening will take place about April 1. The features of the new building are a spacious children's room on the main floor, and an assembly hall on the ground floor. A special study room, work room, and staff room are also included, as well as an enlargement of the stack. Public entrance to the annex will be from Garland Lane to the north of the library.

GEORGIA

Savannah. The plans for the Carnegie Library of Savannah have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation, and the work will begin on the building in a short time. The library will be built of granite and will be situated on a well-selected lot facing Thomas Park and

adjoining the Hull Memorial Church. The space at the rear of the library will be made into a formal garden. The building will cost \$75,000.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. Although the special committee which had the matter in charge returned a favorable report on the proposition, the Fiscal Court on Feb. 2, by a vote of 5 to 4, tabled a motion to appropriate \$5000 to be given the Louisville Free Public Library for the establishment of stations in all country schools and in ten villages of the county outside the city. The proposition was made several weeks ago by a committee from the board of trustees of the library. The matter may be taken up again when the money is at hand, but the members of the court voting against it did not believe the expense to be true economy at this time.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. Since the city's new charter became effective, a library tax has been collected, and there is already a fund of about \$25,000 to furnish and fit up the new library building to be erected by the trustees of the Lawson-McGhee Library. The library trustees realized a little more than \$60,000 from the sale of the property they held in trust, and this will pay for the building, which the city is to maintain. Plans for the new library have already been drawn, and it is expected to have it open next September. In the present library are about twenty-five thousand volumes, which will go into the new building, to be added to out of the city's fund of \$25,000 after the furniture is purchased. The city's tax already nets more than \$5000 per year for the maintenance of the library, and it grows a little larger with the increase of the city's assessed valuation each year.

MISSISSIPPI

Port Gibson. There has been organized here, under the auspices of the Pathfinder Chapter, D. A. R., what will be known as the Claiborne County Library. At the formal opening, Mrs. L. M. Heidenrich and Miss Harriett Person made short explanatory talks. The library starts with 200 volumes in temporary quarters in the circuit clerk's office at the county court house. It is the hope of the promoters that eventually there will be a complete chain of county libraries, receiving aid from the state.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. Thomas Spencer Jerome, who died last spring in Capri, where he had lived

for many years, left a library of 5000 volumes, to be divided mainly between the University of Michigan and the American Academy at Rome. The books are largely on Roman history, and Professor F. W. Kelsey, of the Latin department of the university, who is also on the academy's board, has sailed for Italy to assist in the division of the books.

Ann Arbor. The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan are asking the State Legislature for a special appropriation of \$750,000 with which to enlarge and remodel the university library and also build a school of practice. The library was built in 1883 at a cost of \$100,000, when there were only 38,262 volumes. To-day there are more than 350,000 volumes on the campus, and of these approximately 300,000 are housed in the main building. The building has been twice enlarged; first by extending the stack southward in 1898, and again by installing bookshelves in what was previously the art gallery, in 1910. Further extension along these lines being impossible, it is proposed to keep the present stack as a central unit for the storage of books, and plan for a new stack to the east, running parallel to the present one, but more spacious, having two stories below ground (which the present one has not), and containing seven floors and a basement in place of the present five. The present front of the building, consisting of the main and upper reading rooms, the administration offices, the periodical room and seminary rooms overhead, cost only \$40,000 to erect, and it is proposed to give an enlarged fireproof front to the library, providing a more logical arrangement of workrooms for the library staff. At present the administration offices and workrooms for the staff are scattered over three different floors; in the proposed new building they would all be on the ground floor, arranged in a logical sequence. On this same floor there would be a study room for undergraduates, while the reading room would be on the upper floor, adjacent to the card catalog room. The periodical room would be on this same floor. Up to the present only tentative sketches have been made, and it will probably be some time before a final solution of the problem will be made.

OHIO

Dayton. A branch of the Dayton Library is now established for North Dayton, and, for the present, will be stationed at the Allen School. On the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Allen School, Thursday, Jan 28, Miss Electra Doren, city librarian, and her assistants, were at the school to show the

new branch to those interested and, on the following Saturday, books for home use were issued to anyone holding a card.

INDIANA

A bill providing for the establishment of county libraries, this being done in most instances by an extension of the work of city libraries, is being proposed by the Library Commission of Indiana. Of the 1107 township libraries in Indiana to-day, 91 are enjoying library privileges extended by 86 libraries. This means that less than 10 per cent. of the rural inhabitants of the state have free access to a public library, and that more than 90 per cent. are dependent upon the commission's traveling libraries and school libraries. Several Indiana counties are without libraries, and in each of the 42 counties there is only one public library in operation. The counties which are without public libraries are Starke, Switzerland, Dubois, Pike, Jennings, Scott and Brown. Scott county has \$8000 in a fund for use in establishing a county library, the money having been raised by a provision of an old law, but it cannot be used until a county library law is passed by the General Assembly.

Bloomington. The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$27,500 for a new library for this city has been accepted, and it has been decided to locate the building at the corner of Washington and Sixth streets. The structure will be of Monroe county oolitic stone, and work will commence within a few weeks. The city already has an adequate library maintenance tax provided, and has a sum of cash on hand sufficient to pay for the lot.

ILLINOIS

An examination, which will be open to non-residents as well as residents of Illinois, will be held at Springfield, Chicago, Urbana, and various other cities in Illinois, on Saturday, April 3, for the position of library assistant. Salary, \$50 to \$100 a month. Minimum age, 20 years. The examination will be in two general parts: Training and experience, 3 points; special subjects, including questions and tests showing knowledge of accessioning, cataloging, indexing, and general library methods, 7 points. This position exists in the State Library at Springfield, and in the State University and normal schools. In the past, there has been immediate demand for eligibles, and the lists have been speedily exhausted. The duties of the position involve, under the supervision of a librarian, the ordering, cataloging, loaning, referencing and binding of books; also proof-reading, indexing, and clerical work; requiring education equivalent to graduation from a

library school of recognized standing. Applications must be on file in the office of the commission at Springfield by 5 p. m., March 27. Application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Ill.

Evanston. The second printed report of the Garrett Biblical Institute covers the period from June 1, 1913, to Oct. 1, 1914. The library is entirely dependent on student help for assistance. During the sixteen months covered, over 5000 books were cataloged and over 60,000 cards written. The total accessions were 6,450 volumes, 6007 pamphlets, and 10,366 magazine numbers, making a total of 33,584 volumes, 20,698 pamphlets, and 20,488 unbound magazine numbers. The library has many duplicates of missionary magazines and reports, and is glad to co-operate with other libraries trying to complete their files of such publications. The circulation amounted to 3921 volumes, a decrease over previous years, attributed partly to an increase in the number of volumes placed in the reading room for use, and partly to the burning of one of the dormitories and the removal of the men to a considerable distance from the library.

Homer. At its January meeting the village board of trustees decided to ask the Library Association to remove the books that are now gathering dust in the clerk's office at the city building. The library has been closed for some time from the lack of funds, and it seems now that the closing will be permanent. The library was open for about ten years, and has about 400 volumes. Just what action will be taken in regard to disposing of the books is not known, but in all probability they will be sold to pay some of the outstanding indebtedness of the association.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. In the three-story addition to the Public Library, erected at a cost of \$90,000, shelf room has been provided for nearly 100,000 volumes. Automatic book lifts, turnstiles, and other modern features of library construction have been introduced. A feature is the new room provided for ministers and other students of theology and philosophy. The science room is given enlarged quarters with better lighting, and the children's reading room has been transferred to the first floor on the Eighth street side.

Milwaukee. The city of Milwaukee can erect public libraries in the public parks with

the consent of the park board, according to an opinion given to the council by the assistant city attorney. The question arose over the proposal made to erect a branch public library in Washington Park instead of forcing the city to purchase new land in the immediate neighborhood.

Superior. The library of the Superior State Normal School, with all books and equipment, was destroyed by fire recently. A new building is now in process of construction to replace the one lost.

MINNESOTA

Chisholm. Seventy-five dollars worth of Croatian books have been added to the library. A radiopticon has been purchased for use in the smaller clubrooms, and a moving-picture machine will be installed in the auditorium if arrangements can be made with the University of Wisconsin to secure their film service.

Crosby. The Crosby Public Library opened its doors to the public Jan. 8, and is in charge of Miss Romaine Latta, librarian. The library starts with 150 books. About a year ago the women of the Friday Study Club started to raise a library fund of \$100. The village council then appointed a library board. Three hundred volumes have been added to the school library, making a total of 1054.

Duluth. The State Normal School Library has just moved into its new quarters, which occupy the entire second floor of the new east wing of the main building. The room, well lighted on three sides, is 30 by 75 feet, and is finished in dark oak, with beamed ceiling and built-in bookcases. Opposite the entrance is a large delivery desk, which encloses a good-sized office and workroom combined. In the south end of the room are the book stacks; the north end is given over to a large reading alcove. The library has one librarian, helped out with student assistants. The cost of the regular circulating collection, to date, is \$8959; bound volumes, \$1248. Circulation for the fiscal year ending August 1, 1914, was 8955.

Minneapolis. The new branch library at Franklin and Fourteenth avenues was dedicated, Jan. 29, with short addresses by members of the library board and business men of the neighborhood. Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, and Miss Gratia Countryman, city librarian, gave brief talks. The library has been in use two months. It is of Italian architecture, and is of brick and terra cotta. The main floor is

in two sections, one containing Scandinavian literature, and the other English. A children's reading room, clubroom, and kitchen are in the basement. The building stands on a site given by Sumner T. McKnight and his two sisters, Mrs. Marriet McKnight Crosby and Mrs. Caroline McKnight Christian. The money for the building was given by the Carnegie Corporation.

Minneapolis. The advisability of asking for an amendment to the teachers' pension law, in order to apply the law to librarians also, was discussed at the February meeting of the library board. The matter was referred to H. W. Leighton to take up with the council committee in charge of teacher's pensions. The board authorized the building committee to advertise for bids for the new Sumner branch library which is to be built at Sixth and Emerson avenues, north. This is the fourth of the buildings provided by the Carnegie gift. The museum located in the library building will be moved to the fourth floor, which was formerly occupied by the Art School. The reference department will then be moved to the third floor. The contract will be let at once for the remodeling of these quarters. The court house branch will be opened evenings and Sundays hereafter. A stereopticon was ordered by the board, to be rented by anyone wishing to borrow for the use of lecture work.

St. Paul. The work of the Public Library has recently been extended along a number of new lines. An industrial deposit station has been established at the Crex Carpet Works. A *Municipal Service Bulletin*, No. 1, was issued Jan. 20. It contained a list of periodicals in the library relating to municipal affairs. No. 2 is a list of articles in January magazines relating to municipal affairs. Sunday afternoon victrola concerts, with story-telling, were inaugurated January 17. The victrola is loaned by Howard Farwell & Company. A school reference department was opened Feb. 1 in space adjoining the stacks, the public catalog, and the periodical room. The superintendent of schools issued a bulletin to principals of schools, Jan. 20, describing the arrangement for school visits to the Public Library.

IOWA

In the "History of education in Iowa," prepared by Clarence Ray Aurner and published in two volumes by the State Historical Society of Iowa, one whole chapter, besides many incidental allusions, is devoted to the part played in the educational history of the state by the

school libraries. As early as 1840 the general school law adopted authorized districts to levy a tax "for the purchase of a suitable library case," and also an amount not to exceed ten dollars annually for books. Again, in 1846, it was proposed that a quarter section of land in each township be granted to the state for the purpose of purchasing a common school library for the use of such township. It remained for the teachers, however, to take the initiative in arousing public interest, and in several counties they collected libraries of several hundred volumes for teachers' use. In 1884 it was reported that there were not more than ten townships and seventeen cities and towns with libraries of more than 300 volumes. During the decade from 1881 to 1891 there was an increase of nearly 72,000 volumes in the district libraries of the state (from about 27,000 to nearly 99,000), while all the schools in the twenty-four cities of 4000 or more population possessed libraries of some sort. Legislation passed in 1897 permitted the expenditure of \$25 for books for school libraries, and in 1900 a statute was adopted requiring the withholding by the district treasurer of each township and school district of a sum "not less than five nor more than fifteen cents" for each person of school age, the fund to be expended by school officials for books selected from lists prepared by the state board of examiners. At the same time the State Library Commission was formed to assist in the formation of school and public libraries. Before the libraries had become so widely established in the state a teachers' reading circle was established in 1884 under the direction of the State Teachers' Association. In 1889 it was reorganized, and a uniform course, covering four years, was planned. By 1895 nearly 30,000 teachers were enrolled. In 1891 a pupils' reading circle was organized on similar lines, and in four years over 50,000 children were registered. To the influence of these circles, a good deal of the interest in libraries is attributed. It is said that \$100,000 annually is expended in additions to these libraries, and in 1910 the total accumulation of books is estimated at 1,100,000 volumes. Of this number, 644,000 volumes were in the rural schools. There is no general state supervision of these collections, and it is recommended that the Library Commission be given authority over such libraries.

Cedar Rapids. The Bohemian Reading Society of this city maintains a library in the Bohemian school building. The librarian reports that during the past year the society had 4755 volumes in circulation. These books are mostly on science, the arts, and books of classic literature.

Council Bluffs. A small collection of Danish books installed in the Public Library here has proved so popular that \$25 has been given by a group of Danish citizens for making additions to this collection.

NEBRASKA

The School Law Revision Committee of Nebraska, in accordance with a resolution of the legislature, was appointed September 17, 1913, by the governor to study the school conditions of Nebraska. This committee submitted its report to the governor December 1, 1914. Included in its recommendations is one for the establishment of school libraries, as follows: There should be provided annually from the general school funds of each district the sum of ten cents for each pupil, for the purchase of books other than regular textbooks from a list furnished by the Nebraska Public Library Commission, the books to be distributed to each district in proportion to the amount withheld from each.

College View. The Carnegie library proposition at College View has met with another discouraging delay. The library board has decided to reject all bids for the construction of the building, as all would-be contractors wanted amounts in excess of \$7500. As the Carnegie commission has agreed to give only that sum, the board could not see its way clear to accept any of the propositions. The proposed building is to be of brick, and will contain one story and a basement. It is to be located on the southwest corner of the Union College campus.

University Place. At a special election held in January the citizens of this place voted to work for an independent public library, rather than a larger one on the college campus, to be used jointly by the city and the college. A 3-mill tax levy was favored if necessary to raise \$2000 a year for maintenance, and a building costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 will probably be asked from the Carnegie Corporation of New York City.

The South West

KANSAS

Garden City. George W. Finnup has given libraries to sixteen district schools in Finney county. He offered a free library to any district in the county that would put up an equal sum, dollar for dollar, with him for library purposes. He has made the same offer to the school districts of Haskell and other counties in that section.

Hutchinson. It is reported that a co-operative law library will be established shortly in the Rorabaugh Wiley building. Seven firms of attorneys occupying suites in that building will be associated in the co-operative library, which will occupy a suite on the sixth floor. There will be regular library quarters, and a librarian will be in charge. The library will be started with contributions of books by the various attorneys. Each firm will donate a set of books or reference works. The building company will then maintain the library, adding to the collection all renewals and later volumes, keeping it up to date, provide the rooms for the library, and pay the salary of the librarian.

Kansas City. A \$25,000 branch of the Carnegie Library on the Kansas City side is to be established somewhere south of the Kaw river, probably in Argentine. A letter was received by Mayor C. W. Green from James Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation in New York, offering to advance the \$25,000 for the building if the city would provide the site and guarantee to pay \$2500 a year to operate the branch library.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City. Children in the Lowell school are being taught to exercise a certain amount of self-denial for the good of the school. Instead of spending all their money for candy, the children are expected to contribute occasionally to a library fund. There is nothing obligatory about the plan, but the students have shown such interest in the movement that during the last two years 675 books, purchased with pennies, have been added to the school library. In addition to books, the school has purchased \$45 worth of pictures. Some of the funds for the latter were contributed by parents of the children.

Tulsa. Plans for the new library building have been selected by the local committee and will be submitted to the Carnegie Corporation in New York City for approval. The library is to be 67 x 80 feet, and the plans provide two floors and a mezzanine floor. The ground floor contains a lecture room, seating 200, besides various workrooms; and the main floor contains two reading rooms, stacks, and librarian's office. The mezzanine floor contains rooms suitable for museum purposes. The Carnegie Corporation has promised \$42,500 for the building.

NEW MEXICO

Raton P. L. Myrtle M. Cole, lbn. (2d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1914.) Accessions 1212; total 4110. Circulation 16,877, of which

10,093 was adult. The circulation of children's books increased 58 per cent. during the year. The percentage of fiction was 69.2. New registration 443; total 1239. Receipts, including a city appropriation for fiscal year to May 1, 1915, \$4098.83. Expenditures \$2994.65, including salaries and janitor, \$1438.35; books \$1079.23, periodicals \$73, and binding \$84.77.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

The bill providing for a state library commission has been again defeated after a lively campaign. The bill was endorsed by the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, which believed that library work of the state would be immensely advanced if a new commission were created, composed of persons having a special knowledge of library work. The bill was also approved by many experienced librarians. Both the clubwomen and librarians had investigated conditions and concluded that traveling library work could be greatly improved by changes in the law, and that the proposed new commission would be helpful in the organization and management of small libraries throughout the state. The bill called for the appointment of librarians for the State Library and the State Law Library by the governor, and friends of the present incumbents used their influence to defeat the bill. A letter that was printed in a morning Olympia paper from a clubwoman, stating that the clubwomen of the state were not all in favor of the bill, was another thing that contributed to the action of the legislature.

Tacoma. On Jan. 30 the Tacoma Public Library completed its four months' apprentice course. Mr. William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington at Seattle, delivered the "commencement address," giving a talk on the "Ideals of library work." Those finishing the apprentice course are: Miss Frances Donald, Miss Jessie Barclay, Miss Katherine Maxwell, Miss Esther Johnson, Miss Marjorie Mills, and Miss Ethel Gleason. Miss Jessie Barclay has been appointed assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Library.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield. The East Bakersfield Library building is practically completed, furnishings and fixtures being all that remain to be installed.

Berkeley. The Doe Library of the University of California, which has been in an in-

complete state, is to be finished with the completion of the south, east and west wings to four stories. New reading rooms will be in the east wing, with an entrance from the present catalog room, and will be 135 feet long.

Oakland. Sites have been accepted for the Oakland branch public libraries, provided for in the recent gift of Andrew Carnegie. The northwest corner of Fifty-second street and Telegraph avenue was chosen as the site for the new Alden branch library, and the site at the corner of San Pablo avenue and Fifty-sixth street for the Golden Gate branch, provided the people will accept these out of other sites submitted. In each case the City Council will be asked to establish assessment districts for purchase of the land. The people of Melrose were unanimous in their decision on a site on the Boulevard, a block from the Fremont High School, for the Melrose branch. The East Oakland site has not yet been chosen, the matter still being under investigation. The new branch libraries, as provided for by Carnegie Corporation, will be erected at a cost of \$35,000 apiece. The money for the buildings is given the city, the only proviso being that the city shall furnish land and care for the buildings when erected. The Dimond Library, heretofore operated by the women of Fruitvale, has been taken over by the Oakland Library and Miss Nettie V. Morgan placed in charge. The city council has appropriated money for its maintenance.

San Francisco. Plans have been completed and accepted for the new Mission branch library to cost \$44,000.

San Francisco. The Board of Public Library Trustees has called for bids for constructing the foundation and footings for the main library building, which is to be erected in the civic center, there being money enough in the bond fund for this work, and it being deemed desirable to have the site prepared for the building immediately. The construction of the building will not be ordered until enough bonds to provide for the cost have been sold, and these bonds, which are offered on a 4½ per cent. interest basis, are going slowly at present.

Canada

QUEBEC

Montreal. Bids for the construction of the new public library to be built on Sherbrooke street have been called for, all bids to be in by Feb. 25.

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John. The report of the Free Public Library for 1914 shows that during the year 37,641 books were issued. Of these, 27,369 were taken home by adults; 3999 were issued in the reference room; 1911 were issued from the stack room to be used for reference purposes; 473 books in the Canadian room were used; 3889 books were issued in the children's room; 125 persons consulted the newspaper files. In 1914, 2227 volumes were added to the library. The total number of adult patrons registered is 4062, 235 of whom obtained cards during 1914. In the children's room, 197 cards were issued, bringing the total registration up to 2232. Total receipts for the year were \$6819.16; expenditures were \$6704.44, including \$2301.22 for books, magazines, binding, etc., and \$3268.63 for salaries. Miss Estelle M. A. Vaughan is the librarian.

Foreign

GERMANY

A catalog just issued in connection with the Leipzig Exposition of last summer, is the first official document concerning the libraries of the German Imperial family that has yet come to the notice of the general public. Dr. Bogdan Krieger, chief librarian of the Imperial House Library, prefaces the catalog with a short but interesting history of the royal libraries. The collection was begun by Frederick the First, King of Prussia. Some fine volumes belonging to the Hohenzollern family had been given to the Public Library of Berlin by the Grand Elector in 1661. Frederick the Great left several complete and valuable little collections in his various castles of Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Breslau, and Berlin. The Charlottenburg Library of three thousand volumes has remained intact until the present day, although the other collections have been gradually absorbed into what is now known as the Royal House Library. This had already attained a figure of 20,000 volumes in the reign of Frederick William IV, and now comprises more than 100,000 books. Some years ago over 30,000 volumes were donated to the Universities of Halle and Strassburg and to the Library of the Cadet School in Lichterfelde, as the Royal Library was taking on dimensions that made its disposal a serious problem. It has been housed since 1876 in a wing of the Berlin Palace, except a few special collections which are in Potsdam and Charlottenburg. The Royal Library is particularly rich in musical documents of value and in historical works. Dr. Krieger tells interestingly of the influence the personal taste of each succeeding monarch

had on the composition of the library. Some of the most valuable pieces in the library are manuscripts written by Frederick the Great himself and special editions of the classics made for that monarch, now enriched by notes in his own handwriting. There are also some very costly illuminated missals in this particular collection. The interest of the present Emperor in archæology, exploration, natural science, and technical subjects has had a strong influence on the make-up of the library as it now stands. Dr. Krieger's catalog of itself is an artistic achievement. The copies are to be sold for the fund to provide literature for soldiers in the field and for soldiers on the ships.

Berlin. According to latest advices the University Library was still able to keep open during its usual hours of 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., but members of the staff were being rapidly withdrawn to join the colors so that the library fears a possible cutting down of the hours to six instead of ten.

Berlin. Popular libraries all over Berlin are opening branch offices for the receipt of books and magazines to send to the soldiers in the field and in hospitals. The head office is in the Emperor Wilhelm I. Palace, Unter den Linden, and is in charge of Dr. Krieger, chief librarian of the Royal House Library. The books are packed in quantities of one hundred to one hundred and twenty, in boxes divided into shelf departments and sent to the various field hospitals, as these are set up on different localities in the neighborhood of the battle field. The German book trade as well as the general public have reacted nobly to the call for literature for the soldiers and the shelves in the library of the old Palace are groaning under the weight of offerings from all directions.

Berlin. The Royal Library, Berlin's largest establishment, closed its doors in September as far as the lending out of books was concerned. More than seventy librarians and assistants joined the army and it was found impossible with the small trained force that remained to do properly the work of sorting the books and keeping the lists in the circulating department. The reading rooms were left open, although for a time even the main reading room was closed until a shifting of the library force made the work of regulating the shelf reference books possible. Fortunately in August the new newspaper and periodical room of the library had been opened to general use and served in some way as compensation for what was denied the public in the clos-

ing of the other departments. The new periodical room has a capacity of 120 seats and a list of over two thousand periodicals. It is a comfortable, well-lighted, handsome room, a great improvement over the quarters hitherto assigned periodical readers in the Royal Library. In regard to the closing of the circulation department and reference room because of diminished working staff, the leading journal of the German book trade, the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* makes the observation that it ought to be possible to replace the missing assistants by many workers in the book trade who are thrown out of their positions by the war. These people have a good knowledge of books and could easily serve as assistants under the supervision of the older librarians who are not liable for military duty.

Frankfurt-am-Main. Frankfurt's Public Library has decided to dedicate its thirteen traveling libraries to the use of the soldiers in the field or in hospitals. Although the Public Library has always opposed begging gifts of any kind from publishers, it waives its principles on this occasion and asks for books to complete these traveling libraries and to increase their usefulness.

NORWAY.

Bergen. The Public Library of Bergen has sent out its report for 1913-1914, the last to be made from the old building. The library hopes to be in its beautiful new home before its next report falls due. Bergen's Library makes a better showing in increase of circulation than many of the other large libraries in Norway. During the year of 289 work days, 150,418 volumes were borrowed, making a circulation of 520 a day. The percentage of fiction among this number is smaller than in previous years and the percentage of technical or instructive literature correspondingly higher. Of books in foreign languages 7346 were English, 1133 French, 5080 German. These figures for a town of the size of Bergen speak well for the linguistic ability of the Norwegians. Among the children's books taken out, Jules Verne, Marryat and Coolidge lead by large majorities. The collection of the Vestland Association for the Blind, comprising over one hundred volumes, has been added to the Public Library and is actively in use. The reading room was used by 72,589 visitors during the past year, a great increase over former similar periods. The valuable new additions to the library reference shelves are considered the chief cause of this increase in frequentation. The children's reading rooms in two school branch-

es have provided illustrated lectures and "fairy-tale hours" for the young readers. These last are planned for the youngest children to awaken their interest in reading good books. The librarian, aided by teachers from the school, tells to the children stories from Hans Christian Andersen and other well-known writers.

AUSTRALIA

Victoria P. L. Edmund La Touche Armstrong, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 9498; total 254,756. Circulation of lending lib. 142,132. Total registration 8660. There was a slight decrease in the number of borrowers and in the circulation compared with the year 1912.

The principal event connected with the library was the transfer of the books from the old library to the new reading rooms which were opened on Nov. 14, 1913. The new library building is octagonal in form, and contains a basement, ground floor, first floor, and galleries. It is built of brick, ferro-concrete and glass, and is fireproof. The site is approximately 220 feet square. The dome of the great reading room, which is believed to be the largest ferro-concrete dome in the world, springs from the inner wall on the first floor. It is 114 feet in diameter and 114 feet in height, and its floor gives ample accommodation for more than 300 readers. Room can also be provided in two portions of the annulus for 120 additional readers. The remainder of the annulus on the first floor provides for an inquiry room and offices, while the galleries are used for storage purposes. Every bookshelf is well lighted and ventilated, no artificial light being required except at night. On the four sides of the octagon not required for light, provision is made for stack rooms, and the total accommodation is estimated to provide for nearly two million volumes. On the ground floor below the great reading room

is the newspaper room, with provision for about 150 readers.

JAPAN

Tokio. The report of the Imperial Library of Japan for the year ending March 31, 1914, shows that 5466 books were added during the year, making a total of 298,663 volumes in the library. Of these 229,798 were in Japanese and Chinese, and 68,865 were in European languages. The library was open 332 days, serving 231,373 readers, who used 951,884 books. The books of the library are divided into eight general classes: (1), theology and religion; (2) philosophy and education; (3) literature and language; (4) history, biography, geography, travels and voyages; (5) law, politics, sociology, economics and statistics; (6) mathematics, physical science, and medicine; (7) arts, industries, engineering, military and naval science; and (8) encyclopedias and miscellaneous works. The mathematics and science group had the largest use, 230,121 volumes being consulted. Literature and language ranked second (193,466 volumes), the industrial arts third (167,133 volumes), and history and biography fourth (126,314 volumes). June was the busiest month, with 97,111 readers, and October the dullest, with 60,749.

Osaka. The tenth annual report of the Osaka Library, of which Mr. Ichi Imai is the librarian, shows that 5648 books were added during the year, of which 5224 were in Japanese and Chinese, and 424 were in foreign tongues. This makes the total number of Japanese and Chinese books in the library 93,869, and 8909 foreign books, in all 102,778 volumes. The library was opened 333 days, during which time it was used by 164,868 readers, 3153 being women. The total number of books issued, mostly for reading room use, was 553,080, or an average of 1660.9 per diem.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

XIV. BRANCH DEPT.

*There once was a place where the books
Filled all of the crannies and nooks;
They sent many away
Yet more seemed to stay—
At least if you judged by the looks.*

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education. Training. Library Schools

APPRENTICES, TRAINING OF

In return for the gratuitous or poorly-paid services of apprentices, the public library and the librarian owe in return a thorough course of training in library routine. The faculty of the Wisconsin Library School has prepared a series of articles making suggestions as to the training necessary, in the hope that they will be of use to the libraries of the state.

The series is to be printed in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, the first instalment being given in the October number. It is devoted to the selecting of apprentices and a consideration of the length of time the course should cover. Entrance requirements should be at least a high school course or its equivalent, good health, and a good personality. The ideal method of selection is through personal acquaintance. The examination, if offered, should cover general history, English and American more specifically, general information, English and American literature, and current events. A set of examination questions from the Buffalo Public Library is given in full.

The amount of time which the apprentice should give to practice work should be at least three to four hours a day for six months. Some librarians require 36 to 42 hours per week for six months. The apprentice should have a regular schedule and should be held strictly to it, and instruction time should be extra. At least one lesson should be given by the librarian each week, and informal instruction and supervision each day. Reading on technical subjects should be assigned to apprentices, to be done in their own time, in addition to general reading.

In the November number are given outlines for the first three lessons, accompanied by suggestions for practice, study, and reading. These lessons cover classification, shelving, and library handwriting, the latter accompanied with specimen alphabets and sets of figures.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library as an Educator

SUCCESSFUL METHODS

Factors contributing to the success of a public library. James Christison. *Lib. World*, O., 1914. p. 102-108.

The aim of the public library system is to furnish good reading to every person in the country. The library reaches out to all classes, and the modern librarian must be a scholar, a business man, a teacher, and an organizer and director. Of the many factors contributing to a library's success, open shelves may be placed in the forefront, and in this connection may be emphasized the value of the personal guidance which the librarian may give the reader.

Another factor is closer co-operation with the schools. America was the first to see the importance of linking the library with the school, and England has followed her lead in establishing co-operation along well-defined lines between teachers and librarians. In Scotland this phase of library development has been greatly retarded through lack of funds. Just as in a university the library is the most potent instrument in the development of education, so the public library should be made the central feature, the focussing point, of the public schools.

The public library should develop its usefulness further by extending its privileges to the rural districts, making the burgh libraries already existing in Scotland the distributing agency for books for the surrounding parishes.

Where a hall forms part of the library building, that also may be made a valuable agent in increasing the usefulness of the institution, both as an art center and as a lecture bureau. The good will and co-operation of the local press is invaluable, and many other methods of publicity (lists, bulletins, birthday notices, etc.) will suggest themselves.

There is a limit, however, to the work the library may do for the promotion of intellectual life and general culture, unless there is a correspondingly intelligent demand on the side of the community. Co-operation between library and school is being developed, but increased co-operation between the church and library is needed. The minister has had special privileges for his own culture, and has peculiar opportunities for recommending books, guiding literary taste, and directly increasing the use of the library.

How the municipal libraries assist. Ernest Bailey. *Lib. Assn. Record*, O., 1914. p. 429-437.

Libraries are helping to give more definite direction to the higher desires of the people, in the first place, by correcting the results of

a too narrow conception of what education for the masses should include. The man who really counts is not the man who is easily contented, but the man whose mental life has been stimulated and is continually sustained and enlarged by a liberal education.

No party policy has yet had sufficient foresight to see that any exceptional opportunities are given to those who are past the age limit for school attendance, and who wish to continue their education. Libraries are a small factor in rectifying this unfortunate condition of things, but with increased means they might do much more. In this respect, both as to numbers and to standing, America is far in advance of England.

It is on the fact that libraries are doing an important and useful work that librarians may base the claim that their position should be secure, and that a generous return should be made for their work. If those who desire knowledge cannot afford to pay professors, they should find in the libraries men who have a working knowledge of their libraries, coupled with patience and serenity and courtesy.

"How do libraries at present assist in regard to reading and the higher culture? It has been said that we are not a reading people, and although the element of breathless hustle may not be so compelling in England as in America, still we have fallen under the tyranny of our national greatness and prosperity, and have robbed ourselves to a great degree of the taste for literary and artistic pursuits. . . . We are for the most part casual readers. Broadly speaking, we read newspapers, magazines, and novels most of all. . . .

"It is impossible for a man to care for intellectual things when life imposes hard and bitter conditions upon him, but every man so paralyzed by such indifference is a distinct loss to the intellectual life of the nation. That loss is accentuated by the complete absence of facilities for reading and culture in the wide rural districts. . . .

"The real work of the libraries lies in this, that they may be instrumental in bringing enlightenment to the people, so that they may have a truer estimate of what really constitute the deeper concerns of human life, place before them the means by which special knowledge or skill may be added to, and so instruct the people that they shall arrive at a sane and considered judgment on all matters affecting their lives."

Library Extension Work

LANTERN SLIDES

The Illinois Library Extension Commission has made two collections of slides illustrating

the exhibit of the Springfield Survey, which was made under the direction of the Russell Sage Foundation. The slides selected represent city and county administration, schools, social centers, play grounds, city planning, health department, recreations, juvenile court, etc., all of which may be quite as applicable to other communities as to Springfield. Lectures in explanation of the slides accompany each collection. The commission will be glad to lend these slides for exhibition to all clubs and libraries interested in civic welfare.

Through the co-operation of the Wednesday Club and the Twentieth Century Art Club, the St. Louis Public Library has on file a collection of seventeen hundred slides which may be circulated among lecturers and study clubs. At the present time nearly all of the slides are of art subjects: painting, sculpture, architecture and the work of American illustrators. The library will be glad to receive gifts or deposits of slides from individuals or study clubs, which may make the collection more general, and, hence, more useful.

MOVING PICTURES

Moving pictures. Dorothy Hurlbert. *Minn. P. L. Comm. L. Notes and News*, D., 1914. p. 132-139.

An article giving much information on the use of moving pictures in libraries and schools in different parts of the country; suggestions of suitable subjects; rates for renting films and addresses where they may be obtained; and directions and cost for the preparation of slides advertising the library and its books which moving-picture theater managers are willing to run.

Children and movies. Ida May Ferguson. *Minn. P. L. Comm. Lib. Notes and News*, D., 1914. p. 139-142.

Anyone who is with little children very much must realize that motion pictures play a tremendous part in the life of the average child, but the conditions under which they see the pictures are far from ideal. The theaters they frequent are usually cheap and ill-ventilated, and the pictures are poor. The chief objection to the photo-play for children is that it is sophisticated, grown-up, and out of their experience. It is on a par with the story in the fifteen-cent magazine, which no one would think of offering to a little child as a steady mental diet.

For the library, the motion picture has a unique value, for children read more books and better books when they have the range of their interest broadened by movies. The

children's librarian can use the movies as an advertisement for her wares, and follow up films with good things to read.

Moving pictures might also be used, in schools, settlements and libraries, in place of story-hours. The average story-hour rarely stands on its feet as a piece of art, and has its reason for being in the fact that it leads children to good books, or teaches an ethical lesson. A picture show, conducted with these ends in view, would reach more children, especially the older boys, and make a more vivid impression than a story-teller could do. The benefit received by children from a picture show where every film had a definite value from the standpoint of recreation or character building, cannot be overestimated.

A moving picture survey of Minneapolis is to be undertaken soon. The plan is to have the children of the city write letters telling why they go to movies, how often they go, what kind of films they like best, what films they have seen that other children would like, and whether they like to read about the things they see at picture shows. It is expected to tabulate the results and to use the data received as a starting point in the work for children. Through the courtesy of the film exchanges, many of the pictures will be run off for the investigators, and then an effort will be made to build up a program that the boys and girls will really like, and yet will be constructive.

Exhibits

OUTDOOR LIFE EXHIBIT

The Tacoma Public Library maintained an exhibit of books and pictures on "out-door life" in connection with the Sportsman's Show, held February 3-6, 1915. It was particularly gratifying to note that the exhibit was made at the request of the management of the show. The exhibit contained books from the circulation department, government documents and reference books relating particularly to camping, fishing, hunting, bird life, mountaineering, boy scouts, and "in the open." A four-page leaflet, listing the books in the library of interest to patrons of the show, was distributed.

LEGISLATIVE EXHIBIT

State Librarian George S. Godard of Connecticut has arranged an educational exhibit in Hartford, showing the progress of a bill through the general assembly from start to finish, and illustrating the form and procedure of enacting law in Connecticut. First is a photostatic copy of senate bill No. 214, which became chapter 184 of the public acts of 1913. There is a photostatic copy of the bill

as introduced, then a card bearing the title, "Convenient Reference," and a "progress card." These cards are examples of how the nature and disposition of a bill are recorded in the State Library. On the progress card is noted the number of the bill, the name of the person introducing it, and the committee to which it was referred, the date of its introduction, date set for hearing, date when the committee report was made and the character of the report, the file number of the printed bill, action in the senate and house, the date when signed by the governor, and its position in the public acts. In this exhibit is also shown the printed bill as reported by the committee, the act as engrossed for the signature of the engrossing clerk, president of the senate, speaker of the house, and the governor, with the date of approval, also this act as it appears in the public acts (as chapter 184). Included in the exhibit is a copy of the *Legislative Bulletin*, showing the day and hour set for the hearing. The stenographer's notes taken at the hearing are also exhibited. There are copies of the daily senate and house journals, with index fingers pointing to the number of the bill; and the senate and house calendars showing the position of the bill on the calendars. This exhibit was prepared for the A. L. A. conference at Washington last May.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY

The Awakening Club of Carver, Minn., has opened a library and reading-room with a unique system of co-operation. Any one donating a book or a monthly magazine may become a member of the library, and members may withdraw their books after six months by substituting another. The members of the club are required to keep the room clean and in good order, and to take their turn alphabetically in caring for the library, two members acting for one week. The room will be open four evenings each week, from 7:30 to 10 or 10:30. Any person not a member of the library may draw a book for a fee of ten cents, of which five cents is refunded when the book is returned unless he wishes to draw another book.

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

Two branches of the Brooklyn Public Library have co-operated with the schools in their vicinities in the experiments now being tried by the Board of Education under what is known as the "Gary plan of pre-vocational work."

Under this plan, the school hours are divided into two units, the facilities for industrial education increased and the academic and industrial work brought into closer and clearer relations with each other. The scheme also more distinctly recognizes the relation of the school to the community, and contemplates a wider use of school buildings, playgrounds and libraries.

One or two classes are sent over to the library in school hours with their teachers and are given short talks by the librarian on the meaning and use of books, and are also instructed in the use of the catalog, reference books, indexes, etc., as well as shown how to look up special subjects assigned to them by their teachers.

Children of the lower grades are given individual instruction in the proper treatment of books and helped to look at picture books intelligently. The librarian also tells stories to these groups of younger children.

So far as the library is concerned, the experiment, which is only an extension of work already done, has shown both the desirability and the possibility of a closer co-operation with the teachers and pupils of the city. The plan, as tried in these two schools, has brought some to the library who would not otherwise have come, and who have expressed surprise at finding what the library had to offer.

Such an opportunity as this the library has long sought, and it is to be regretted that the staff of the library is not large enough to allow the unrestricted use of library buildings during school hours. The experiment has undoubtedly opened the way for a better understanding on the part of the teachers as to what the library has to offer, and has shown the library more clearly in what ways it can be of definite service to the teachers.

In several of the libraries in Montana there is close co-operation with the schools. In Great Falls in each of the five schools is a special library room where instruction and suggestions for reading are given by the children's librarian, and books are distributed. The same co-operation is found in Missoula between library and schools. In Missoula the library has especially fostered an appreciation of art by giving the school children a number of splendid exhibitions. In Butte, the county commissioners have co-operated with the city and have given the use of several rooms in the court house, where a children's branch library has been established. In Dillon the teachers and the library are brought very close together, due to the fact that much of the service is voluntary, and the teachers take

turns in the evenings. In one very small town, a little girl 12 years old has established quite a useful library with the cast-off, practically worn out books from a large library. She has a regular card system of issuing books to the children of the neighborhood.

CO-OPERATION WITH HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE

For several years the National Housewives' Co-operative League has been holding meetings in the branches of the Cincinnati Public Library. The object of this organization is to teach its members how to buy efficiently, both financially and as to the quality of the purchase. The meetings are very practical. One discussion was on the sale of articles by weight rather than by number or measure, and it was shown that a dozen large eggs weighed more than a dozen small eggs, while the price was the same for both. Scales, measures, apples, potatoes, and eggs were all brought to the library and the lesson was very realistic.

The library is accustomed to unusual requests from the Housewives' League, but the real surprise came when they asked permission to bring a pig for dissection at the Hyde Park branch. Since the library stands for education, and learning the parts of a pig's anatomy is certainly an education for a housekeeper, permission was given and the "co-operative pig" was brought into the auditorium. It was with much interest on the part of the staff, as well as the club members, that the meeting was conducted. A work table with many layers of paper spread under it, a white-aproned butcher, and a pig greeted the audience that afternoon. As the various cuts were made questions were asked and answered by the butcher. After the lecture the pig was divided among the members who had agreed to take it. Cookbooks were placed in a conspicuous part of the room as a suggestion for the completion of the day's lesson. As a rival to the pig was a jar of eggs packed in water glass, which bore the following label: "Bought in May at 19½ cents a dozen, Christmas price 47 cents."

At the next meeting it is planned to have part of a beef for a similar kind of study. If this proves a success there may be in the near future more "co-operative animals."

PUBLICITY

A few notes on popularizing public libraries. Arthur H. Jenn. *Lib. World*, N., 1914. p. 143-145.

The personal factor in the relations of a librarian and his assistants to the public can do much to encourage people to attend the library. It is still true that the greater part of the pub-

lic is still unaware of the opportunities at its command, and regards with awe public buildings that are official offices or attached to learned institutions. Therefore, the librarian must make a special effort to attract this public to his institution, and a courteous and tactful assistant is a valuable asset. A series of lectures on the value and use of public libraries is very helpful, and where it is not possible to hold these in the library, weekly notices in the local press are useful. Often their inconspicuous location prevents branch libraries from being known, and a list of them should be posted in public institutions. Guide boards might also be placed at street corners. Too many arbitrary rules should not be made, and young people should be encouraged to use the libraries freely.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS FOR BOOKS

The work of the women in Libby, Mont., is attracting wide attention, as the Woman's Club has built a library and has a very practical plan of adding to its collection of already over 1000 volumes. When a new book is bought it is issued at a charge of ten cents to each person until the book is paid for, when it goes into free circulation.

Library Buildings

Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings

FURNITURE FOR READING ROOMS

Newspapers and periodicals: methods of public display, filing, preservation and disposal in other ways. Harry M. Ellison. *Lib. World*, N., 1914. p. 129-137.

The best methods of arranging newspapers are to place them on double stands or on wall slopes. Periodicals are usually arranged either in alphabetical order on tables or in racks constructed by fitting uprights on a table with space sufficient to hold six periodicals between. Each space is numbered, and an indicator shows to which compartment each magazine belongs. Under another system, all periodicals are kept behind the counter, and an indicator containing an alphabetical list of all titles is placed for public consultation. Opposite each title is a small hole, and in this hole a black peg is inserted when the periodical is in use, while a white peg shows it is available. By a fourth method, reading tables with sloping tops with magazine holders in the center are provided, each table accommodating from four to eight people.

Before deciding which system to adopt, three things should be considered: convenience to

readers, appearance of the room, and arrangements for oversight. For newspapers the use of wall slopes is considered the best method, as leaving the center of the room free and easy of supervision, making the location of all papers at once apparent to readers, besides making possible, as fixtures, the inclusion of their cost in the building loan instead of the furniture loan, at more advantageous rates.

For periodicals, the classified method is recommended, grouping all magazines on one subject together on one table. All magazines should be put into binders slightly larger than the magazines themselves.

After leaving the reading room, newspapers to be bound should be kept flat. Others may be folded and filed in compartments provided in the storeroom, each compartment large enough to hold twelve months' papers and protected from dust by a paper curtain covering the opening. Periodicals may be kept in the same way or in boxes. Half leather binding is recommended for most periodicals, though cloth is assigned to a few.

Papers and periodicals that are neither bound nor filed may be given to local institutions, sold at auction, or sold for waste paper.

An interesting list of fifty periodicals, with suggestions as to which should be filed, bound, or sold, is appended to the article, and diagrams are given of all the tables and racks described.

Government and Service

Staff

ASSISTANTS

Assistants for a small library. Mrs. Jessie W. Luther. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1914. p. 218-221.

A discussion based on replies to a questionnaire sent to libraries of Wisconsin which employed either two or three assistants. The libraries range from 7000 to 14,000 volumes, and have from 4700 to 7900 registered borrowers. The average salary for first assistant is \$34.38 per month, and \$28.33 for second. In most of the libraries, both assistants are able to do all routine work. The list of required qualifications includes a high school education, about six months' apprenticeship, a reasonable knowledge and fondness for books, courtesy and friendliness, adaptability to the library spirit. A summary of replies shows a lack of desirable applicants for positions at such low salaries, and a tendency to leave the library as soon as better-paying work can be secured, with an absence of ideals and of breadth of outlook on library work. To remedy this condition, apprentices must be selected

with more care, and must then be more carefully trained to become intelligent workers, with a clear understanding of the importance of what seems like routine or mechanical work. One trained assistant at \$62 a month would be worth more than two untrained ones, and apprentices who wish to prepare for formal training could give any further help needed to carry on simple routine work.

LIBRARY ETHICS

Professional conduct? W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. World*, O., 1914. p. 109-110.

A plea for more fair dealing, conscientiousness, and consideration for the claims of others on the part of applicants for library appointments, and giving concrete instances of cases where keen competition influenced candidates to "depart from lines of strict courtesy and even veracity."

Rules for Readers

Home Use. Loans

MESSENGER DELIVERY SERVICE

The Public Library of New Rochelle, N. Y., announces that readers may have one or more books delivered at their homes by the payment of 10 cents for messenger service. Books will also be returned to the library at the same rate. Readers whose requests for books reach the library between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. will receive their books during the afternoon. Books for which requests come between the hours of 1 to 9 p. m. will be delivered the following morning. The library, which opened its new building last spring, was the recipient of over 1500 volumes during the year 1914, besides many magazines, several pictures and pieces of statuary.

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

PICTURES (BLACK AND WHITE VS. COLORS)

In order to make the pictures in the photograph collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Library of greater service, the experiment is being tried of mounting side by side colored and uncolored reproductions of the same picture. As far as known this is the first time the plan has been adopted in a large institution, but it has proved satisfactory.

It has been the custom of the museum to lend its photographs to teachers, clubwomen and other individuals or organizations who could make use of them in the time allotted—48 hours. When copies of paintings have been called for, often the query has come as to whether these could not be had in colors. The

simplest way of meeting this request would be, of course, merely to send colored prints. The idea occurred, however, to the assistant in charge of the photographs that more would be learned if the black and white prints were sent with those in color, inasmuch as some of the detail which comes out clearly in a black and white reproduction is often lost in the colored reproduction.

Last summer while in Europe the assistant went to the art galleries to study the originals for herself, so that in purchasing colored prints she might know whether the copy offered actually was like the original. As the result of this trip the museum now has colored and black and white prints of about 100 great paintings.

These cards are but a very small part of the library's entire collections of photographs, which number nearly 40,000. In this collection is represented American, European, Egyptian, classical, Japanese and Mohammedan art, including copies of buildings and sculpture as well as of paintings. This large collection was started with 10 volumes of Roman photographs given many years ago by George B. Emerson.

PICTURES FOR CIRCULATION

The St. Louis Public Library has pictures for circulation in two places—the art room and the office of traveling libraries. In the art room is a collection of about 25,000 pictures, including post cards, photographs, clippings from magazines and plates from portfolios, which may be borrowed by individuals, clubs and institutions at any time. The pictures in the traveling library department are mounted for use in the schools. They now include 500 views to supplement the study of geography, 170 designs, and a limited supply of fairy-tale illustrations to be used in the lower grades. They are issued in groups of 20 to individual teachers for four weeks and will be delivered and called for by the library wagon. Teachers are invited to make their own selection. During January over 500 pictures were lent from these two departments.

WAR MAPS

Not being able to afford the purchase of regular wall maps of the countries of Europe now at war, the Wichita (Kan.) Public Library has found a satisfactory substitute in the maps issued by the *Chicago Tribune* in its Sunday supplements. The maps are mounted and large explanatory display heads are attached to each. They come as an inside double-page insert in the magazine section, are printed in colors, and are repro-

duced from German military maps. All railroad lines are shown, as well as steamship lines, submarine cables, rivers and canals, forts and fortified towns, lighthouses, lightships, and dangerous rocks along the coast. The scale is about 25 miles to an inch.

Accession

BOOK SELECTION

A few suggestions for stretching a small book fund. Julia A. Robinson. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1914. p. 237-238.

1. By use of periodical literature. 2. By watching government publications and securing useful bulletins at little or no cost. 3. By subscribing for industrial and scientific magazines instead of buying books on these subjects. 4. By borrowing books freely from the Library Commission. 5. By a knowledge of

the books already in the library. 6. By noting the books that stand unused on the shelves and trying by circulating them to decrease the demand for new books. 7. By considering carefully what books must be bought at once, and seeing how many can be obtained later to better advantage. 8. By buying only what books the community needs, and not attempting to keep up a well-rounded collection. 9. By not buying too many sets. 10-13. By not buying fine or expensive new editions, by buying library bindings for books most used, and by buying the Everyman and similar editions when possible. 14-15. By never buying from subscription agents, and not allowing a book-dealer to select books for the library. 16. By not depending on trade notices for information concerning books. 17. By buying no book without consideration and full knowledge of its literary and moral character.

ACCESSION RECORD.

	Date	Num.	Author	Title	Publisher	Date	Vol.	Source	Cost	Remarks
○		1								
		2								
		3								
		4								
		5								
		6								
		7								
		8								
		9								
		10								
○		11								
		12								
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		19								
		20								
		21								
		22								
		23								
○		24								
		25								

LOOSE LEAF RECORD BOOKS

The cut on the preceding page shows a sheet as printed and ruled by the Democrat Printing Company for an accession record. It is just wide enough to fit into an ordinary typewriter, so that all entries may be made on the machine. This enables several persons to work at accessioning a group of books at one time, one accessioning, one numbering and putting in the business information, and possibly another classifying, or doing the mechanical preparation.

A special advantage in this is the keeping of the record always uniform and neat. During vacation periods especially, when it is necessary for the work to be done by different assistants, it solves a very definite problem.

The same arguments hold good in the matter of the loose-leaf borrowers' register, which is prepared by the same firm. This record is consulted so many times a day that speed in entry and ease of handling are important. Moreover, re-registration is to be considered in connection with a borrowers' register.

Continuous re-registration requires the keeping of an old and constantly growing new list of names always at hand at the charging desk. The loose leaf plan makes it possible to avoid the handling of the entire list in a heavy book. The sheets bearing the numbers which will expire in a short time, a week perhaps, may be removed from the old binder and placed in front of the sheets on which the new numbers are being listed, separating the old from the new by a colored page. As soon as the new numbers have been given, the old pages may be filed away, or destroyed, and the next block of numbers put in their place.

The cover for these records is a post binder, with a very simple locking device. The back and corners are of leather, with cloth sides, and the size is, of course, made to fit the size of the sheets. The cost is little more than that of the same record bound in permanent form. When sheets are filled and past their immediate usefulness, they may be bound in cheap covers and stored.

Catalog Department

COMPARISON OF CATALOGS

The merits of the classified and dictionary catalogues. William Lillie. *Lib. World*, O., 1914. p. 97-102.

"The classified catalogue is the more logical and educative, and for anyone studying a special subject is undoubtedly of the greater value. There is no reason why the classified also should not be of equal value to the dictionary catalogue for the author entry, but it seems

that to give sufficient information in the author index fully to identify the book, is the exception rather than the rule. The same may be said of the title entry. On the other hand, the rule for the dictionary catalogue is to make a full author entry of every book, and a brief title entry for literary forms. The form entry may be placed in the same category as that of subject, and in the classified catalogue all books are placed according to subject and form, irrespective of language. The dictionary catalogue enters books written in a foreign language under that language in addition to the subject, title, and author entries. It will be seen that the classified catalogue brings together subjects and forms, but separates authors, titles, and languages. The dictionary catalogue brings together author and languages, but separates subjects, titles, and forms."

The question of expense often influences a library to issue a classified catalog, as it can be issued in parts and the expense distributed over a considerable period. Furthermore, its use is believed "to educate the borrowers in the arrangement of the books" on the shelves, though it is acknowledged that it "takes a certain amount of studying before one can make the best use possible of it."

PREPARATION OF PRIVATE CATALOGS

During the past few years the catalog department of the Grand Rapids Public Library has prepared thousands of cards for persons who wished a private card catalog of the works of the library on particular subjects. The cost of this service is a cent per card, plus the postage if the cards are mailed. This arrangement enables workers in special fields to have a complete catalog of the books now in the library on the subjects in which they are specially interested and to receive notice of new works as they are cataloged; and all at a nominal cost.

CATALOGING, Co-OPERATIVE

Co-operative cataloguing. William Blease. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1914. p. 513-525.

The history of the attempts to arrange for the co-operative cataloging of libraries is sketched from 1627, when Gabriel Naudé, in his "Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque," suggests that libraries should "get together the largest possible collection of catalogs, and in this way procure a central catalog by means of which scholars might know where to find the books of which they stood in need."

In 1850 the British Museum commissioners suggested that the British government should catalog British works, other governments the output of their own presses, and the results

should be incorporated in one universal catalog. In 1853, Prof. Jewett suggested the preparation of separate blocks of all the books in United States libraries, from which a general catalog should be printed. The British Museum plan proposed to have each library check in its copy of the universal catalog the books it possessed, while Mr. Jewett's scheme provided for the printing, with each book title, references to libraries which contained copies.

With the forming of the A. L. A., in 1876, the question of co-operative cataloging was much discussed in print, and several attempts were made to put it into practice. In 1893 two bureaus were started in the United States for central cataloging, the Rudolph Indexing Company and the Library Bureau. The Rudolph Company soon passed out of existence, but the Library Bureau issued cards until June, 1896, when the work was transferred to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, who retained it till October, 1901, when it was turned over to the Library of Congress.

In 1895 the Concilium Bibliographicum was founded to work out the bibliography of certain sciences, beginning with biology, and the Royal Society of London, since 1902, has been publishing in parts a catalog of scientific literature, the material being compiled by means of an international organization.

The great drawback to the co-operative movement has been a lack of support by librarians, and except for the Prussian Catalog, a joint catalog of the libraries of Prussia, the work of the Library of Congress, and a few other instances, little has been accomplished.

The future of co-operative cataloging will be upon three main lines, viz.:

1. A universal catalog, made by the co-operation of libraries. This can be worked out in cycles, each large library being the central bureau of a cycle for the receiving of slips from all libraries whose collections are worthy of inclusion in the union catalog, with the British Museum as head bureau for the different districts.

2. In the making of catalogs, whether universal or private, each library may undertake a certain section, to be done by the exchange of slips. Only the larger libraries will have the books from which to do this work, which should be apportioned according to some logical classification, libraries containing special collections being responsible for their specialties.

3. A central bureau, where a staff would be kept to do all the cataloging for libraries at a fixed annual subscription. This would insure a similarity in the forms of catalogs, and would be economical of both time and money.

The average book purchase per library is about 525 works, and supposing three cards are needed for each book, this would mean 1575 cards annually per library. Supposing 400 libraries subscribed for this service, this would mean 630,000 cards the bureau would have to supply annually. It is suggested that this work could be undertaken by the L. A. for England, or possibly the British Museum, which has all new publications under the copyright acts, and the A. L. A. in America.

A brief list of authorities is quoted at the end of the article.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

A list of the subject headings used in the library of the American Bankers' Association has been prepared by Miss Marian R. Glenn, the librarian, and printed in *Special Libraries* for October, 1914. The library lends material on any of these subjects to officers and employees of banks holding membership in the association, and to students of the American Institute of Banking.

Libraries on Special Subjects

BALDWIN ENGINEERING LIBRARY

A very important acquisition by the Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the Baldwin Engineering Library, which has been deposited with the institute by the Woburn Public Library, though remaining the property of the Woburn Library. The library contains volumes that belonged to the original Loammi Baldwin, of Woburn, "the father of civil engineering in America." It came by inheritance to Mrs. C. R. Griffith, a descendant of Mr. Baldwin, who presented it in 1899 to the Woburn Public Library. The Baldwins had been associated with the town since 1640. The books were to be kept together as one collection, they were to be accessible to all inhabitants of Woburn, they were to have no lettering on the outside other than that which the original owner placed there, the Baldwin arms were to be used for the bookplate, and in case the Woburn Library was ever given up the library was to become the property of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When a demand was made for room at the Woburn Library, it seemed to Mr. Evans, the librarian, that the best interests of the Woburn Library, the Baldwin library and people at once would be served by depositing the great engineering library with the great engineering school. The present arrangement, therefore, has been made, the library remaining the property of the Woburn institution, but in the custody of Technology, which looks after its

cataloging and care. Woburn reserves for its citizens the right always to have free use of the library, which is a collection of 2200 books in all languages, representing the very limited editions of olden times. Many of the volumes would be irreplaceable if lost.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

The library which has been created by the firm of L. F. Grammes & Sons, manufacturers of machinery and hardware, at Allentown, Pa., was presented to the employees of the firm at the works, Jordan and Union streets, Dec. 30. The library consists of nineteen hundred books on business and mechanics, specially selected for the employees of the firm. In the collection is included almost every book that will be of interest to men engaged in that line of work. A banquet and an interesting program were arranged, and it was one of the most interesting functions of the holiday season. Of the 1900 volumes, there are 500 available for those of the office force, 500 mechanical books and 800 others, including fiction, psychology and man building.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

A library of highway engineering. Emma D. Lee. *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1914. p. 106-107.

A brief description of the library founded in connection with the graduate course in highway engineering at Columbia University by Charles Henry Davis, president of the National Highways Association. Besides works pertaining essentially to highway engineering, there are many volumes on allied subjects. Over 70 periodicals are taken, American and foreign. They are all indexed on cards and abstracts made of articles.

VOCATIONAL LIBRARIES

Vocational library on women's work. Ethel M. Johnson. *Spec. Libs.*, O., 1914. p. 116-118.

That the stock in trade of a library may be largely made up of clippings, pamphlets, and card lists of information, still comes to many as a novelty. To this class belongs the reference library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. As the union has thirteen different departments, and as eighteen types of activity are carried on, its information service covers a wide field. Since most of the requests relate to women's interests, the library in its three years of existence has accumulated a highly specialized group of material about women's work and occupations, represented largely by pamphlets and periodicals.

The library is freely open to anyone interested in its special subject, whether members of the union or not, and free assistance is ex-

tended to all in looking up material. Much of the service is directly vocational. The library collects material on professions open to women and schools offering training, and prepares bibliographies on vocational subjects. It also furnishes a field for practical training to undergraduates in library schools, especially the one at Simmons College.

A new line of work is indexing current legislation of Massachusetts, both proposed and enacted, relating to social welfare. In gathering its material, the library uses as guides to sources the bibliographical notes in the special periodicals devoted to social questions, bulletins and reading lists of other libraries and of special organizations, and newspaper notices of the reports of local boards and committees.

As much of the material as possible is shelved, and bound magazines are shelved with the books on the same subject. Clippings, circulars, typewritten reports, etc., are placed in folders in vertical cases, and arranged alphabetically by subjects. Pamphlets that are not bound and cataloged are kept in transfer cases labeled with their subjects.

The library has its own system of classification. It follows the Dewey system in using the numbers 0 to 9 as a basis, but the symbolism is different and no decimals are used.

To stimulate use of the library, notices of new material are sent to the different departments, and reading lists are posted on the bulletin board. Publicity articles and leaflets are also printed and sent to women's clubs, schools and colleges, teachers, and social workers.

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, LIBRARY AIDS FOR

The Municipal Reference Library of the New York Public Library has inaugurated, in its *Notes*, a service for those who are preparing for civil service examinations. The plan is to publish, some time in advance of every important examination, brief lists of books on the subjects likely to be covered by the questions. At least one copy of everything so listed will be kept in the library for reference, and, when possible, duplicate copies will be available for home use.

INDEXING METHODIST LITERATURE

The textual index of the volumes of sermons in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., has been kept up to date, 6091 references having been made in 1914. The work is all done by student assistants. The work on the subject index proceeded much more rapidly than

in the preceding year, and a total of 100,156 references is recorded. Part of this work was contributed as class work under the direction of Professor W. D. Schermerhorn. The members of his class, numbering forty-five, were each in turn instructed by the assistant librarian in simple indexing, and they indexed 76 volumes, containing 13,044 references. Each man was required to do twelve hours of work each semester. The biographies in the Wesleyan Methodist Minutes of England were indexed by the staff, also the local Methodist history of England and many biographical volumes. The obituaries in the General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church were also indexed and a beginning made in indexing the biographies in the local Conference Minutes. More than 30 volumes of works in Biblical introduction have been carefully indexed and the subjects in the Hasting's Bible Dictionary and in the Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, as well as the articles in the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia have been entered.

Bibliographical Notes

A list of books by negro authors shown in the recent library exhibit at St. Paul was published in the *Appeal*, Jan. 31.

The Illinois Library Extension Commission has issued a leaflet entitled "A birthday and Christmas book each year for my child," covering the child's life through the fourteenth year.

The Library for the Blind in the New York Public Library has recently issued two embossed catalogs of music for the blind. One is in American Braille type, and the other in New York Point, and they are for sale by the library for 10 cents each.

In the list of "Books Offered" by the Russell Sage Foundation Library in the February issue of the *JOURNAL*, the rate of remuneration was incorrectly stated. Instead of making a charge of ten cents for each volume, the statement should have read ten cents for each *order*, to cover the cost of packing. The library receiving the books is also expected to pay for transportation, whether by mail or express.

A list of the publications of the bureaus and departments of the government of New York City, received by the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library during January, was printed in the *Notes* of Feb. 10. It is planned to publish such a list once a month and to make it as complete a record

as possible of the publications of the various city departments and institutions.

A little catalog of modern Greek books, selected for public libraries and imported by the Greek-American News Co., of 48 Madison street, New York City, has recently been issued. It contains some 375 specific titles of religion, history, poetry, science, literature, and fiction, together with dictionaries and grammars, both Greek-English and Greek in combination with other foreign languages.

Prof. Lorenzo Sears, of Providence, has dedicated his recent biography of John Hay, the author and statesman, "to Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, A.M., Litt.D., who as librarian of Brown University presides over the John Hay Library," and the book, besides a portrait of Mr. Hay, contains an excellent view of the façade of the library which bears his name, a memorial to the most distinguished alumnus of Brown University.

The "College libraries calendar" for 1915, issued by The Champlin Press, of Columbus, Ohio, is a well-executed piece of printing. The cover sheet carries a photo-engraving of the Library of the National University of Greece, and the twelve other sheets bear views of twelve college library buildings in the United States. On the back of each sheet is a brief description of the building, telling the style of architecture, materials, date of building, name of architect, and in most cases also the book capacity.

The Stockton (Cal.) Free Public Library prepares each week a list of "interesting magazine articles," which is placed at the convenience of the public in a prominent place near the magazines on file at the library. The list is also printed each week in the local papers. It is pleasant to notice in a recent list the inclusion of the article in the December *LIBRARY JOURNAL* on "How to use a library," which will undoubtedly be of value to many people who are unversed in library ways.

In view of the inquiries which come from libraries and the booktrade regarding the Springfield (Ill.) Survey, which is being made by the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, it seems desirable to make clear that the reports are published in a series of nine unbound volumes, ranging from 100 to 150 pages each. Some time this spring a bound edition will also be issued. Up to the present the following Springfield reports have been published: Public schools, Recreation, Housing, and Care of mental defectives, the insane and alcoholics. The remaining reports will be issued by March 15,

under the following titles: The charities of Springfield, Industrial conditions, Municipal administration, Public health, and The correctional system.

Two more fat quarto volumes have been issued by the Library of Congress. One is volume III of "A list of geographical atlases," compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, chief of the division of maps and charts. This is a supplement to the "List" published in 1909. It includes an author list, a description of 822 additional atlases, and a general index. The other is volume XXII (1782, January to August 9) of the "Journals of the Continental Congress." Since the Journals for 1782 are meager, for many days there being no entries, they have been supplemented by the journal of debates of James Madison, which gives much important information on the business transacted by Congress during that year. The present volume is edited by Gaillard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts.

In a limited edition of one hundred copies, The Torch Press, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has issued a little volume containing an article by Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the State University of Nebraska, and an essay on "The pleasures of collecting," T. Henry Foster, of Ottumwa, Ia. The volume is illustrated with numerous reproductions of Iowa bookplates, including several impressions direct from the original coppers. Mr. Wyer's contribution to bookplate literature, says the *Boston Transcript*, while decidedly sketchy and not purporting to be a check list or catalog of Iowa bookplates, gives many interesting details about plates owned by residents of that state, and uses them often as examples to illustrate some general observation in regard to the subject. From it one obtains a good idea of the growth of interest in the subject, and it enumerates a sufficiently large number of interesting plates to turn the eyes of the Eastern collector toward Iowa.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

HISTORY TEACHING

Minnesota Educ. Assn.—Com. of Five. Library equipment for teaching history in Minnesota high schools; a report. (In *The Winona Normal Bull.*, N., 1914. p. 1-23.)

INDEXES

Quigley, Margery Closey. Index to kindergarten songs, including singing games and folk songs. Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1914. 286 p. \$1.50.

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION

Evans, Henry R., comp. Library instruction in universities, colleges, and normal schools. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 38 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 34. Whole no. 608.)

STAFF MANUALS

Bodleian Library. Staff Manual, 1915. Oxford. 145 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

A CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books. . . London: Bernard Quaritch, 1914. 165 p. (No. 333.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Publications issued by the library since 1897. January, 1915. 50 p.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Books for boys; special reading list. (In *Bull. of the Salem (Mass.) P. L.*, Ja., 1915. p. 150-152.)

Hewins, Caroline M., comp. Books for boys and girls 3. ed., rev. Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board. 112 p. 20 c. (A. L. A. annotated lists.)

YOUNG PEOPLE

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Romance and adventure; books for young people. 8 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AFRICA

Catalogue of books of travel, exploration, and adventure in Africa and Australasia. . . London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 78 p. (No. 343. 1028 items.)

AMERICANA

America in every aspect: catalogue of books, tracts, &c. . . London: The Museum Book Store. 172 p. (No. 60—1914-15. 1168 items.)

America; its history as exemplified in the literature of the subject. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press, 1914-15. 196 p. (2526 items.)

Americana and miscellaneous books. New York: Heartman. 34 p. (Auction no. XXIX. 440 items.)

Americana, comprising: American discoveries; American Revolution; Civil War; Canada; town and county histories; American Indians and Mexico. Norwalk, Ct.: William H. Smith, Jr., 1914. 26 p. No. 19. (644 items.)

Americana, including an interesting collection of pamphlets on early American canals and railroads. . . New York: Heartman, 1914. 47 p. (Auction no. XXIV. 552 items.)

Americana, including a rare collection of tracts relating to the South-Sea Co. . . New York: Heartman, 1914. 38 p. (Auction no. XXV. 419 items.)

Americana: new purchases; number seven. New York: Heartman. 36 p. (1012 items.)

Bibliotheca Americana, economica, et legum Anglice. . . London: George Harding. 48 p. (New series, no. 204. 1230 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. Local history. Part 1: Alabama-Maryland. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Aldine Book Co., 1914. 32 p. (No. 6. 812 items.)

Catalogue of rare and choice books in general literature and Americana. Cleveland, O.: The John Clark Co., 1914. 49 p. (No. 6. 471 items.)

The library of the late Benson J. Lossing, American historian. Part VII. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 1914. 40 p. (No. 1107—1914. 310 items.)

Rare Americana and miscellaneous books; an unusual collection of Americana in foreign languages. . . New York: Heartman, 1914. 52 p. (Auction no. XXVIII. 664 items.)

Rare Americana; number six. New York: Heartman. 80 p. (658 items.)

ARCHITECTURE

Detroit Public Library. Architecture; selected list of books. 16 p.

ARIZONA

Noble, Levi F. The Shinumo quadrangle, Grand Canyon district, Arizona. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Bull. 549.)

ASIA

British India and the Near East, China, Japan, the Far East, Australasia, Malaysia, Polynesia. London: Eugene L. Morice, 1914. 100 p. (Morice's Oriental catalogue, no. 21. 1251 items.)

- ASTRONOMY**
Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Astronomy for amateurs. 4 p.
- ATLAS**
Phillips, Philip Lee. A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress; with bibliographical notes. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 1030 p. \$1.25. (Vol. III. Titles 3266-4087.)
- AUSTRALASIA**
Catalogue of books of travel, exploration, and adventure in Africa and Australasia. . . London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 78 p. (No. 343. 1028 items.)
- BIBLE**
Stryker, Melancthon Woolsey. An outline study of the history of the Bible in English; with a brief essay upon its quality as literature, for college classes. Clinton, N. Y.: Hamilton College, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1.
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**
Catalogue of books, English and foreign; including bibliographical works and Dantesca. . . London: Henry Sotheran & Co., 1914. 40 p. (No. 748. 802 items.)
Catalogue of books . . . including . . . bibliography, bookbinding. . . Edinburgh: James Tbin. 52 p. (No. 180.)
List of bibliographical books for sale. . . Salt Lake City, Utah: Shepard Book Co., 1914. 12 typewritten p. (Book list no. 82.)
- BIOGRAPHY**
A catalogue of biography. . . New York: Schulte's Book Store, 1914. 49 p. (No. 61.)
- BIRDS**
Books about birds. London: Francis Edwards. 20 p. (No. 342. 266 items.)
- BOOKPLATES**
Catalogue of a collection of books on folk-lore; . . . also an important collection of books and pamphlets relating to bookplates. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1914. 146 p. (1538 items.)
- BOSTON SUBWAY**
Catalogue of a collection of books on folk-lore . . . and a nearly complete collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Boston subway. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1914. 146 p. (1538 items.)
- BOTANY**
Setchell, William Albert. The Scinaia assemblage. Univ. of California Pr., 1914. 5 p. bibl. 75 c. (Publications in botany.)
- BUDDHISM**
Getty, Alice. The gods of northern Buddhism; their history, iconography, and progressive evolution through the northern Buddhist countries. Oxford Univ. Press, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$19.25 n.
- CALIFORNIA**
A. K. Smiley Public Library. A list of books in the . . . library relating to California. Redlands, Cal., O., 1914. 15 p.
James, George Wharton. California, romantic and beautiful. . . Boston: Page Co., 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$7 n.
- CHARTER REVISION**
Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Charter revision; the latest books. 2 p.
- CHILD STUDY**
Jacoby, George W., M.D. Child training as an exact science; a treatise based upon the principles of modern psychology, normal and abnormal. Funk & Wagnalls, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- CHRISTIANITY**
Huttmann, Maude Aline. The establishment of Christianity and the proscription of paganism. Longmans, 1914. 8 p. bibl. \$2. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)
- CHURCH HISTORY**
A new year catalogue of works in theological literature . . . also the second instalment of a collection on church history. . . London: Charles Higbam & Son. 40 p. (No. 535. 1330 items.)
The first instalment of an extensive list of books dealing with church history, mostly English. . . London: Charles Higbam & Son, 1914. 48 p. (No. 534. 1499 items.)
- CHURCH LIFE**
A list of books recommended for Sunday school and parish libraries. . . books which bear directly upon church life, history, or doctrine. Cambridge, Mass.: Church Library Assn., 1914. 11 p.
- CIVIL WAR**
Blythe, Vernon. A history of the Civil War in the United States. New York: Neale Pub. Co., 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$2.
Catalogue of books relating to the American Civil War. Cleveland, O.: Arthur H. Clark Co. 121 p. (No. 48.)
Catalogue of old books and pamphlets, including a long series of works on the Civil War in America, 1861-65. New York: Merwin Sales Co., 1914. 44 p. (No. 579-1914. 782 items.)
- COMMERCE**
U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Promotion of commerce, outline of the service maintained by the bureau. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 12 p. bibl. (Misc. ser. No. 6E.)
- CONSERVATION**
Hornaday, William Temple. Wild life conservation in theory and practice. . . Yale Univ. Press, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- CONSTANTINE THE GREAT**
Coleman, Christopher Bush. Constantine the Great and Christianity; three phases: the historical, the legendary, and the spurious. Longmans, 1914. 12 p. bibl. \$2.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)
- DEBATING**
Swem, Earl G., comp. A list of some books on debating in the Virginia State Library. Richmond, Va.: State Library. 30 p. (Bull., Jan., 1915. Vol. 8, no. 1.)
- DRAMA**
Chandler, Frank Wadleigh. Aspects of modern drama. Macmillan. bibls. \$2 n.
Detroit Public Library. The drama. 1914. 32 p.
Forsythe, Robert Stanley. The relations of Shireley's plays to the Elizabethan drama. Lemcke & Buechner, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)
Plays of thirteen countries. (In N. Y. P. L. Branch Library News, D., 1914. p. 167-168.)
- DRAWING**
Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Aids in drawing and design for teachers and students. 1914. 26 p.
- DYESTUFFS**
Wabl, André. The manufacture of organic dyestuffs; authorized translation by F. W. Atack. Macmillan, 1914. bibls. \$1.60 n.
- EDUCATION**
Catalogue of educational books, second-hand and new. Oxford, Eng.: B. H. Blackwell, 1914. 167 p. (No. CLIX.)
Small, Walter Herbert. Early New England schools. Ginn, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$2.
Wayland, John Walter. How to teach American history; a handbook for teachers and students. Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. \$1.10 n.
- ELECTRICITY**
Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library. List of books on electricity in the . . . library. Pawtucket, R. I., 1914. 26 p.
- EMERGENCY RELIEF**
Russell Sage Foundation Library. Emergency relief. (In Bull. of the Russell Sage Found., D., 1914. 3 p.)
- ENGINEERING, MARINE**
Tompkins, Albert E. Marine engineering; a textbook. 4. ed., rev. Macmillan, 1914. bibls. \$1.60 n.
- ENGLISH-JEWISH LITERATURE**
Springfield (Mass.) City Library. English-Jewish literature (Jewish life and literature in all lands). 1914. 2 p.
- ENGRAVINGS**
Levis, Howard C. Basililogia, a book of kings; notes on a rare series of engraved English royal portraits from William the Conqueror to James I. . . Grolier Club, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$10 (members only).

ENTOMOLOGY

Catalogue of books on entomology. . . including a very fine series of works on South American butterflies. London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 30 p. (No. 334. 563 items.)

EUROPEAN WAR

List of books and articles of interest to those who are following the course of the European War. (In Finsbury [Eng.] Public Libraries, *Quar. Guide for Readers*, Jan., 1915. p. 61-80.)

Reynolds Library. List of books bearing on the present war in Europe. Rochester, N. Y., 1914. 7 p.

The European War; list of new books. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 1257-1260.)

FICTION

Sykes, W. J. Selected list of fiction in English. Ottawa: Ottawa Public Library, 1914. 64 p.

FINE ARTS

Works on the fine arts: illustrated books. . . New York: American Art Assn. unpag. (680 items.)

FISH AND FISHING

Bibliotheca piscatoria; a catalogue of books on angling, fisheries, fish culture, and ichthyology generally. London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 34 p. (No. 345. 578 items.)

FOLK-LORE

Catalogue of a collection of books on folk-lore; . . . also an important collection of books and pamphlets relating to bookplates. . . and a nearly complete collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Boston subway. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1914. 146 p. (1538 items.)

Second-hand book list, containing folk-lore, mythology, occult and kindred sciences. . . Cambridge Eng.: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., 1914. 58 p. (No. 128. 1404 items.)

FOOD

Sherman, Henry Clapp. Food products. Macmillan, 1914. biblis. \$2.25 n.

FOREIGNERS

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. The foreigners in America. 7 p.

FROEBEL, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST

Arnold, Mrs. Jean Burroughs Carpenter. Notes on Froebel's Mother-play songs. Chicago: Nat. Kindergarten Coll. Alumnae Assn., 1914. biblis. \$1.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

A selected list of books and periodical articles. . . on garbage disposal. (In *Bull. of the Rockford P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 45-46.)

GENEALOGY

Catalogue of genealogical and historical books. . . collected by Thomas Forsythe Nelson, genealogist and historian of Washington, D. C. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 103 p. (1213 items.)

Catalogue of genealogies, town histories, including many Maine historical pamphlets. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 106 p. (1428 items.)

GEOGRAPHY

A catalogue of works dealing with geography, voyages, and travels, chiefly concerning America, Africa, and Australasia. . . Part II. London: Bernard Quaritch. 160 p. (No. 334.)

GOVERNMENT

Lowell, Abbott Lawrence. The governments of France, Italy, and Germany. Harvard Univ. Press, 1914. biblis. \$1.25 n.

GREEK BOOKS

Modern Greek books; selected works for public libraries. New York: Greek-American News Co., 48 Madison St. 14 p.

HADDONFIELD, N. J.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Haddonfield, New Jersey, celebrated Oct. 18, 1913. Haddonfield, N. J.: Publication Committee, 1913. 10 p. bibl. \$1.

HISTORY, AMERICAN

Valuable American historical library of the late Major Edward Willis of Charleston, S. C. . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels, 1914. 134 p. (No. 1118. 892 items.)

HISTORY, ENGLISH

The first part of a catalogue of early works on English history, literature, and science. London: Wilfrid M. Voynich. 191 p. (No. 33. 551 items.)

The second part of a catalogue of early works on English history, literature, and science. London: Wilfrid M. Voynich. 141 p. (No. 34. 993 items.)

HISTORY, EUROPEAN

Breasted, James Henry, and Robinson, James Harvey. Outlines of European history. Ginn, 1914. 14 p. bibl. \$1.50.

IMMIGRATION

Joseph, Samuel. Jewish immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910. Longmans, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$2. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

INDIANS, NORTH AMERICAN

Spence, Lewis. The myths of the North American Indians. Crowell, 1914. 12 p. bibl. \$3 n.

JESUS CHRIST

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Life and teaching of Jesus Christ; a selected list. 2 p.

LATIN AMERICA

U. S. Bur. of Education. Special list of twenty-five books on Latin America. 3 typewritten p.

LAW

Catalogue of the law library of the late Judge Edward C. Dubois, Providence, R. I. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 46 p. (815 items.)

LITERATURE

Cross, Ethan Allen. The short story; a technical and literary study. McClurg, 1914. 13 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Swem, Earl G., comp. A finding list of books in some of the classes of language and literature in the Virginia State Library. Richmond, Va.: State Library, 1914. p. 269-326. (*Bull.*, O., 1914. Vol. 7, no. 4.)

LITERATURE, EARLY ENGLISH

Catalogue of early English literature. Part I. New York: James F. Drake, Inc., 1914. 18 p. (No. 83. 99 items.)

LITERATURE, ENGLISH

Ward, Sir Adolphus William, and Waller, Alfred Rayney, eds. The Cambridge history of English literature. In 14 v. v. 11, The period of the French Revolution. Putnam, 1914. biblis. \$2.50 n.

LITERATURE, SWEDISH

Benson, Adolph Burnett. The old Norse element in Swedish romanticism. Lemcke & Buechner, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$1 n.

MARKETS

Brooks, Thomas Joseph. Markets and rural economics; science of commerce and distribution. New York: Shakespeare Press, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

MARSHALL, JOHN

Oster, John Edward, ed. The political and economic doctrine of John Marshall, who for thirty-four years was chief justice of the United States; and also his letters, speeches, and hitherto unpublished and uncollected writings. New York: Neale Pub. Co., 1914. 13 p. bibl. \$3.

MEDICINE

2500 books, pamphlets, engravings, manuscripts: medical, surgical and dental. . . Philadelphia: Franklin Bookshop. 91 p. (No. 32-1914-15. 1336 items.)

MISSIONS, HOME

Douglass, Harlan Paul. The new home missions; an account of their social re-direction. New York: Miss. Educ. Movement of U. S. and Canada, 1914. 8 p. bibl. 60 c.

MOUNTAINS

Burpee, Lawrence Johnstone. Among the Canadian Alps. John Lane, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.

MUSIC

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Catalogue of music in the Grace Rumrill department of music. 1914. 70 p.

NAPOLEON

Whipple, Wayne, comp. and ed. The story-life of Napoleon; hundreds of short stories. . . Century Co., 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$2.40 n.

NEWSPAPERS

Haskell, Daniel C. Checklist of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. Part v. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 1261-1294.)

NORSEMEN

Hovgaard, William. The voyages of the Norsemen to America. New York: American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$4. (Scandinavian monographs.)

PALEONTOLOGY

Shirmer, Hervey Woodburn. An introduction to the study of fossils (plants and animals). Macmillan, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$2.40 n.

PENSIONS, MOTHERS'

Laws relating to "mothers' pensions" in the United States, Denmark, and New Zealand. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 5 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Labor. Children's Bur. Dependent children's series, no. 1. Bur. publ. no. 7.)

PHILOLOGY, SEMITIC

A catalogue of second-hand books in Semitic philology, including books on the history, geography, etc., of Asia Minor, Palestine, etc. London: Luzac & Co., 1914. 100 p. (Bibliotheca orientalis. xiv. 1844 items.)

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Affleck, G. B. Selected bibliography of physical training and hygiene. Springfield, Mass.: Internat. Y. M. C. A. College, 1914. 13 p.; 11 p. Repr. from *American Physical Education Review*, Jc., N., 1914.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Bibliotheca economica; or, A catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to political economy in all its branches published since the year 1800. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 32 p. (681 items.)

Bibliotheca economica vetusta; or, A chronological catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to political economy printed between the years 1578 and 1799, inclusive. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 40 p. (642 items.)

PRAYER

Fosdick, Harry Emerson. Special reading list: prayer. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L.*, Ja., 1915. p. 12-13.)

PRINTING

New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library. The William L. Sayer collection of books and pamphlets. 38 p.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, VALUATION OF

American Soc. of Civil Engineers. Bibliography on valuation of public utilities. (In *Transactions of the . . . society*, vol. LXXVI, Dec., 1913. p. 2133-2193.)

RELIGION

Carré, Henry Beach. Paul's doctrine of redemption. Macmillan, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

ROSS, JOHN

Eaton, Mrs. Rachel Caroline. John Ross and the Cherokee Indians. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. Co., 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50.

SAN DOMINGO

Stoddard, T. Lothrop. The French Revolution in San Domingo. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 16 p. bibl. \$2 n.

SCHOOL FEEDING

Bryant, Louise Stevens. School feeding; its history and practice at home and abroad. Lippincott, 1913. 37 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

SCHOOLS, CONSOLIDATION OF

Monahan, A. C. Consolidation of rural schools and transportation of pupils at public expense. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 30. Whole no. 604.)

SCOTLAND

Black, George F. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Part x. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 1295-1452.)

SILVER, OLD ENGLISH

Catalogue of a collection of books on old English silver, precious stones, gems, medals . . . formed by Montague Howard. . . New York: Merwin Sales Co., 1914. 24 p. (No. 581-1914. 252 items.)

Communications

Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL:

All of Mr. Martel's defence of elaborate cataloguing was printed in "The Librarian" column of the Boston *Transcript*. Owing to that fact, my reply had to be printed in sections. You reprinted the first, but not the second instalment. Will you permit me to reply now to the rest of his arguments?

Some of them do not seem to need much of a reply. Mr. Martel only half-heartedly defends entering the works of Rabindranath Tagore under Ravindranatha Thakura, and placing him with the R's instead of with the T's. It would indeed be hard to find an excuse (except our venerable friends "uniformity" and "consistency") for an action which sets a library catalogue at variance with biographical dictionaries and literary reviews, to say nothing of the author's own desires and of universal usage. It will be a great day for library work when cataloguers discover that they are, however much it may annoy them to think it, dwellers in the world of books and literature, and not merely residents in a land of codes and rules, centimetre scales, abbreviations, and hair-splittings.

Nor need much be said about those two triumphs of cataloguing: entering George A. Birmingham's books under Hannay, and O. Henry's under Porter. These are examples of that foolish consistency which is the hobgoblin of certain minds. To put Birmingham's books under Hannay is magnificently "consistent" with a rule, but not with common sense. It relieves the cataloguer of all need of thinking, or knowing anything about literature and the world. But it inconveniences ninety-nine actual persons for the sake of a hypothetical single person, who might look under Hannay, or who might want one of the two books (obscure theological studies) which the novelist wrote under his own name.

O. Henry's case is even worse. His pseudonym was a distinctive entry for him. But no; he must be buried with the William Porters, an annoyance to everyone, in order that cataloguers may ride a rule to death.

Mr. Martel says that I will find few to agree with me that works by the same author should be entered in part under his pseudonym and in part under his real name. As I have never asked anybody to agree to any such rule, my grief is assuaged. I do maintain that a rule of reason could be followed in this troublesome business of

pseudonyms, and that the present practice of the Library of Congress, and all the others which let that Library do their thinking for them, is the most useless and annoying that could be adopted. In the case of Birmingham, the Library of Congress, so far as its printed cards show, does not own the two books which he wrote under his real name of Hannay. Guarding against a purely theoretical danger the Library of Congress runs plump into actual destruction. It is as if a man should walk the streets of New York looking into the air to watch out for savage eagles, and meanwhile should be run down by a street car. I think highly enough of the intelligence of cataloguers to believe that they could devise several plans, any one of which would be better than the entry under Hannay. Entry of everything under Birmingham would be better. It is, I admit, a choice of evils. But in the cases of all three of these authors I have cited, the Library of Congress has chosen not only the greater, but the greatest of the evils.

As to printing the elaborate collation and pagination on the cards, Mr. Martel says, "A reader not concerned with the collation may ignore it. The inability to do so seems a singular defect of common sense." This is the many-times-repeated argument of cataloguers; one that beautifully illustrates how they have lost the art of seeing things except from their own angle. The tendency to load upon a catalogue card everything which might conceivably be of use to somebody, some day, possibly and perhaps, is typical of a mistake which mars a great deal of the printed matter from and about libraries. The desire to be "comprehensive," "exhaustive," "complete," to print things "in full," defeats, in a majority of cases, the very object of the thing printed. It is not really scholarly to be diffuse, long-winded, all-comprehensive. Scholarship knows how to omit, to condense, to boil down. All who print things, from poets to advertising men, know this. Librarians are finding it out. Soon it will dawn upon cataloguers. Elaborate collation, Mr. Martel admits, is primarily for the purchasing department of the library. Then let it be kept in that department, and not put into the public catalogue.

But, he says, those not concerned with it may ignore it. The inability to do this argues a lack of common sense. May I ask my learned colleague to remember that a catalogue is not as familiar to all who consult it as to him? That it is to *the majority* of persons a confusing and difficult thing to consult? That, owing to its increasing size,

the catalogue is becoming difficult even to librarians?

Let us take the case of a railroad time-table. Perhaps Mr. Martel is, like myself, sufficiently hampered by the limitations of humanity, to find a time-table an annoying and troublesome thing to consult. If he had to consult one, and in a hurry, and if he found the necessary information in it complicated by a lot of cryptic and peculiar signs and abbreviations, *as meaningless to him as the collation on a catalogue card is to the average reader*, he might inquire of some authority what these signs meant, and why they were there. If he were told that they were primarily for the purchasing department of the railroad and a few specialists, and if he objected to their presence, would he consider this a satisfactory answer: "The traveller not concerned with them may ignore them. The inability to do so seems a singular defect of common sense"?

EDMUND L. PEARSON.

Editor Library Journal:

May I ask if you will kindly insert the following notice in the next number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. I have just received a reply to the questionnaire recently sent out concerning labor-saving devices, which omits to mention the name of the library which made the reply. It was postmarked at Boston, Mass., 23 February, 1915, in a plain envelope. In the reply a desire is expressed to be kept informed concerning the most satisfactory ink pads and concerning vacuum cleaning systems and various methods for dusting books. Possibly this information may help the librarian who sent the reply to identify it. In this case, I shall be very glad to be informed of the librarian's name in order that I may transmit information which may be of interest on the subject mentioned.

Very truly yours,

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.

24 February, 1915.

Library Calendar

Mar. 5-6. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association. Joint meeting, Atlantic City, Hotel Chelsea.

Mar. 24-26. Alabama Library Association. Annual meeting, Montgomery.

May 10. Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.



A STORE WINDOW EXHIBIT ARRANGED BY THE WACO (TEXAS) PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE embargo on neutral traffic, through the paper blockades declared both by Germany and England, is effective in one respect to the serious embarrassment of libraries. Many American libraries subscribe widely to foreign periodicals which are of the utmost importance to their readers, and the failure to obtain current numbers is not only a present inconvenience, but may result in breaking the long sets of periodicals which many libraries bind and permanently preserve. Even German periodicals coming through Italy have been interrupted in transit, and the result is very serious from the point of view of library records. Vice versa, American periodicals going to foreign libraries are in the same plight. It has been suggested that the Department of State should endeavor to obtain from the belligerent powers facilities for transmitting books and periodicals—which are in no sense contraband—especially to libraries; and we recommend that librarians who have had cause to feel the results of the embargo should write directly to the Secretary of State asking that such steps be taken. It may be that none may prove practicable, but the effort will at least add to the creditable record of this country in endeavoring to maintain the facilities of traffic which rightly belong to neutrals, even in face of such a world catastrophe as the present.

THE whirligig of time indeed brings about its revenges, and it is gratifying to note that ex-State Librarian Galbreath of Ohio has been replaced in his old post by unanimous vote of the Board after three years of unhappy experience with political and partisan administration of the library. If this were simply a matter of revenges, in a turn-about or counter-revolution, the replacement would have little significance and might indeed be subject to criticism as the too frequent reversal between ins and outs. But Mr. Galbreath's reappoint-

ment is concurred in by the member of the Board of the opposite political party, and is based on the report of the State Budget Commissioner, who is also of the same political faith as the recent incumbent, the results of whose administration he so seriously criticizes. Both in the main library and in the department of traveling libraries, the Commissioner found the results of political pull so flagrantly bad that he has no words too strong in which to rebuke them, as the extracts from his report elsewhere given will suffice to show. Political appointees who depend upon pull and not upon service for their positions are of course unmanageable from the administrative point of view—and always will be. The Ohio experience furnishes an object lesson which will be valuable throughout the library profession in hereafter resisting partisan attacks.

MR. CARNEGIE'S benefactions for libraries have accomplished a secondary, if not primary, result quite apart from the pecuniary help which has come from him and now from the Carnegie Corporation, in providing funds for library buildings. This is the standardization, to some extent at least, of those requirements for small library buildings which develop from the necessities of a library, and which are much the same in all libraries until they reach the point of differentiation in a library system which requires a library edifice providing for specific and specialized departments. We reprint in this issue, for purposes of record—with the consent of the Carnegie Corporation, through its efficient secretary, Mr. James Bertram—the schedule of "Notes on the erection of bildings," now in its third edition, with reduced facsimiles of the outline plans recommended. Naturally, the "Carnegie library," as it has come to be known as a type, has become the architectural and social feature in many

smaller cities, towns and country places, corresponding in modern life to the cathedral or church of European towns and villages. There is a likeness among these buildings which is the natural outgrowth of the internal requirements, for it is a fundamental principle that libraries, even more than most buildings, should be built from within outward. There is need for a delivery desk, a stack convenient to it, a children's room, and a reference room, preferably all within range of eye from the central desk. Provision for an auditorium below, and for special facilities above, when there is to be a second story, marks many of the Carnegie buildings for libraries above the lower grade in size and requirement. For such provision, standardization naturally suggests itself, and the memorandum prepared by the Carnegie authorities as a guide to architects doubtless saves many a library from mistakes which would prove serious in future administration. These requirements do not control the architect in his treatment of the exterior of the building and they permit in this respect considerable variety of treatment. But on the whole the Carnegie type presents an approach to uniformity and has a characteristic stamp which, as we have suggested, makes an interesting feature of modern life in many American towns.

It is sometimes construed that this standardization and approximate uniformity impose inadvisable restriction. As a matter of fact these requirements do not mean restriction but guidance. There are, of course, many places where problems of site, of extent, or of function vary the requirements, and here uniformity would not be effective. As we understand it, the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation are not disposed to limit their gifts to libraries of the standard requirements, but are quite willing to encourage originality where this is desirable and not dangerous. The Springfield Library, a Carnegie building, is an excellent example of exception to the

rule, while the branch libraries in New York and Brooklyn are excellent examples of the rule and its natural basis. Once in a while, we hear complaint or an implication of complaint in respect to Carnegie grants, for which there is really no reasonable foundation. Neither Mr. Carnegie nor the Corporation has desired to give money where it is not wanted or where the public is prepared itself to pay for a required building, nor has it been a *sine qua non* that standardization should be imposed.

AN unexpected use for Carnegie library buildings is suggested in a proposition that Amsterdam, N. Y., should convert its library building into a needed jail. It might be thought that this is but a sorry jest, but even the jest suggests ominous possibilities, either that the citizenry are so bad that a library cannot redeem them, or that the library has failed of its mission in life. A library used to be a place in which to keep books, rather than one in or from which to have them used, but nowadays it is not the books which are thought of, but the people. To return a library building to such a primitive purpose as is suggested would indeed be to return to the old spirit and prison people as the old form of library used to prison books. But we will hope that the library at Amsterdam is not subject to impeachment for lack of such effectiveness in public service as would bring citizens to rally to its defense if attacked. As a matter of fact, the suggestion that the library building should be used as a jail, seems to have followed the action of the common council in negating a \$2500 appropriation for the library, with the purpose in view of saving the money for rebuilding a jail condemned by the state authorities; but sober second thought prevailed, and the appropriation was later made. All this raises the interesting question as to the disposition of a Carnegie Library building, under the deed of gift, where the town fails to fulfill its contract of maintenance or allows the building to be diverted to other purposes.

THE PEOPLE'S SHARE IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

THE change that has come over the library in the last half century may be described, briefly but comprehensively, by saying that it has become predominantly a social institution; that is, that its primary concern is now with the service that it may render to society—to the people. Books, of course, were always intended to be read, and a library would have no meaning were it never to be used; yet in the old libraries the collection and preservation of the books was primary and their use secondary, whereas the modern institution exists primarily for public service, the collection of the books, their preservation, and whatever is done to them being directed to this end. To a social institution—a family, a school, a club, a church or a municipality—the persons constituting it, maintaining it, or served by it are all-important. A family without parents and children, a school without pupils, a club without members, a church with no congregation, a city without citizens—all are unthinkable. We may better realize the change in our conception of the public library by noting that it has taken its place among bodies of this type. A modern library with no readers is unthinkable; it is no library, as we now understand the word; though it be teeming with books, housed in a palace, well cataloged and properly manned.

It is no longer possible to question this view of the library as a social institution—a means of rendering general service to the widest public. We have to deal not with theories of what the library ought to be, but with facts indicating what it actually is; and we have only to look about us to realize that the facts give the fullest measure of support to what I have just said. The library is a great distributing agency, the commodities in which it deals being ideas and its customers the citizens at large, who pay, through the agency of taxation, for what they receive. This democratic and civic view of the public library's functions, however, does not commend itself to

those who are not in sympathy with democratic ideals. In a recent address, a representative librarian refers to it as "the commercial-traveler theory" of the library. The implication, of course, is that it is an ignoble or unworthy theory. I have no objection to accepting the phrase, for in my mind it has no such connotation. The commercial traveler has done the world service which the library should emulate rather than despise. He is the advance guard of civilization. To speak but of our own country and of its recent years, he is responsible for much of our improvement in transit facilities and hotel accommodations. Personally, he is becoming more and more acceptable. The best of our educated young men are going into commerce, and in commerce to-day no one can reach the top of the ladder who has not proved his efficiency "on the road." Would that we could place men of his type at the head of all our libraries!

We need not think, however, that there is anything new in the method of distribution by personal travel. Homer employed it when he wished his heroic verse to reach the great body of his countrymen. By personal travel he took it to the cross-roads—just as the distributor of food and clothing and labor-saving appliances does to-day; just as we librarians must do if we are to democratize all literature as Homer democratized a small part of it. Homer, if you choose to say so, adopted the "commercial-traveler theory" of literary distribution; but I prefer to say that the modern public library, in laying stress on the necessity of distributing its treasures and in adopting the measures that have proved effective in other fields, is working on the Homeric method.

Now, without the people to whom he distributed his wares, Homer would have been dead long ago. He lives because he took his wares to his audience. And without its public, as we have already said, the public library, too, would soon pass into oblivion. It must look to the public for the breath of life, for the very blood in its

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veins, for its bone and sinew. What, then, is the part that the community may play in increasing the efficiency of a public institution like the public library? Such an institution is, first of all, a medium through which the community does something for itself. The community employs and supports it, and at the same time is served by it. To use another homely illustration, which I am sure will not please those who object to comparing great things with small, this type of relationship is precisely what we find in domestic service. A cook or a housemaid has a dual relation to the mistress of the house, who is at the same time her employer and the person that she directly serves. This sort of relation does not obtain, for instance, in the case of a railroad employe, who is responsible to one set of persons and serves another. The public library is established and maintained by a given community in order that it may perform certain service for that same community directly. It seems to me that this dual relationship ought to make for efficiency. If it does not, it is because its existence and significance are not always realized. The cook knows that if she does not cook to suit her mistress she will lose her job—the thing works almost automatically. If the railroad employe does not serve the public satisfactorily there is no such immediate reaction, although I do not deny that the public displeasure may ultimately reach the railroad authorities and through them the employe. In most public institutions the reaction is necessarily somewhat indirect. The post office is a public institution, but public opinion must act on it generally through the channels of Congressional legislation, which takes time. Owing to this fact, very few postmen, for instance, realize that the persons to whom they deliver letters are also their employers. In all libraries the machinery of reaction is not the same. In St. Louis, for instance, the library receives the proceeds of a tax voted directly by the people; in New York City it receives an appropriation voted by the Board of Apportionment, whose members are elected by the people. The St. Louis Public Library is therefore one step nearer the control of the people than the New York Public Library. If we

could imagine the management of either library to become so objectionable as to make its abolition desirable, a petition for a special election could remove public support in St. Louis very soon. In New York the matter might have to become an issue in a general election, at which members of a Board of Apportionment should be elected under pledge to vote against the library's appropriation. Nevertheless, in both cases there is ultimate popular control. Owing to this dual relation, the public can promote the efficiency of the library in two ways—by controlling it properly and by its attitude toward the service that is rendered. Every member of the public, in fact, is related to the library somewhat as a railway stockholder, riding on a train, is related to the company. He is at once boss and beneficiary.

Let us see first what the public can do for its library through its relation of control. Besides the purse-strings, which we have seen are sometimes held directly by the public and sometimes by its elected representatives, we must consider the governing board of the institution—its trustees or directors. These may be elected by the people or appointed by an elected officer, such as the mayor, or chosen by an elected body, such as the city council or the board of education.

Let us take the purse-strings first. Does your public library get enough public money to enable it to do the work that it ought to do? What is the general impression about this in the community? What does the library board think? What does the librarian think? What do the members of his staff say? What has the library's annual report to say about it? It is not at all a difficult matter for the citizen to get information on this subject and to form his own opinion regarding it. Yet it is an unusual thing to find a citizen who has either the information or a well-considered opinion. The general impression always seems to be that the library has plenty of money—rather more, in fact, than it can legitimately use. It is probably well for the library, under these circumstances, that the public control of its purse-strings is indirect. If the citizens of an average American city had to go to the polls annually and vote

their public library an appropriation, I am sure that most libraries would have to face a very material reduction of their income.

The trouble about this impression is that it is gained without knowledge of the facts. If a majority of the citizens, understanding how much work a modern public library is expected to do and how their own library does it, should deliberately conclude that its management was extravagant, and that its expenditure should be cut down, the minority would have nothing to do, as good citizens, but submit. The citizens have nothing to say as directly as this, but the idea, so generally held, that libraries are well off, does operate in the long run to limit library appropriations and to prevent the library from doing much useful work that it might do and ought to do.

It is, then, every citizen's business, as I conceive it, to inform himself or herself of the work that the public library is doing, of that which it is leaving undone, and of the possibilities of increased appropriations. If the result is a realization that the library appropriation is inadequate, that realization should take the form of a statement that will sooner or later reach the ears, and tend to stimulate the action, of those directly responsible. And it should, above all, aid in the formation of a sound public opinion. Ours is, we are told, a government of public opinion. Such government will necessarily be good or bad as public opinion is based on matured judgment or only on fleeting impressions.

Inadequacy of support is responsible for more library delinquency than the average citizen imagines. Many a librarian is deservedly condemned for the unsatisfactory condition of his institution when his fault is not, as his detractors think, failure to see what should be done, or lack of ability to do it, so much as inability to raise funds to do it with. This is doubtless a fault, and its possessor should suffer, but how about the equally guilty accessories? How about the city authorities who have failed to vote the library adequate support? How about the board of trustees who have accepted such a situation without protest? And what is more to our purpose here, how about the citizens who have limited their efforts to pointing out the cracks in the edifice, with

not a bit of constructive work in propping it up and making possible its restoration to strength and soundness?

In conversation with a friend, not long ago, I referred to the financial limitations of our library's work, and said that we could add to it greatly and render more acceptable service if our income were larger. He expressed great surprise, and said: "Why, I thought you had all the money you want; your income must be all of \$100,000 a year." Now, our income actually is about \$250,000, but how could I tell him that? I judiciously changed the subject.

Let us look next, if you please, at the library board and examine some of its functions. There appears to be much public misapprehension of the duties of this body, and such misapprehension assumes various and opposing forms. Some appear to think that the librarian is responsible for all that is done in the library and that his board is a perfunctory body. Others seem to believe that the board is the direct administrative head of the library, in all of its working details, and that the librarian is its executive in the limited sense of doing only those things that he is told to do. Unfortunately there are libraries that are operated in each of these ways, but neither one relationship nor the other, nor any modification of either, is the ideal one between a librarian and his board. The board is supreme, of course, but it is a body of non-experts who have employed an expert to bring about certain results. They ought to know what they want, and what they have a right to expect, and if their expert does not give them this, the relation between him and them should terminate; but if they are men of sense they will not attempt to dictate methods or supervise details. They are the delegated representatives of the great public, which owns the library and operates it for a definite purpose. It is this function of the board as the representative of the public that should be emphasized here. Has the public a definite idea of what it wants from the public library, and of what is reasonable for it to ask? If so, is it satisfied that it is represented by a board that is of the same mind? The citizens may be assured that the composition of the library board rests ultimately upon its will. If the

board is elective, this is obvious; if appointive, the appointing officer or body would hardly dare to go counter to the expressed desire of the citizens.

What has been said above may be put into a very few words. The public library is public property, owned and controlled by the citizens. Every citizen, therefore, should be interested in setting standards for it and playing his part toward making it conform to them—in seeing that its governing body represents him in also recognizing those standards and trying to maintain them—in laboring for such a due apportionment of the public funds as shall not make an attempt to live up to such standards a mere farce.

So much for the things that the citizen can and should do in his capacity of library boss. His possibilities as a beneficiary are still more interesting and valuable.

Perhaps you remember the story of the man who attempted to board the warship and, on being asked his business, replied, "I'm one of the owners." One version of the tale then goes on to relate how the sailor thus addressed picked up a splinter from the deck, and, handing it to the visitor, remarked: "Well, I guess that's about your share. Take it and get out!"

I have always sympathized with the sailor rather than with his visitor. Most of us librarians have had experiences with these bumptious "owners" of public property. The fact has already been noted that in a case like this the citizen is both an owner and a beneficiary. He has duties and privileges in both capacities, but he sometimes acts the owner in the wrong place. The man on the warship was doubtless an owner, but at that particular moment he was only a visitor, subject to whatever rules might govern visitors; and he should have acted as such. Every citizen is a part owner of the public library; he should never forget that fact. We have seen how he may effectively assert his ownership and control. But when he enters the library to use it his role is that of beneficiary, and he should act as such. He may so act and at the same time be of the greatest service to the institution which he, as a member of the public, has created and is maintaining.

I know of no way in which a man may show his good citizenship or the reverse—may either demonstrate his ability and willingness to live and work in community harness, or show that he is fit for nothing but individual wild life in the woods—better than in his use of such a public institution as a library. The man who cannot see that what he gets from such an institution must necessarily be obtained at the price of sacrifice—that others in the community are also entitled to their share, and that sharing always means yielding—that man has not yet learned the first lesson in the elements of civic virtue. And when one sees a thousand citizens, each of whom would surely raise his voice in protest if the library were to waste public money by buying a thousand copies of the latest novel, yet find fault with the library because each cannot borrow it before all the others, one is tempted to wonder whether we really have here a thousand bad citizens or whether their early education in elementary arithmetic has been neglected.

Before the present era there were regulations in all institutions that seemed to be framed merely to exasperate—to put the public in its place and chasten its spirit. There are now no such rules in good libraries. He who thinks there are may find that there is a difference of opinion between him and those whom he has set in charge of the library regarding what is arbitrary and what is necessary; but at any rate he will discover that the animating spirit of modern library authority is to give all an equal share in what it has to offer, and to restrain one man no more than is necessary to insure to his brother the measure of privilege to which all are equally entitled.

Another way in which the citizen, in his capacity of the library's beneficiary, can aid it and improve its service is his treatment of its administrators. Librarians are very human: they react quickly and surely to praise or blame, deserved or undeserved. Blame is what they chiefly get. Sometimes they deserve it and sometimes not. But the occasions on which some citizen steps in and says, "Well done, good and faithful servant," are rare indeed. The public servant has to interpret silence as praise; so sure is he that the least slip will be caught

and condemned by a vigilant public. No one can object to discriminating criticism; it is a potent aid to good administration. Mere petulant fault-finding, however, especially if based on ignorance or misapprehension, does positive harm. And a little discriminating praise, now and then, is a wonderful stimulant. No service is possible without the men and women who render it; and the quality of service depends, more than we often realize, on the spirit and temper of a staff—something that is powerfully affected, either for good or for evil, by public action and public response.

Years ago, at a branch library in a distant city, a reader stood at the counter and complained loudly because the library would not send her a postal reserve notice unless she defrayed the cost, which was one cent. The assistant to whom she was talking had no option in the matter and was merely enforcing a rule common, so far as I know, to all American public libraries; but she had to bear the brunt of the reader's displeasure, which she did meekly, as it was all in the day's work. The time occupied in this useless business spelled delay to half a dozen other readers, who were waiting their turn. Finally, one of them, a quiet little old lady in black, spoke up as follows: "Some of us hereabouts think that we owe a great debt of gratitude to this library. Its assistants have rendered service to us that we can never repay. I am glad to have an opportunity to do something in return, and it therefore gives me pleasure to pay the cent about which you are taking up this young lady's time, and ours." So saying, she laid the coin on the desk and the line moved on. I have always remembered these two points of view as typical of two kinds of library users. Their respective effects on the temper and work of a library staff need, I am sure, no explanation.

In what I have said, which is such a small fraction of what might be said, that I am almost ashamed to offer it to you, I have in truth only been playing the variations on one tune, which is—Draw closer to the library, as it is trying to draw closer to you. There is no such thing, physicists tell us, as a one-sided force. Every force is but one aspect of a stress, which includes also an equal and opposing force. Any two in-

teracting things in this world are either approaching each other or receding from each other. So it should be with library and public. A forward movement on the one hand should necessarily involve one to meet it.

The peculiarity of our modern temper is our hunger for facts—our confidence that when the facts are known we shall find a way to deal with them, and that until the facts are known we shall not be able to act—not even to think. Our ancestors thought and acted sometimes on premises that seem to us frightfully flimsy—they tried, as Dean Swift painted them in his immortal satire, to get sunbeams from cucumbers. There are some sunbeam-chasers among us to-day, but even they recognize the need of real cucumbers to start with; the imaginary kind will not do. I recently heard a great teacher of medicine say that the task of the modern physician is merely to ascertain the facts on which the intelligent public is to act. How different that sounds from the dicta of the medicine of a past generation! It is the same everywhere: we are demanding an accurate survey—an ascertainment of the facts in any field in which action, based on inference and judgment, is seen to be necessary. Now the library is nothing more nor less than a storehouse of recorded facts. It is becoming so more truly and more fully every day, thereby adjusting itself to the modern temper of which I have already spoken. The library and its users are coming more closely together, in sympathy, in aims and in action, than ever before—partly a result and partly a justification for that Homeric method of popularizing it which has been characterized and condemned as commercial. The day when the librarian, or the professor, or the clergyman could retire into his tower and hold aloof from the vulgar herd is past. The logical result of such an attitude is now being worked out on the continent of Europe. Not civilizations, as some pessimists are lamenting, but the forces antagonistic to civilization are there destroying one another, and there is hope that a purified democracy will arise from the wreckage. May our American civilization never have to run the gantlet of such a terrible trial!

Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that the hope for the future efficiency of all our public institutions, including the library, lies in the success of democracy, and that depends on the existence and improvement of the conditions in whose absence democracy necessarily fails. Foremost among these is the homogeneity of the population. The people among whom democracy succeeds must have similar standards, ideas, aims and abilities. Democracy may exist in a pack of wolves, but not in a group that is half wolves and half men. Either the wolves will kill the men or the men the wolves. This is an extreme case, but it is true in general that in a community made up of irreconcilable elements there can be no true democracy. And the same oneness of vision and purpose that conduces to the success of democracy will also bring to perfection such great democratic institutions as the library, which have already borne such noteworthy fruit among us just because we are homogeneous beyond all other nations on the earth. And here progress is by action and reaction, as we see it so often in the world. The unity of aims and abilities that makes democracy and democratic institutions possible is itself facilitated and increased by the work of those institutions. The more work the library does, the more its ramifications multiply, and the further they extend, the more those conditions are favored that make the continuance of the library possible. In working for others, it is working for itself, and every additional bit of strength and sanity that it takes on does but enable it to work for others the more. And if the democracy whose servant it is will but realize that it has grown up as a part of that American system to which we are all committed—to which we owe all that we are and in which we must place all our hopes for the future—then neither democracy nor library will have aught to fear. Democracy will have its "true and laudable" service from the library, and the library in its turn will have adequate sympathy, aid and support from the people.

It is no accident that I make this appeal for sympathy and aid to a club composed of women. The bonds between the modern public library and the modern woman's club have been particularly strong in this

country. The two institutions have grown up together, making their way against suspicion, contempt and hostility, aided by the same public demand, and now, when both are recognized as elements in the intellectual strength of our nation, they are rendering mutual service. The club turns to the library daily. Hitherto the library has turned to the club only in some emergency—a bill to be passed, an appropriation to be made, an administration to be purified. I have tried to show you how, apart from these great services, which no one would think of minimizing, the women of this country, as citizens, can uphold the hands of the library daily. Ours is a government of public opinion, and in the formation of that opinion there is no more powerful element than the sentiment of our women, especially when organized in such bodies as yours.

"To be aristocratic in taste and democratic in service," says Bliss Perry, "is the privilege and glory of a public library." In appealing thus to both your aristocracy and your democracy, I feel, then, that I have not gone astray.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO HOLD OFFICE

THE following extract from the American Year Book for 1914 (p. 256) will be of interest to our women readers:

"It is usually said that under the common law a woman is eligible to hold a purely ministerial office if capable of performing the duties thereof, and where the duties do not require judgment or discretion. In the case of a woman who held the office of state librarian in New Mexico, quo warranto proceedings were held to oust her from office. The court reviewed many cases, and decided that such an office was one that a woman could hold at common law, being purely ministerial, and calling for the exercise of neither judgment nor discretion. (*State v. De Armijo*, April 20, 1914; 140 Pac., 1123.)"

A TASTE for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. It is a taste which I would not exchange for the wealth of the Indies.—GIBBON.

THE FOREIGN CHILD AND THE BOOK*

BY ANIELA PORAY

WHEN I was asked to speak at this conference, I received the invitation with a keen sense of pleasure as well as of honor. But with equal frankness I have to admit that the sense of dismay was fully as strong. To speak on the subject of children's reading is to invade a field of expert opinions, and I am no expert. The subject has been discussed by some of the ablest workers in the educational and library professions and some of the very best opinions already expressed.

Hence, I shall devote myself especially to the foreign child whom I have known all my life, with whose welfare, growth and development I am most concerned, and consider the books in the light of means to this end.

A full length portrait of a foreign child is not possible; he or she is a composite, complex entity, and the all-embracing word "foreign" is too comprehensive to be accurate. Our little foreign cousins come to us from all points of the compass. Little Hans and Gretchen, Pietro, Wanda, Ivan, Bedinka, Isidore and Hassan, although all are Europeans, speak a different language, and each differs from another ethnically, culturally and temperamentally. Their problems and difficulties must be adjusted individually, their racial and national characteristics should be carefully considered. The books supplied to the foreign child must be gauged not only according to his mental ability but also according to the national cultural and ethical inheritance from his specific group. Too frequently we measure our little foreign readers by one standard, obviously too high for some and too low for others. The children of the Balkan peninsula are quite different from those of middle and western Europe. The former lack the educational facilities of the latter, resulting in a very high per cent. of illiteracy. But they all come to us in a plastic condition, they must be molded tenderly, carefully and wisely, with ever a clear vision of our purpose.

It is well, advisable and laudable that a child should read, it is better and more laudable if he reads good books and many of them, but the paramount question is: are these books so finely adjusted, so justly attuned to his nature and character that they exert moral and ethical influence on the reader? Will his character, his standards be formed on the ideals expressed in the books he is reading? Will he understand them, and lastly will his reading in the final analysis be an asset in his life as a man and citizen? Books are our point of contact with our little foreign cousins, but they are merely means to the all important end of developing them into good, intelligent and useful members of society.

In dealing with the foreign readers, both adult and juvenile, the librarian not infrequently is greater than the book, for their knowledge of the library and its resources comes through her. She holds the magic key to the door that leads to the enchanted realm of books. She must know her kingdom well and she must possess a sympathetic understanding of her foreign readers, her interest in them must be sincere and her attitude free of all personal bias, predilections and antipathies. It is a great advantage to her if she speaks two or three languages. The bond of sympathy between her and her readers will be immeasurably greater. Parenthetically, foreign children are exceedingly good for the librarian, they broaden her view point; she learns that these foreign children while varying from their American cousins in non-essentials are distinctly worth while.

Although I have known foreign children all my life, my library acquaintance with them extends over twelve years. It began through the small library stations established in settlements located in foreign districts of Detroit.

In such libraries the "library teacher" comes in very close contact with the children and incidentally acquires information quite unlibrarianesque, which illustrates the differences between the different foreign groups.

*A paper read at a conference on children's reading at Grand Rapids, May 3, 1914.

Little Bedinka came into the library after an absence of several days, dressed in black. "Did you know, teacher, that Steph was killed by an automobile?" Steph was her brother, a particularly bright boy. The librarian expressed her sincere sorrow at Steph's death and offered a few words of consolation to the sister. "Well, you know, teacher, if Steph had to die anyway it was kind a nice he got killed by an automobile; there ain't another girl in our school who had a brother or sister die that a way." To the horror of the librarian this was said with an evident pride in the distinction.

The same little girl was wearing at one time very brilliant magenta and purple ribbons in her hair, of width and texture beyond her means. "I got a new pa, teacher; he is better than any of my other pas. He is the third one ma got; see what beautiful hair ribbons he brung me." "Where does your father work," asked the librarian. "Oh! he works in the yard with the dead people." The librarian could only gasp at this. "Yes," continued she, "he puts the people in the earth and he brings me the ribbons off the flowers." It dawned upon the librarian that apparently the new pa was a grave digger of Mr. Cruncher's variety.

Little Isidore looked with a reproachful air at the librarian of a small library station in a Jewish settlement house. "Please, teacher, you have only books here for kids," says Isidore, aged thirteen. "What would you like to read?" "I want Carlyle's French Revolution and some book on all kinds of religions." The precocious youngster was directed to the main library where he could find a more catholic selection of books.

Little Beckie was insistent that the library teacher should go into an adjoining room to listen to speeches delivered by locally prominent men in Jewish. For a long time the librarian was too busy to consider the invitation. When the children were gone Beckie asked again: "Vyfor you don't go in, teacher?" "What would be the use of my going, Beckie? I could understand nothing of the speeches." There was a look of amazement on Beckie's face. "Oh, teacher, ain't you Jewish? You was al-

ways so nice I thought you must be Jewish." To little Beckie this was the highest compliment she could pay her library teacher.

"I ain't got no more time to read books," says Frances, 13 years old. "My ma is gone to Cleveland, my pa is out all the time and comes home drunk, I got to mind the store, look after the kids, cook and wash, it don't leave me much time for reading. I am terribly sleepy at night."

On the other hand, Barbara at 14 has read several of Hugo's, almost all of Dickens', some of Thackeray's and Tolstoy's. All these children are foreign, each has a different background, ethical, cultural and economic.

The first group of foreign children with whom I had to deal were Polish, and the first order of juvenile books which I selected was for them. While I had a clear vision what these children should not read, I did not have an equally clear vision of the specific books they should read. I knew, however, that they came of a long line of warriors and tillers of the soil, full of energy, elemental, and in their reading would ask for action. History naturally appeals to them, hence the first order of books for them included history of this country in an infinite variety. From the very simplest as Blaisdell's "Hero stories of American history," Pratt's "America's story for American children," on to more advanced, such as Brady's "American fights and fighters," Coffin's "Boys of '76" and "'61," "Building of the nation," Sewell's "Twelve naval captains," etc. To this was added "Robin Hood," "King Arthur," some fairy tales and a few stories for boys and girls. When the library was opened to the readers these histories were swept off the shelves, and children clamored for more of the same nature. I observed carefully what they were reading, what they were asking for and why, in order to correlate the demand with the causes underlying it. Many of these children never read books except at school, they had not acquired yet the habit of reading for pleasure, neither did they sense any need of it. Their minds were not trained to concentrate and keep their attention for any length of time on a

book. The spoken English which they could use with ease differed widely from the English they met in books. Hence this group of children required simpler books, which would interest them and which would fit their individual ability rather than be adjusted according to their age or their grade in school.

With the opening of the library station at a Jewish settlement similar books were supplied with some variations. Jewish children evince a great avidity for books of informative nature. They are insatiable readers, the library *Oliver Twists* who ever want some more. The Jewish boy also wants histories of this country, he reads them one after another, but he differs from the Polish boy somewhat in his reason for reading history. The latter glories in the martial exploits in bravery, in the swing of the marching troops, incidentally acquiring some historical knowledge. The former is possessed above all things with the desire for information which he wants to make his own. Jewish boys are contemplative where the Polish are active. The Jewish child acquires the knowledge of the English language quicker than the children of any other nationality, hence he is able to read books far in advance of his foreign cousins.

Eventually, Hungarian, Bohemian and Italian children were added to my juvenile friends. I found them all, irrespective of their nationality, anxious to learn all they could about this country. This trait is common in all the foreign children. Their interest centers in the United States and to a lesser or higher degree in the country of their parents. Every child, but especially a foreign one, requires a familiar background for his reading. This accounts for the great popularity of biographies of American men of action, such as Hill, On Grant, True story of Lincoln, Grant, etc., Lives of Boone, Carson, Miles Standish and others. The names of these great men sound still unfamiliar to these children, but to many of them the type is not unknown and the school is supplying the familiar background. But of all the illustrious names in American history there is not one whom the children so love as that of Lincoln. They have reverence akin to awe

for Washington, they admire the military prowess of Dewey or Grant, but Lincoln they love. They feel instinctively akin to the small ragged boy, whose childhood and boyhood days were full of hardships and struggles, and yet who emerged so triumphantly from it a great man, full of sympathy, of tender love and wonderful understanding for those less successful. He knew, therefore he understood, and that is why the boy's eyes light up when he finds a book on Lincoln on the shelf and why he recommends it to his friend with "Gee! it's great."

The ever present call for fairy tales is not confined to any nationality. It is a common craving for the imaginary, romantic element which more often than not is lacking in their lives. Foreign children are apt to have the bread and butter of life with an occasional roast beef medium, but little enough of the dessert. Naturally, they glory in the wonderful exploits depicted in the fairy tales. The good fairy, the witch, the hero and the villain, the enchanted princess take him into the realm of which he has no ken; he wanders through it with the joy and delight that is the birthright of every child. The exceedingly fine sense of justice which is a keynote of every fairy tale of the right kind has an ethical as well as a recreational value. Hero's success is won only after hardest feats of bravery and chivalry; the enchanted princess must be a paragon of beauty and virtue; the good fairy rewards the virtue and punishes the guilty villain and the witch. The moral is pointed out without a finger post and the child absorbs it unconsciously.

While the enjoyment derived from fairy tales is common to all children, each group of the little foreigners reads and enjoys them for reasons peculiarly his own. To the Jewish child the appeal is made through the imagination; he comes of a race of thinkers and dreamers, he responds to the thought of the story more than to the action. The Italian child is temperamentally attuned through his warm, poetic nature to the beauty of the story. I do not believe he thinks much about it, but rather he feels it. The enjoyment of a German little girl in a fairy tale is peculiarly quiet

and dreamy. They hear so often the German *Märchen* at home that they greet them with the quiet enjoyment due to an old friendship. The Polish and Hungarian children live the action over, they love above all others the fairy tales of a martial type. One reason why they do not care for Alice in Wonderland is because of its foreign background, but they love Robin Hood and King Arthur in spite of it. Foreign children, as a rule, with the possible exception of the Jewish children, care very little for Uncle Remus. Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit, talking in negro dialect on matters of peculiarly Southern interest, are foreign to them. Their American citizenship is still too new, too much a matter of acquisition rather than of being, and the South with its strange customs, humor and dialect is not American as they know it. Animal stories do not have great interest for the foreign children. The principal of a public school wrote a note to me to this effect: "Please do not send in your school collection any more copies of 'Lobo, Rag and Viven,' and 'Johnny Bear'; we have many foreign children and they do not seem to care for these books." "Just-so stories" is another example. The stories are excellent, children love to hear them when used in story-telling, but the mind of an average child is not sufficiently familiar with these beasts to enjoy them and their humor, which I think is written for exceptional children. On the other hand cat and dog stories retold from St. Nicholas are read and thoroughly enjoyed because these animals are life-long friends; they never had a home without a cat or a dog. "Beautiful Joe" and "Black Beauty" are read extensively, enjoyed and understood. The children who have become more Americanized take more readily to animal stories than those who are new to the country.

In selecting fairy tales it is well to remember that while not all modern fairy tales are good there are some that are unquestionably so. Macdonald's "At the back of the north wind," "Peter Pan," Lang's Red Green, Blue and Yellow fairy tales, Jacobs' English and More English fairy tales. Williston's Japanese fairy tales are excellent and great favorites with the children. Indian fairy tales are liked by almost all

the little foreigners except the Jewish children, who seem to care little for them.

The reading of the fairy tales is not confined to the patrons of the children's room. I have seen many young foreign girls employed in factories who read little else but fairy tales. With the compulsory education on one hand and the child labor laws on the other, this situation seems incongruous. It is pathetic that these little girls have to be earning a livelihood at an age when they still crave fairy tales.

In the selection of books of travel the foreign child evinces greater catholicity of taste than in his selection of biography and history. Little Fritz will take out "Our little German cousin," for he has heard his parents talk about Germany, but as a sort of an antidote he'll take out at the same time Price's "The land we live in," or if he is older Dana's "Two years before the mast," which still remains one of the best descriptions of the American sailor life.

Hall's "Boy craftsman," Baker's first and second "Boys' book of inventions," Broadbent's "Chats on electricity," Pepper's "Play book of science," are written in a simple language and interest the boys. The librarian should encourage that line of reading. Many of these boys have great aptitude for mechanics, electricity, etc. She must help to develop their latent possibilities, awaken and sustain their interest in the new vistas of human endeavor.

All foreign little girls, but especially the Jewish, like and read with much enjoyment all books relating to cooking and house-keeping. "When mother lets us cook," "When mother lets us sew," "Cooking for little girls," "Saturday mornings" are always in demand. I have much sympathy with this class of reading, for in many of the poorer foreign homes it is the daughter who teaches her mother how to keep house.

Civics is another source of interest to the foreign boy. The scale of interest ranges nationally in the following order according to my observation: Jewish, German, Polish, Bohemian, Italian, Hungarian. Many of the books taken out on juvenile cards are read also by the adult members of the family. They all want to know how their city, state and country are governed.

The call for books on flowers and gardening which the library has every spring is not a spontaneous expression of the needs of a foreign child. Usually it is developed through the efforts of schools and the library. Neat little gardens, bright flowers, well kept and clean yards are a part of rightly understood duties and obligations of a citizen.

Of the reading of fiction there is much among the foreign children, but not so much as among the adult. It is of the utmost importance that in the selection of the recreational reading for our citizens in the making the values be exceedingly well balanced. To a youthful mind the story is always so real, the characters frequently resembling to a lesser or higher degree the readers or some one they know. The story book boys and girls, their pleasures, difficulties, pranks, aspirations and point of view influence the real boys and girls who read about them. Hence, the ethical and cultural atmosphere must be wholesome and virile and the context carefully adjusted to the mental ability of the reader.

Frequently there is a wide discrepancy between the books which the librarian feels the children ought to read and the books they actually will read. The best book loses value if it remains on the shelf instead of being read.

I would like to banish all books containing those dear fairy-like little girls, who radiate cheerfulness, sunshine and warmth, warranted to thaw out the icy crustiness of some hard-hearted aunt, father or some other unregenerate adult relative. We have discarded Elsie books many years ago, but indeed we have our little Pollyanna of to-day with us. She displays wisdom and perspicacity far beyond her years, she is quite modern, pleasing and frequently attractive, and while she no longer prays for her father or some other member of her family, she nevertheless is as firmly determined to improve her adult relatives as her earlier prototype. This type in juvenile literature is often clever, amusing and sweet, but is not a desirable acquaintance for our girls. We cannot boast of too much reverence or respect for authorities in a modern child. Why give him a book that represents any

authority in an unenviable light? There should be a society for the suppression of juvenile missionaries to their elders.

In "Bob, son of battle," the paternal authority is upheld by the most cruel and inhuman character in the book. The son shows utter lack of any filial feeling for the father, who after all is very lonely and very forlorn. The book is admirably written, characters well drawn, but I would hesitate to give it indiscriminately to our foreign lads, for the distance between the foreign born fathers and their American born sons is unfortunately growing greater every day. Both boys and girls care very little for humor in their reading, for it hardly comes in their scheme of life. A common request from girls is for weepy stories. They like "Sara Crewe" for many reasons but the fact that it is sad and pathetic is the greatest attraction. When books of appealing human sympathies can be found which combine also literary merit, all is well, but when this craving for weepiness seeks satisfaction in such lollipop books as those of Nina Rhoades, the librarian has a hard task before her. It is not easy to persuade and convince the little girl that not having Nina Rhoades there may be something else that she would like as well. For we cannot stem this longing for weepiness altogether.

With apologies to Dickens, I found him an excellent alternate for Nina Rhoades and others of her kind. The stories of little Paul Dombey, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, and Little Nell are pathetic, and the strange, English setting is forgotten in the meeting of a familiar type.

"Little women," "Little men," "Jo's boys," "Widow O'Callaghan's boys," "Story of Patsy," "Felicia" stories are good antidotes for lachrymose literature. For older girls, "Rebecca," "Betty-bide-at-home," "Polly's secret," by Nash, "Polly Oliver's problem," "Poor little rich girl," "Mother Carey's chickens," and Waller's "Little daughter of the rich," are excellent, the characters attractive, wholesome and human. There are no little angels and little missionaries in any of them. "The secret garden" is a perennial favorite, the little sick boy making a strong bid for sympathy.

Boarding school stories are little read by the foreign school girls, the background is an unknown territory. Stories dealing with girls whose foremost thought is for dresses and pranks, and whose home surroundings furnish too sumptuous a background present too great a contrast to be wholesome for the children of our foreign population. Such books arouse inordinate love of dress which many girls already possess in too high a degree, and when this love for finery is coupled with meagre earnings and no means of satisfying it the consequences are apt to be deplorable as the girls grew up. We want to fill their horizon with books, ideals and people, whose language, standards and ideals they will understand and enjoy and whose influence will extend the boundaries of their lives beyond parties, beaux, dresses and general good times.

Boys first of all like stories with historical setting; then, books dealing with national institutions, athletic books and finally books with various modern inventions for a background. The last are greater favorites with the Polish, German and Hungarian children than with the Jewish or Italian. One boy after reading "Winning his way to West Point" asked the librarian if it were possible for a "fellow like him" to do the same thing. For obvious reasons it was not, but the stimulus to achieve something in spite of obstacles was given. To-day the little gangster of yore is a civil service employe in line for promotion. In fact, he got in the habit of overcoming obstacles; he rather likes the sensation. Much historical fiction is not history from historians' or librarians' point of view, much of it suffers from sameness and providential coincidences that are quite startling, but it popularizes history among the boys whose school days ended with the sixth grade. It paves the way for real history by making the characters human and real. But again the interest centers in the United States or they care little about it. "Ivanhoe," "Talisman," "Kenilworth" are read in connection with the school work, but are not frequently read for pure pleasure. "Treasure Island" is read and liked, its melodramatic qualities naturally appealing to the boys'

love of adventure. I have often wondered what would happen if a modern and unknown author had written it. If Altsheler, Morgan, Smith, or Jones were substituted for Stevenson on the title page, how many children's librarians would care to have it?

Baseball is better known to our foreign boys than football, hence the baseball books are prime favorites. Such books as Kaler's "Aeroplane at Silver Fox Farm," "The wireless station," have their place in the reading of some of the foreign boys, in spite of the fact that some librarians frown on this class of reading, claiming that scientific subjects should be approached through scientific books and not through the medium of fiction. The axiom is good and theoretically sound, but first of all the boy must become interested in some branch of science before he will read about it, and he will scarcely do so through books whose nomenclature is often an unknown language to him. When he becomes interested in some definite invention the librarian who either knows the boy or ought to know him will furnish the right books.

Scout books are of incalculable value to the boys. They succeed in transforming the gang into a well organized body, doing excellent team work. One might call it the using of a by-product which was being wasted. It teaches them the secret of the great out-of-doors, it drives home the lesson of a healthy soul in a healthy body. It is a fine preparatory stage for a wholesome and useful manhood.

The little folks love picture books, and see very few of them in their homes. Clean Peter, Brownie books, Sunbonnet babies and Overall boys, Cosy lion and above all things Mother Goose are so very dear to them. One little girl told a surprised settlement worker that she had never heard Mother Goose rhymes until she came to the library. It is difficult to realize that not every childhood has the joy of personal acquaintance with that remarkable cow who jumped over the moon, or ever saw the little dog laugh at such strange antics. I have never yet seen a children's room with a sufficient supply of books for little folks. Many are the tragedies of the juvenile readers when the same book is wanted by

two or three little girls, the happy possessor of Sunbonnet babies occasionally has to defend her rights with a clenched little fist until the librarian separates the disputants.

The librarian coming in contact with the foreign children must frequently ask herself "Do I understand them, and do they understand me and the books I am giving them?" It is not well to be easily satisfied with an affirmative answer. Frequently the children will say "yes" because they dislike to admit to the librarian that her explanation failed to explain. While many of them speak English fluently their vocabulary is very limited, and there is no doubt in my mind that their inability to grasp a meaning lies in the fact that the acquisition of English is at best but a question of one generation.

In this age almost every activity judges, sets its standards and reckons its success on highest numbers. We deal with crowds and think in numbers. We say that every library does so and so, that by doing thus and so we'll reach the greatest number; everybody uses this book list or that. Without criticising the law of precedent, admitting always that those standards and opinions are results of careful study of conditions, and always anxious to reach as many children as possible, still, I want to emphasize that to succeed in work with the foreign children they must be individuals and not numbers.

The schools make every effort to Americanize the foreign children, society feels that their success, growth and development depends on discharging most speedily their foreign inheritance; the library I was told some time ago should ever have this aim in view. And yet, will you pardon me if I disagree not with the premise but with our methods toward that end?

In our effort to eliminate the foreign background we must be most careful that we do not eliminate much that is good, sturdy and virile. This forced process of Americanization results in a younger generation which looks with more or less tolerant contempt upon their foreign fathers and mothers because their speech and homely ways are not American. The breach between foreign fathers and mothers and their American sons and daughters is widening

constantly, and the effects are most undesirable from an ethical point of view.

The true American citizenship cannot be developed and built successfully unless it rests firmly upon a foundation of self-respect; a citizen who feels ashamed of his foreign inheritance will be but a poor acquisition to this country.

Through careful selection of books, through thorough and sympathetic understanding of the children and through genuine appreciation of what is good in their national character, we can reach them and gain their confidence. Let us help to develop the foreign children into intelligent citizens, conscious not only of the material advantages of being American, but also realizing keenly the duties and obligations attendant on true citizenship. To have naturalization papers or to be born in this country is only a material fact, but what we do with this citizenship is a situation full of wonderful opportunities for the best service of this country.

And just a word about the foreign languages. We have so often in the past emphasized the fact that the only language that really matters is the English, therefore, it is as well if not actually preferable that our foreign children speak English only. To acquire the English language it is not necessary to forget another, and is it not a pity to help in destroying a knowledge of a language that is ever a material advantage as well as cultural?

Let us teach the foreign children to love all things of this country and respect all that is good, fine and noble of others.

With the thought that it might be pleasant and edifying for librarians to read it here, a fellow librarian has sent us the following dedication to a book entitled "The old Boston post road," by Stephen Jenkins, Putnam, 1913:

This Book is Dedicated
to the

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

in all public and historical association libraries on the route of the great post road, including both termini, as a mark of my deep appreciation of their willing assistance, their unflinching courtesy, their friendly interest, their generous co-operation, and, above all, their wonderful patience.

PRESERVATION OF MODERN NEWSPAPER FILES*

BY H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chief Reference Librarian, New York Public Library*

IN an effort to solve the problem of the proper preservation of its files of bound newspapers, the New York Public Library made various experiments during the course of the last year and it is a record of these experiments that I lay before you. It is our plan to keep bound files of no American newspapers outside of New York City. We subscribe to a representative selection of American dailies, attempting to cover the entire country in as catholic a way as our funds permit; but these papers are kept only for consultation for two months after receipt, papers three months old being thrown away. Outside the United States we try to subscribe to at least one representative paper from most important countries in the Western Continent and in the Old World, preserving by binding a selection from these foreign subscriptions.

The extent of our files and the geographical position of the Library are two reasons why our volumes are consulted very largely. A third reason is the fact that practically no other library in the City attempts to preserve bound newspapers. This extensive use by people of widely varying conscience and ethical standards means that our copies are subject to more severe wear and tear than those in most libraries. This renders the problem peculiarly difficult for us, and to this difficulty is added the universal difficulty presented by the character of the paper stock on which these journals are printed. For the period since the use of ground pulp for newspaper stock, we, like other libraries, have recognized that the life of the paper is comparatively short, very short as compared with the life of the journals printed on the rag stock paper of the middle of the nineteenth century and earlier. The constant patching and re-patching of these volumes led us to seek a more permanent treatment. We knew, of course, that various European chemists, particularly Italian and German, had produced transparent compounds that when applied to paper overcame its brittleness, kept it

air-proof, and for ordinary use were said to make it practically imperishable. So far as we could learn, however, none of these compounds had been thoroughly tested by subjecting the paper so treated to any severe use. They were all expensive to buy, difficult to procure, and required peculiar skill in their application. They might possibly solve the problem for new papers if these could be treated before they were put in use, but would not solve the problem of repairing and patching old papers that had been used.

We knew, too, that Mr. Chivers of Brooklyn had a preparation that when applied to the edges of bound volumes would, he assured us, keep air from the volume and so tend to preserve it, granted that the volume lay flat on the shelves and was not used. So far as we could see this treatment of edges would be of little help in solving the problem of preservation of volumes that were in frequent use.

After various consultations, conferences, and no little thought, we came to the conclusion that the thing needed was the application to these sheets of some binding material that would exclude the air, would hold the fibre together, would be flexible enough to allow turning of the pages and transparent enough to allow the text to be easily read through it. The use of chiffon or light thin silk and the use of Japanese tissue paper seemed to us to offer a possible solution of the problem. To test the availability of these two materials, we selected some old badly broken sheets and some sheets fresh from the press. We covered some of these sheets with Japanese tissue, and some with silk; some we covered on one side; others we covered on both sides.

We exposed to the sun for periods of between 100 to 150 hours some of the sheets so treated, some untreated sheets, and some sheets partly exposed and partly covered. The result of this exposure text indicated that unprotected paper turned yellow and brittle very rapidly. Paper protected by the silk turned yellow less rapidly, and paper protected by the Japanese tissue

*Paper read before a meeting of teachers of journalism at Columbia University, Dec. 30, 1914.

showed comparatively slight effect by the sun and remained encouragingly flexible.

We tested the sheets so treated by the Mullen and Ashcroft tests for strength and by the United States Bureau of Standards test for bending or pliability. The results indicated strongly that the paper covered with Japanese tissue on both sides showed less effect from the air and light than the untreated paper or than the paper covered with silk; it showed some favorable results with the strength tests and with the bending tests, the untreated paper showing a strength of 7 pounds (Mullen) and the covered paper a strength of 42 pounds, a six fold increase. Another element in favor of the use of Japanese tissue seemed to us to lie in the fact that the tissue paper itself really consisted of countless laminated fibres, closely interwoven, and thereby, when properly applied to the newspaper stock, served as an air excluder and as a strengthener.

Another experiment consisted of taking two copies of a newspaper, of mounting odd and even numbered pages of a given sheet on the two sides of a sheet of muslin. The primary advantage of this treatment was that cutting or mutilating was much more difficult than in any of the other processes considered by us. The disadvantages of this process were that the bulk of the paper so treated was increased nearly threefold, and the fact that the paper stock itself was still exposed to the air and still liable to deterioration by light and air and to deterioration by handling on the part of readers.

All things considered, therefore, we came to feel that in the use of Japanese tissue lay the most fruitful solution of the problem. To make sure that in the use of paste or binding agent, we introduced no harmful element, we selected a pure rice paste and had this tested by the government Bureau of Standards at Washington, the result of the test showing there was nothing harmful to paper in any of the ingredients of the paste.

After having conducted these experiments on single sheets—the test being spread over a course of many months—during the summer we selected for actual test under working conditions a volume of

the *World* for July and August, 1895, which was in bad condition and in constant need of repair, and the volume of the *World* for July, 1914. The first volume had to be broken out of the original binding, the sheets mounted between the Japanese tissue, then hung up to dry, then run through a mangle, then assembled in signatures, re-sewed and rebound. The second volume was bound from the publisher's sheets, and was handled first as presenting fewer difficulties and all together being the best introductory sample.

The result was to our minds very satisfactory. The text was easily read, not quite so legible perhaps as the text of a paper fresh from the press, but certainly much more legible than the text of a paper that had been subjected to light and air for any considerable length of time. The thickness of individual sheets was one-thousandth of an inch greater than the thickness of untreated sheets, making the treated volume when rebound about half an inch thicker than the original volume.

Mechanically the experiment was a success. We were, however, forced to cease our efforts at this point because of the lack of money. Our estimate was that the expense of treating papers in this way amounted to about \$35.00 a volume, or \$420 a year for an ordinary morning daily bound a month to a volume, twelve months to the year; the cost of treating with silk would have been about treble. We estimated that we had about a thousand back volumes needing repair, and that a conservative estimate of our output would be about 15 per month, 180 per year.

The Trustees felt that this expense would be too much for the Library to consider, and at the present moment a committee of the Trustees is conferring with local publishers in the hope of getting from them a special edition of their papers printed for the Library use on a good quality of wood paper if not on a paper of pure rag stock. The experiment of the Brooklyn *Eagle* along this line in 1913 you all doubtless recall. The *Eagle*, if my memory is correct, had subscriptions from fourteen libraries for its special edition printed on paper containing 75 per cent. of rag stock at \$15.00, giving a credit account of \$210.00;

the cost of the paper was \$2367, which gave the *Eagle* a loss of \$2157 for paper stock alone, leaving entirely out of consideration the charges for extra labor involved.

To assure ourselves that we were not neglecting the experience of some other library that had faced this problem and solved it successfully, we sent a circular letter to twelve American libraries that had important files of newspapers, asking first what they had done to protect their bound volumes and second whether they had any comments to make on our experience. Their replies were unanimous; all were troubled by the condition of their volumes and all felt the Japanese tissue treatment was promising but forbiddingly expensive.

And what is the result? Little or nothing at present, so far as action is concerned. At present the New York Public Library believes that the use of Japanese tissue paper offers a promising solution of the problem of preservation of back files. The expense of this method—the cheapest, however, as well as the safest, of all considered by us—has prevented our adoption of it. To lighten the burden, one friend has suggested that the local libraries join with us in sharing the expense; as they are at little or no expense for current subscriptions or for preservation of bound files, this might seem an altruistic and commendable co-operation. I fear, however, that if the opportunity were offered them, they would all reply that the present tension of their budgets compelled them to add to their grateful thanks for the invitation their sincere regrets at inability to accept.

Would the local papers care to insure permanent preservation of their files by co-operating with the Library in the enterprise? We have sent out no invitations, but the replies to tentative suggestions along this line made to newspaper men have not been encouraging. Some hardened cynics have assumed to marvel that we should want to preserve a thing so fleeting, ephemeral, evanescent as the newspaper of these days; but I fear the gentlemen who talk thus now would protest promptly and vigorously if we accepted their suggestion and sent them away unhelped when they called to look at last

year's file and were told it had been destroyed.

Other newspaper men have replied that their main interest was in their own office files, that their "morgues" contained all that was important—to them—in the issues of other papers, that these two sources would serve their time and their needs, and that posterity and successors might properly grumble if no problems were left them to struggle with.

Others have intimated that newspapers were all losing ventures anyway, that none of them—no, not one—made any money, and that to ask them for an additional outlay of any kind that bore no promise of certain and immediate financial return was a waste of breath and effort.

Still another suggestion is that the libraries have the paper mills make for them a stock of paper suitable for newspaper presses, made according to specifications that will furnish a lasting stock; one or more newspapers then to be told that this paper will be furnished them free if they will print on it for library use a small run of their latest edition to be bound by the subscribing libraries. Papers so printed will be sure of preservation, the others must take their chance—a decidedly small chance.

But what of the papers issued between the '80's of the last century and the date of this improvement? Do you, as teachers of journalism and trainers of newspaper men, need them, care for them? Will your successors need them? Can they get along without them when our present day stock has been read to pieces? If they can, then why attempt to preserve these volumes even for the few short years that now seem granted them? If they cannot, what do you recommend as proper steps for preservation?

LIBRARIANS should be thorough-going altruists; remembering that whatever culture they acquire, whatever enthusiasm for books and art and the grander things of life they cultivate, it may all be placed at the service of a host of interesting people who really appreciate these things.—ERNEST BAILEY, in the *Library Association Record* for October, 1914.

NOTES ON THE ERECTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS*

THIS memorandum is printed and sent out by Carnegie Corporation to anticipate frequent requests for such information, and should be taken as a guide. It should be noted that many of the buildings erected years ago, from plans tacitly permitted at the time, would not be allowed now.

Library committees, especially in small towns, are frequently composed of busy men who, having little time or opportunity to obtain knowledge of library planning, are led to select a design which, if built, would yield an inadequate return of useful accommodation for the money invested, and would unwarrantably increase the expense of carrying on the library.

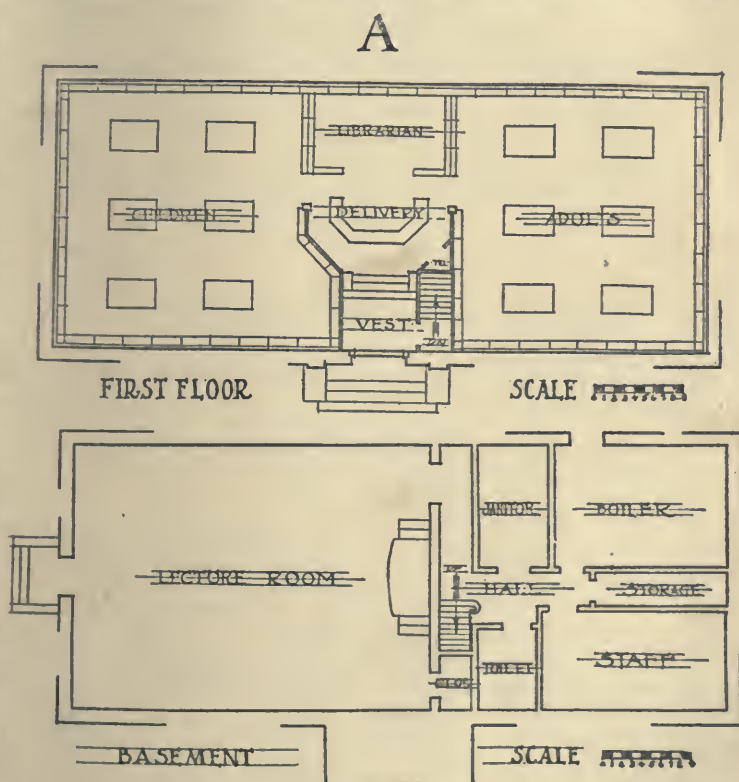
Some architects are liable, unconsciously, no doubt, to aim at architectural features and to subordinate useful accommodation. Some are also apt, on account of a lack of practical knowledge of the administration of a library, to plan interiors which are entirely unsuited for the purposes of a free public library. Small libraries should be planned so that one librarian can oversee the entire library from a central position.

The amount allowed by Carnegie Corporation of New York to cover the cost of a Library Building is according to a standard based on (a) the population which is to pay the tax for carrying on the library, and (b) a specified minimum revenue from

such tax. The donation is only sufficient to provide needed accommodation and there will be either a shortage of accommodation or of money if this primary purpose is not kept in view, viz.: TO OBTAIN THE UTMOST AMOUNT OF EFFECTIVE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE MONEY, CONSISTENT WITH GOOD TASTE IN BUILDING.

The amount allowed is intended to cover cost of the building, complete and ready for use. The community and its architect in planning should take into account cost of indispensable fittings and furnishings.

In looking over hundreds of plans for small and medium-sized buildings, costing about \$10,000, more or less, we have noted

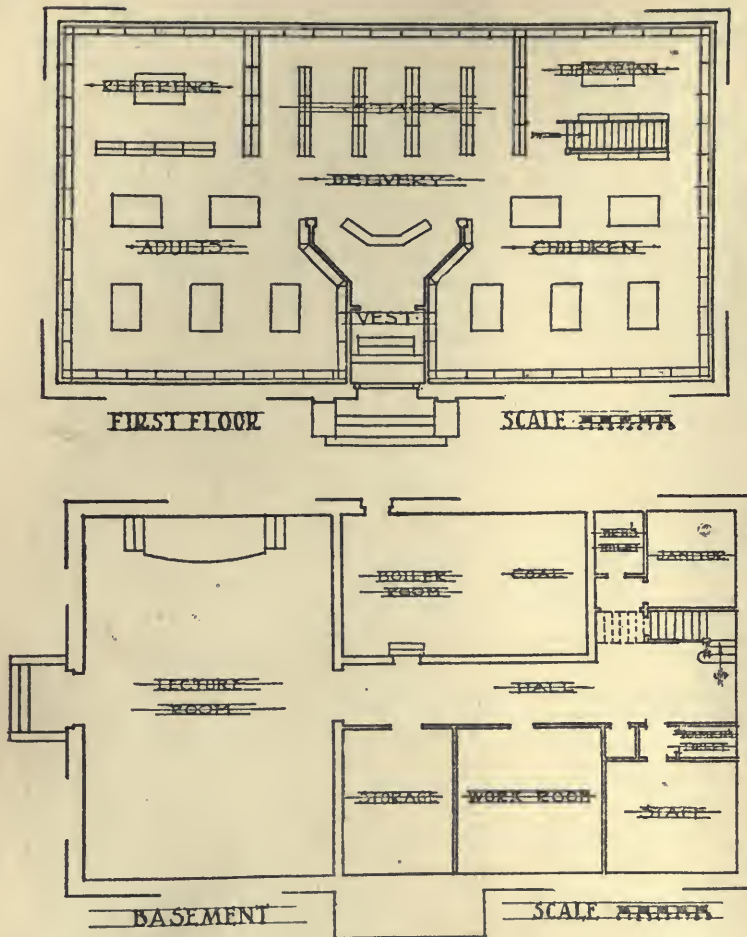


some features leading to a wasting of space, especially in connection with the entrance feature, which, when not wisely planned, leads also to waste in halls, delivery room, etc.

A frequent cause of waste is the attempt to get a Greek temple or modification of it, with a \$10,000 appropriation.

*Out of deference to Mr. Carnegie's advocacy of simplified spelling, the JOURNAL here follows the forms used in all official communications from Carnegie Corporation.

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The economical layout of the building is sacrificed or subordinated at times to minor accessories, such as too much or too valuable space allotted to cloak rooms, toilets and stairs.

The building should be devoted exclusively to (a) housing of books and their issue for home use, (b) comfortable accommodation for reading them by adults and children, (c) lecture room, when introduced as a subordinate feature and not adding disproportionately to the cost of the building, (d) necessary accommodation for heating plant and service, without which the building could not be used.

Experience seems to show that the best results for a small general library are obtained by adopting the one-story and basement rectangular type of building, with a small vestibule entering into one large room subdivided as required by means of bookcases. In cases where it is necessary, to secure quiet, glass partitions may be put above the bookcases. By a one-story and basement building is meant a building with the basement about four feet below the natural grade, the basement being about 9 feet and the main floor about 15 feet high in the clear. Plans have at times been submitted for "one-story and basement" buildings, which only differed from two-story buildings by having stair to the upper floor outside instead of inside!

The rear and side windows may be kept seven feet from the floor, to give continuous wall space for shelving. Stack-room space, when required, can be arranged as shown in the accompanying diagrams. A rear wing can be added for stack-room (when future need demands it) at a minimum expense, and without seriously interfering with the library service during its construction. The site chosen should be such as to admit light on all sides, and be large enough to allow extension, if ever such should become necessary.

The accompanying diagrams are offered as suggestions in planning the smaller li-

brary buildings most commonly required, and will be found to include a maximum of effective accommodation relative to total area.

While these diagrams are suggestive rather than mandatory, nevertheless, since they are the result of experience, those responsible for building projects should pause before aiming at radical departures, and see whether their alternative is to provide as much effective accommodation and have as little waste space.

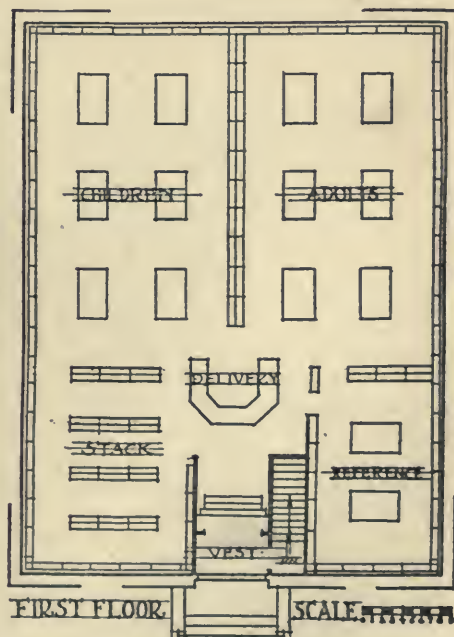
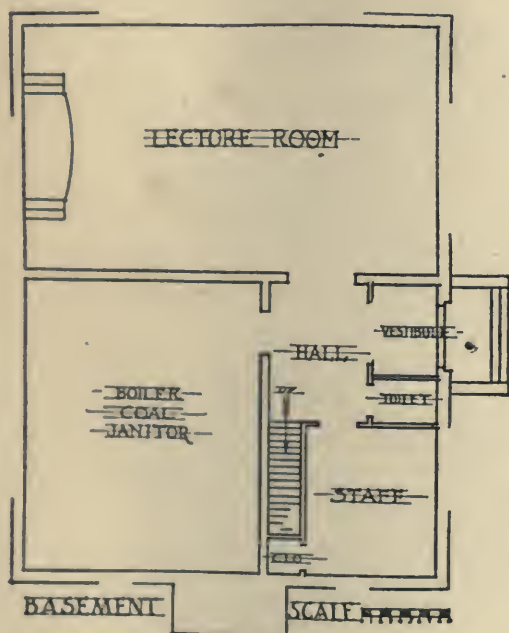
An important cause of alleged inadequacy of accommodation in buildings erected years ago, when less supervision was exercised, has frequently been found to be uneconomical plan with bad layout. When applications (based on growth of population) have been received for aid in extending such buildings, it has often been impossible to entertain the idea of making a grant, owing to the prohibitive cost of demolition and reconstruction relative to net gain of superficial area.

(A) The proportions of this plan are as 3 to 7. It offers an economical entrance-way and two reading rooms approximately square. The basement admits of a lecture room and the usual accessories.

(B) This plan resembles "A," but its proportions are as 4 to 7. It indicates the possibility of free standing shelving or stacks, with separate spaces enclosed by shelves to form a librarian's work room and a reference room.

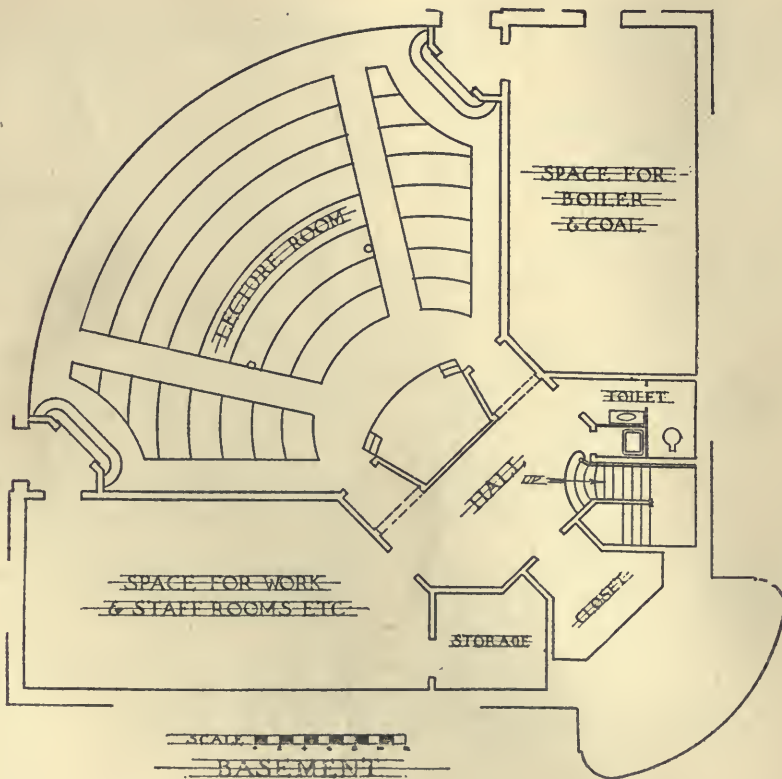
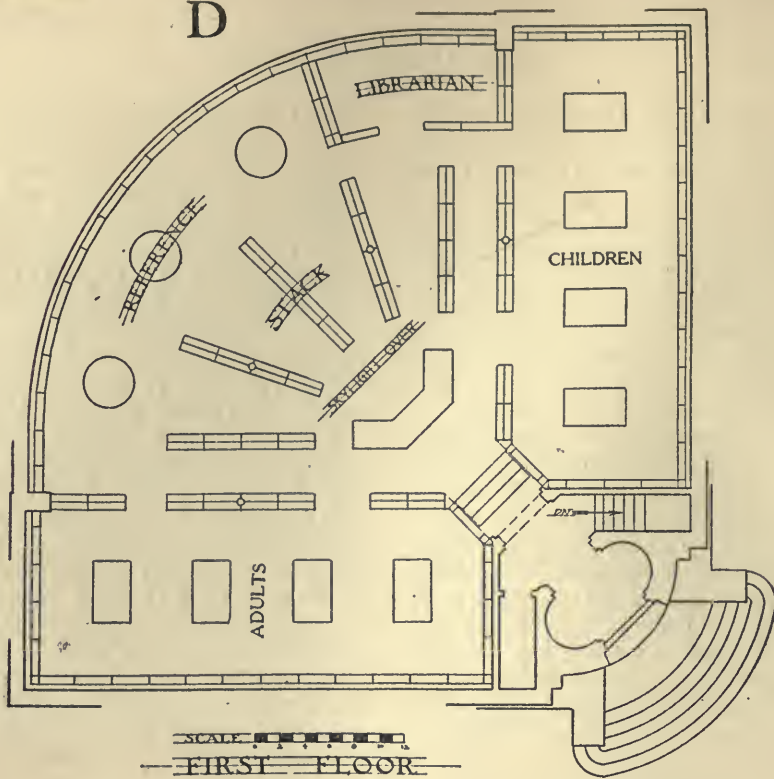
(C) This offers a type of building for a lot which is deep rather than wide, and may be varied from a square to an oblong plan of less or greater depth. Free shelving or stacks are indicated on one side under easy supervision from the library desk, but this space may be given to tables if stacks are not required. Very few buildings of square or deep type have been submitted which have not been wasteful of accommodation. The plan illustrated, as will readily be seen, obviates lengthy halls and consequent waste of space.

C



NOTE: Elevation of plans submitted for approval should clearly show the floor and ceiling lines of basement and main floor, and the natural grade line.

D



(D) This type illustrates a possible arrangement for a building with a corner entrance, but a corner entrance should generally be avoided, since this plan is less economical of floor space than the others and lends itself less readily to a good exterior.

It may not be desirable to have library buildings planned from ready-made patterns, and yet, a certain standardization of the main requirements of accommodation is as necessary for library buildings as for school buildings, which have been advantageously subjected to strict regulations both in plan and construction. Where architecture is best appreciated there are recognized types established for the various buildings of a public or semi-public character.

It will be noted that no elevations are given or suggestions made about the exteriors. These are features in which the community and architect may express their individuality, keeping to a plain, dignified structure and not aiming at such exterior effects as may make impossible an effective and economical layout of the interior.

These notes are of course written with the smaller buildings in mind; larger buildings require larger and more varied treatment, but no modification of the primary purpose.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

WITH no increase of income in 1914, there was a marked increase in the service demanded from the New York Public Library by the public. Some indication of this increasing use is afforded by the bare statement, in Director Anderson's report for the year, that 711,122 readers in 1914 called for 2,127,328 books for reference purposes in the Central building, and that there were 2,380,504 visitors to the building. In 1913 the figures were 526,682 readers and 1,685,715 books. This takes no account of the use of the 25,000 volumes on open shelves in the main reading room, of which no record can be kept. The attendance in the reading rooms for adults in the branches was 1,267,879, an increase of 176,263 over 1913. The circulation department

issued for home use, during 1914, a total number of 9,516,482 books. In 1913 the total was 8,320,144. Reckoning in percentages, in the Central Building the gain over 1913 in readers was 35 per cent., in volumes consulted of 26 per cent., and in visitors of 13 per cent., while in the circulation department the gain in circulation was 14 per cent.

At the end of the year there were 961,168 volumes and 310,188 pamphlets in the reference department—in all, 1,271,356 pieces. There were 1,041,258 volumes in the circulation department. The total number of pieces in the whole library was therefore 2,312,614.

The number of employees at the close of the year was 1217. Of these, 547 were in the reference department and 670 in the circulation department.

Four new branch libraries were opened to the public in 1914—Fort Washington, Melrose, Woodstock, and Washington Heights Branches. All of them occupy buildings erected from funds given by Mr. Carnegie, on sites provided by the city. A fifth building, the new home of the George Bruce branch, is under construction and will probably be opened early in the summer.

On March 6, 1914, the Municipal Reference Library, which had been operated under the direction of the comptroller as a part of the work of the city finance department, was made a branch of The New York Public Library, to be supported by annual appropriations by the city.

The only new division created during the year was the manuscript division of the reference department, which began its work in November, a keeper of manuscripts having been appointed and suitable equipment provided. At the end of the year the economics division was consolidated with the public documents division, and its chief transferred to the Municipal Reference branch.

Taking up the work of the different departments and divisions in some detail, one of the first items of interest discovered in the report is the statement that the main reading room, covering a half acre in the Central Building, is likely soon to become too small. It frequently happens that every one of the 768 seats are occupied and read-

ers are forced to go into one of the small rooms at either end of the main room. Some of this increase may be charged to unemployment, some undoubtedly to the European War, but more to an increased appreciation of the library and its resources.

In the American history division over a thousand volumes and pamphlets were added to the American Indian collection, over 600 volumes and pamphlets on Mexican history were bought at the Wilkinson sale, and 800 volumes on Mexican topography and local history, collected by the late Thomas A. Janvier, were presented by his widow. A notable gift to the music division was made by Mrs. Julian Edwards as a memorial to her late husband. In this collection there are about 90 full scores of operas, 150 full scores of cantatas, concertos, oratorios, overtures, suites, etc., and about 300 vocal scores of operas, oratorios, etc., as well as 325 books on musical subjects.

The increase in the use of the documents division is indicated by saying that over 11,000 persons visited it for study during 1914, as against about 7500 in 1913. They consulted more than 81,000 books; the readers in 1913 called for about 39,000. The law collection has been increased, the additions being chiefly in the classes of statute law and text-books. The collection of clippings includes not only extracts from newspapers and magazines, but many leaflets, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and is a valuable adjunct to the division's resources.

The European War has sent many men to the science and technology divisions for the purpose of making practical investigations. The science division has spent much time in indexing the journals of biological chemistry, and the more important articles in the *American Journal of Science*, and the transfer of current engineering periodicals to the technology room has largely increased the patronage of that room.

The oriental division is being used more and more by persons of oriental birth, who visit it to use the native papers and books of general reference available on open shelves, as well as for serious study of the manuscripts kept there. One of the chief features of the work of the Slavonic division is the information furnished to schol-

ars, editors, and librarians all over the country. Since the beginning of the war the Russian serials and periodicals, which used to come in packages through the Leipzig book exchange, have ceased to arrive on account of the broken communication with Germany. The library, however, managed to get three Russian newspapers and two of the leading periodicals by mail direct, so that it is secure in having the Russian account of the beginning of the war. To Miss Isabel F. Hapgood the division is indebted for two important gifts of books. The first consisted of five hundred and fifty volumes of theological works, and the second comprised an extensive collection of official publications of various government offices.

In the periodicals division the average daily increase in the number of readers over 1913 was 73. In the newspaper room, the average daily number of readers for the first six months of 1914 was 286, while for the latter half of the year, or after the beginning of the war, it was 349.

The number of volumes newly cataloged in the reference department for the year 1914 was 31,231, of pamphlets, 19,963, of maps 232. The cataloging of 1246 volumes and 518 pamphlets was carried on by adding to entries already existing. 4076 volumes and 1500 pamphlets were recataloged. 372 volumes and 122 pamphlets were cataloged by the use of cards purchased from the Library of Congress. Of works serial in their form, magazines, society publications, etc., there were cataloged 4260 volumes and 3798 pamphlets, making a total of 8058. In addition, 10,119 volumes and 7252 pamphlets were added to entries already in the catalog. There were recataloged 1377 volumes and 1663 pamphlets. In all 52,681 volumes, 34,816 pamphlets, and 232 maps were handled, making a total of 87,729 items.

At the close of 1914 the 3,389,000 residents of the three boroughs directly served by the circulation department, Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond, had 1,041,258 volumes available for use. Of this total 975,014 volumes are available for home use; the rest, classed as reference books, must be used in the buildings. Of the above, 109,590 are books in twenty-seven foreign languages, foreign collections being placed

in the branches where there is the greatest demand.

During the year 197,679 volumes were purchased and distributed to the various branches, while 133,517 volumes were withdrawn from branches. Of these 841 were used again at other branches; 8149 placed in Central Reserve collection; 4603 permanently transferred to the main library; 8464 given to traveling library for institutions; and 111,460 worn-out books destroyed and sold as paper.

The total number of books requested through the interbranch loan system amounted to 111,768, of which 83,319 were supplied to the readers. Titles not in the branches amounted to 13,471, but of this number 3968 were in the reference department and could be consulted at any time, while 12,995 were books too popular to be interchanged. During the last five years this service has increased from 50,754 requests in 1909 to 111,768 in 1914.

The number of active readers among the blind during the year reached 855. Of these 434 were in Greater New York, and 421 outside the city. The circulation of embossed books was 26,224, an increase of 2899. The teacher employed to give home instruction in reading to the adult blind has made 540 visits, giving 357 lessons, and exchanged 375 books.

Through a total of 880 stations 973,856 volumes were issued by the traveling library office during 1914. This is an increase in circulation of 54,697 volumes over 1913 when the total number of stations was 934. The apparent decrease in the number of stations is accounted for by the discontinuance of some stations located in the districts where new branches have been opened. The most interesting new station opened was in the library building at Columbia University, starting with 3000 volumes. A large number of factory collections are maintained; 131 fire department stations and 45 police stations receive collections, changed quarterly; 29 asylums and charitable institutions use traveling library books; and the Public Service Commission, the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Russell Sage Foundation, clubs whose purpose is general improvement or recreation, two hotels, two lunch clubs, the Protective

League, a Chinese church, and a militia regiment, are other agencies to which libraries have been furnished.

The circulation of books from children's rooms was 3,584,448, or more than one-third of the total for the year. The larger use of children's rooms for reading and reference becomes apparent as the libraries are better known in their neighborhoods. In certain districts it is accountable for smaller circulations and for marked improvement in the quality of the books circulated. Story-telling has gone on as usual, and there are forty-eight clubs under the direction of a library club leader.

Of growing importance in various sections of the city are the neighborhood associations. Among those with which the branches have worked are the East Side, Gramercy, Kips Bay, Yorkville, South Harlem, Chelsea, Riverside, St. Nicholas Park, and Washington Heights Associations. A public library seems to be the logical centre for such activities, and many of the neighborhood meetings have been held in library assembly rooms. Of special interest are the Drama League discussion centres, which were organized in November under the auspices of the Drama League of America. Centres were established at seven branches and their monthly meetings were largely attended. Public lectures were held by the Board of Education in five branches, and a large number of clubs have used the branch libraries for meeting places.

The report contains in the back a summarized statement, in the form recommended by the A. L. A. at the midwinter Council meeting, of the work done by the *circulation* department of the library, so far as such statistics have been kept. This gives, in addition to figures already quoted, the total registration for the year as 167,122, of whom 90,715 were adult and 76,407 were juvenile. Total receipts for the department from all sources were \$848,285.16. Expenses included \$170,472.32 for books, \$10,988.73 for periodicals, \$38,988.54 for binding, \$454,772.70 for salaries for library assistants and \$44,724.61 for janitor service.

All books are divisible into two classes: the books of the hour and the books of all time.—RUSKIN.

STORIES AND STORY-TELLING

It was pleasant indeed that the first lecture of Miss Shedlock in New York, March 2, brought together those whose spirit or co-operative efforts had really produced the story-telling hour in the library world of to-day. Kate Douglas Wiggin solved "Polly Oliver's problem" twenty odd years ago by inventing for that young woman the profession of story-telling; and it was she who introduced Miss Shedlock as her close friend. Not so many years ago Miss Plummer had heard Miss Shedlock tell stories in Boston, on her first journey to America as a professional story-teller for the entertainment of grown-ups. It occurred to Miss Plummer, then head of the Pratt Library, that this revival of story-telling as an art could be most helpfully adopted in the children's room of all libraries. Miss Shedlock was accordingly invited to deliver talks on the subject in Brooklyn, which she repeated at Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Miss Moore, then an associate in the Pratt Library, has since developed the story-telling hour in the New York Public Library to an astonishing extent; and the plan is one of the most important features of our American library system, as Miss Shedlock abundantly testifies from her English point of view. Miss Plummer and Miss Moore both took part in the welcome to her, and Mr. Anderson brought his testimony from his own early experience as head of the Pittsburgh Library. A good idea has grown great, and Miss Shedlock will find the fruition of her thought and a warm welcome throughout America. Next to the pioneer thought and work of Mawtucket of Pawtucket, as the late Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders was affectionately called, in welcoming the children to open shelves and providing low tables and proper chairs for them, when both open shelves and children were library heresies, this story-telling hour which these co-operative efforts have developed is entitled to the warmest gratitude from unnumbered hosts of American children.

Miss Shedlock's course of lectures will continue weekly until May 4, and so large has been the demand for course tickets that their sale has had to be restricted. Beginning with a discussion of the art of story-

telling, its difficulties, artifices, and essentials, and the preparation, artistic finish, and atmosphere of the story, Miss Shedlock in succeeding lectures has discussed source material for stories, pointing out the elements to be sought and those to be avoided. Each point developed was illustrated by stories, and in coming talks she will dwell on the fun and philosophy, poetry and pathos of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, "What story-telling can do for children," and will close with an evening of folk tales and another when she will give a program of stories selected and repeated by request.

Some of these topics are the same as those on which Miss Shedlock spoke when touring this country ten years ago. For example, in October, 1904, she spoke to the New York Library Club at Lake Placid during library week on "The fun and philosophy of Hans Christian Andersen," one of the talks she is scheduled to give again this month.

The New York course is being given in the rooms of the Women's Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East 40th street, and so successful has it been that Miss Shedlock expects to repeat it in various parts of the country during the coming summer. It is to be hoped that librarians in other cities will make a special effort to hear her as opportunity is offered.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY CONDITIONS

THE following extracts from the 1914 report of Budget Commissioner Heffernan, of Ohio, are a revelation as to conditions which have been allowed to grow up in the Ohio State Library:

"Traveling Library Department: The general appearance of the department is very bad. Windows are dirty; the office is more fitted for a cobbler's shop than a state department. The *esprit de corps* of the force is the worst conceivable, most receiving their appointments because of political pull, and, being fully cognizant of the fact, any effort at discipline or efficiency is unavailing. This department presents one of the most glaring examples of the vitiating examples of politics imaginable.

"Main Library Department: Many valuable documents are in the document depart-

ment, which, however, is indescribably chaotic. The chief patrons of the library are the citizens of Columbus, a large part of whom patronize the reading room, although a few come for research work. The chief function of the library at this time is to cater to these Columbus residents, a work that should be done by the city library. As in the traveling library department, the main department is full of employes who have received their appointments because of influential friends. Before the State Library can assume its place among the best of the kind in the country, it must have at its head a trained librarian, who sees its mission clearly and is unhampered in his attempt to carry it out by the accidents of politics."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—FEBRUARY, 1915

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Appleton, Minnesota	\$7,000
Berkley, Massachusetts.....	5,000
Carlisle town and Haddon township, Indiana.....	10,000
Darlington town and Frank- lin township, Indiana.....	10,000
East Jordan, Michigan.....	10,000
Spencerville village and Spencer township, Ohio..	10,000
	<hr/> \$52,000
INCREASES, UNITED STATES	
Toledo, Ohio (branch build- ings)	\$25,000
	<hr/> \$25,000
	<hr/> \$77,000

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The accompanying table forms a supplement to a report on 50 representative libraries which appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April, 1914. The table includes an additional number of special libraries for which information is available along the lines adopted in the first report. The numbering is continued from that study.

NOTES

A—Published Articles Describing Special Libraries

"A review of the year's literature of

special libraries." *Special Libraries*, vol. 5, p. 129-134 (Nov. 1914).

B—Arrangement of Libraries by Subjects

Accounting, 106; Agriculture, 67; Anthropology, 86; Archæology, 68; Architecture, 68; Art, 68; Astronomy, 99; Book-making, 64; Botany, 73; Business, 61; Chemistry, 56, 66, 92, 101; Civics, 57; Climatology, 105; Commerce, 55, 88, 97; Documents, 102; Editorial, 61; Education, 85; Electricity, 60, 77; Engineering, 53, 83; Ethnology, 86; Finance, 104; Forestry, 95; Freemasonry, 82; Gas, 60; Genealogy, 74; Geodesy, 93; Geography, 51; Geology, 96; History, 54, 69, 75; Ichthyology, 87; Industrial Research, 81, 89, 101; Insurance, 62, 80; Labor, 89; Latin America, 59; Law, 91, 94; Libraries for the Blind and Deaf, 58, 71, 107; Medicine, 66, 72, 103; Meteorology, 105; Military Science, 84; Mines, 90; Missions, 63; Municipal affairs, 76, 78; Natural science, 52, 98; Naval science, 100; Oceanography, 87; Philanthropy, 57; Physical sciences, 92, 101; Political science, 55; Public service, 60, 70, 79; Railways, 97; Social science, 55; Spanish language and literature, 65; Street railways, 79; Surgery, 103; Surveying, 93; Technology, 60, 77; Transportation, 97; Travel, 51; Welfare work, 61.

C—Publications by Special Libraries

55. *General Bulletin* (w); *Legislative Bulletin* (w); *Nation's Business* (m); Lists of Commercial Organizations in Foreign Countries.
83. List of Publications Printed by the Battalion Press, Willets Point, New York Harbor and by the Engineer School Press, Washington, 1910; Engineer School Library, List of Accessions, 1910, 1911; Engineer Troops, References to their Organization, Equipment, Training, and Duties, 1911; The War with Mexico, 1846-1848, a select bibliography, 1914.
105. Monthly Weather Review; Select Bibliography of Meteorology; Brief List of Meteorological Textbooks and Reference Books (3d ed., 1913).

No.	Name of Library	Location	Specialty
51	American Geographical Society of New York	156th st. & Broadway, New York	Geography and travel
52	American Museum of Natural History*	77th st. & Central Park West, New York	Natural history
53	American Society of Civil Engineers*....	220 W. 57th st., New York	Engineering
54	Buffalo Historical Society.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	American history
55	Chamber of Commerce of the United States	Riggs Bldg., Washington	Commerce, political and social science
56	Chemists' Club of New York.....	52 E. 41st st., New York	Chemistry
57	Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy*	116 S. Michigan ave., Chicago	Civics and philanthropy
58	Columbia Institute for the Deaf*.....	7th & Florida ave., N. E., Washington	Literature relating to the deaf
59	Columbus Memorial Library, Pan-American Union*	17th & B sts., Washington	Latin-American literature
60	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company	Baltimore, Md.	Applied electricity, public utilities
61	Curtis Publishing Company Library.....	Independence Sq., Philadelphia	Editorial; welfare (1894); business (1913)
62	Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co. Library....	112 N. Broad st., Philadelphia	Insurance
63	Foreign Missions Library.....	156 Fifth ave., New York	Missions
64	Grolier Club Library*.....	29 E. 32d st., New York	Book-making arts
65	Hispanic Society of America.....	156th st. & Broadway, New York	Spanish and Portuguese literature
66	Eli Lilly & Company Library.....	Indianapolis, Ind.	Pharmaceutics, chemistry
67	Massachusetts Agricultural College Library*	Amherst, Mass.	Agriculture
68	Metropolitan Museum of Art Library....	Central Park, New York	Art, architecture, archaeology
69	Montana Historical and Miscellaneous Library*	Helena, Mont.	History of the Northwest
70	Municipal Ownership Publishing Company Library	17 E. 38th st., New York	Public ownership
71	National Library for the Blind*.....	1729 H st., Washington	Literature for the blind
72	New York Academy of Medicine Library*	17-21 W. 43d st., New York	Medicine
73	New York Botanical Garden Library.....	Bronx Park, New York	Botany
74	New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library	226 W. 58th st., New York	Genealogy and biography
75	New York Historical Society Library*....	170 Central Park West, New York	American history
76	New York Municipal Reference Library*	Municipal Bldg., New York	Municipal affairs
77	Philadelphia Electric Company Library...	10th & Chestnut sts., Philadelphia	Technology
78	Philadelphia Municipal Reference Library*	City Hall, Philadelphia	Municipal affairs
79	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Library	Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia	Public utilities
80	Prudential Insurance Association Library.	Newark, N. J.	Insurance
81	William B. Stephens Memorial Library*..	Manayunk, Philadelphia	Industrial research
82	Supreme Council Thirty-Third Degree Library	3d & E sts., Washington	Freemasonry
83	U. S. Army Engineer School Library*....	Barracks, Washington	Engineering
84	U. S. Army War College Library.....	Barracks, Washington	Military science
85	U. S. Bureau of Education Library*.....	8th & F sts., Washington	Education
86	U. S. Bureau of Ethnology Library.....	10th & B sts., Washington	Anthropology
87	U. S. Bureau of Fisheries Library.....	6th & B sts., S. W., Washington	Ichthyology
88	U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Library	19th st. & Pa. ave., Washington	Commerce
89	U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Library..	17th st. & Pa. ave., Washington	Labor and industrial conditions
90	U. S. Bureau of Mines Library*.....	710 E st., Washington	Mines and mining
91	U. S. Bureau of Rolls and Library (State Department)	17th st. & Pa. ave., Washington	International law
92	U. S. Bureau of Standards Library*.....	Pierce Mill Road, Washington	Physical sciences
93	U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Library.	N. J. ave. & B st., S. E., Washington	Geodesy, surveying
94	U. S. Department of Justice Library.....	1435 K st., Washington	Legal subjects
95	U. S. Forest Service Library.....	Atlantic Bldg., Washington	Forestry
96	U. S. Geological Survey Library.....	1330 F st., Washington	Geology
97	U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission Library*	1317 F st., Washington	Interstate commerce, railroads
98	U. S. National Museum Library.....	10th & B sts., Washington	Natural sciences
99	U. S. Naval Observatory Library.....	Mass. ave. & W st., Washington	Astronomy
100	U. S. Navy Department Library.....	17th st. & Pa. ave., Washington	Naval science
101	U. S. Patent Office Library.....	8th and F sts., Washington	Industrial arts and sciences
102	U. S. Public Documents Library*.....	N. Capitol & H sts., Washington	Public documents
103	U. S. Surgeon-General's Office Library....	7th & B sts., S. W., Washington	Medicine and surgery
104	U. S. Treasury Department Library.....	15th st. & Pa. ave., Washington	Finance
105	U. S. Weather Bureau Library.....	24th & M sts., Washington	Meteorology, climatology
106	University of Denver: Accountancy Library	Denver, Colo.	Accountancy
107	Volta Bureau Library.....	1601 35th st., Washington	Literature relating to the deaf

* Member A. L. A.

Founded	Librarian	Books	Pamphlets	Other Material	Publications	No.
1852	Isaiah Bowman	48,700	15,000		See List of Society's publications	51
1869	Ralph W. Tower	60,000			.....	52
1875	Eleanor H. Frick	85,000	books, pamps., maps & specifications		See List of Society's Publications	53
1862	Frank H. Severance, secy.	33,000			See List of Society's Publications	54
1912	Esther Dodge	800	6,000		See note	55
1898	D. D. Berolzheimer	18,000			.....	56
1910	Renée B. Stern	3,500	4,000		.....	57
1857	Helen Northrop	5,000			.....	58
1901	Chas. E. Babcock (acting)	28,399	books & pamps., 1095 maps, 14,025 photos.		<i>Pan-American Magazine</i> (monthly); see List of Publications....	59
1914	Dorothy Koefold	200	2,500		.....	60
1890	A. M. Blaine (in charge)	3,868			.....	61
1878	Frank H. Sykes (in charge)	5,000			.....	62
1840	Susie A. Pinder	10,000		maps, photos & curios	.....	63
1884	Ruth S. Granniss	13,000		3000 prints; 2000 book-plates	.....	64
1904	W. R. Martin	63,025			See Catalog of Society's Publications	65
1907		3,500	5,000		.....	66
1883	Charles R. Green	45,000			.....	67
1881	William Clifford	29,000		37,000 prints	.....	68
1865	W. Y. Pemberton	20,313		museum	.....	69
1912	H. F. Baker	2,200	(Energies concentrated on annotated bibliography)		<i>Concerning Municipal Ownership</i> (monthly)	70
1911	Etta J. Giffin	320			.....	71
1847	John S. Brownne	100,000			.....	72
1896	Sarah H. Barlow	26,000			.....	73
1869	Abraham Hatfield, Jr.	15,000			<i>Record</i> (quarterly); six volumes of collections	74
1804	Robert H. Kelby	124,263			.....	75
1913	C. C. Williamson	(Statistics not available)			<i>Library Notes</i> (weekly).....	76
1909	E. Mae Taylor	1,400			.....	77
	Katherine W. Field (in charge)				.....	78
1912	C. B. Fairchild, Jr. (in charge)	(Statistics not available)			.....	79
1894	F. L. Hoffman	125,000			.....	80
1911	Katherine H. Shoemaker				.....	81
1878	William L. Boyden	100,000	books & pamps.		.....	82
1884	Henry E. Haferkorn	50,000	8,000	500 maps	See note	83
1902	M. Bartow Mercer	34,427	books & pamps. (War Dept. Library, 100,000 bks. & pamps. combined with this library in 1914)		.....	84
1868	John D. Wolcott	145,000	books & pamps.		See Government Document Indexes	85
1889	Ella Leary	19,009	12,700	200 maps	.....	86
1885	Rose M. McDonald	28,695			.....	87
1912	Edw. Whitney (in charge)	18,000	2,000		See Government Document Indexes	88
1885	M. Alice Matthews	30,000			.....	89
1911	Mrs. Edith F. Spofford	12,000			.....	90
1833	John A. Tonner (chief)	70,000			.....	91
1901	A. Fanti	11,166			.....	92
1832	Ralph M. Brown	25,000	books & pamps.	35,000 maps & charts	.....	93
1831	George Kearney	45,000	books & pamps.		.....	94
1902	Helen E. Stockbridge	17,733	books & pamps.		See Government Document Indexes	95
1882	Julia L. V. McCord	90,000	100,000	25,000 maps	.....	96
1894	Leroy S. Boyd	16,000	10,000	125 maps	See Price List 59, Superintendent of Documents.....	97
1881	N. P. Scudder (assistant libn.)	43,692	72,042	122 mss.	.....	98
1842	William D. Horgan	27,296	5,452		.....	99
1882	Charles W. Stewart (supt.)	50,000			.....	100
1836	W. Meriam	94,648	books & pamps.		.....	101
1895	Sarah Ambler	147,855	books & pamps.	16,289 maps	See Government Document Indexes	102
1836	Lt.-Col. C. C. McCulloch, Jr.	182,984	320,343		Indexes of Medical Literature..	103
1850	Emma M. V. Triepel	11,060	520		.....	104
1870	C. Fitzhugh Talman	32,000	books & pamps.		See note	105
	G. A. Warfield	600			.....	106
1838	Fred De Land	(Statistics not available)			.....	107

THE ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE

ABOUT two hundred were present at the nineteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., Mar. 5 and 6. A meeting of the American Library Institute was also held at the same place on Friday, Mar. 5, attracting many prominent librarians outside Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and making the meeting resemble the earlier A. L. A. conferences.

Friday afternoon the New Jersey Library Association held its annual meeting with Mr. Howard L. Hughes, president of the association and librarian of the Trenton Public Library, in the chair. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, since they had already been printed in the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*. The most striking item in the treasurer's report was the statement that fifty-two members had been dropped during the year for non-payment of dues, leaving a membership of 195. A membership committee of three, Miss Herber, Mr. George, and Miss Bennett, was appointed to secure new members. A nominating committee of five was named, nominations being made from the floor. The members chosen were Mr. C. A. George of Elizabeth, Miss Winsor of Newark, Miss Edna Pratt of Trenton, Miss Bennett of Madison, and Mr. Hatfield of Hoboken. In a short business meeting following the Saturday morning session this committee reported the following nominations, and the candidates named were elected. For president, Miss Margaret A. McVety of Newark; first vice president, Mr. W. B. Bamford, a trustee of the Belmar (N. J.) Public Library; second vice president, Miss A. P. Abbott of Atlantic City; secretary, Miss Norma Bennett of Madison; and treasurer, Miss Mary G. Peters of Bayonne.

The principal feature of the Friday afternoon meeting was the debate between Miss Corinne Bacon for the affirmative, and Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh for the negative, on the question, "*Resolved*, That the present tendency of libraries is to help the public to a state of helplessness." In opening the debate Miss Bacon said that after conferring with Miss Van Valkenburgh it

had been agreed to restrict the question to public libraries, and to omit all reference to the question of expense—a restriction which was later removed when the discussion was opened to the meeting in general. She then restated the subject as "*Resolved*, That the present tendency of public libraries is to help people too much for their own good." She recited a long catalog of qualities which the ideal library assistant was supposed to possess, the aim of the assistant being, apparently, to get between book and reader and do for the latter what he might prefer to do for himself. The present-day library assistant, she said, tries to be prepared to pour information on any subject into the reader's mind at a moment's notice, and she raised the question whether librarians are not giving too much predigested information to readers. While at the first request it might take more time to show the reader how to hunt up his own material, in the end he could be more quickly served by being taught to serve himself. Under present conditions many libraries plan club women's programs and look up references for all the papers planned. Children are most injured by an over-use of the library. They form the habit of looking for everything in the library, instead of using their own minds, as in the case of the boy whose teacher told him to describe an interior and who came post-haste to the library to look up an "interior" in the reference books. Frequently also children are "helped" to look up subjects beyond their ability to grasp, as well as subjects which are legitimate but on which observation would give the child more benefit than research in books. Children should be taught to use books as tools, and then should be given a chance to make their own selections of material. The over-helpful attitude of the library assistant irritates those who prefer to work independently. It produces intellectual flabbiness in those who are too willing to submit to it, and renders children incapable of helping themselves. Mental muscle as well as physical must be used to be developed.

Miss Van Valkenburgh divided the public into three classes: (1) those who know what they want and get it; (2) those who don't know and expect the librarian to get

it; and (3) those who lack maturity and need help. For those in the first class, no labor is too great and all possible help should be given. Members of the second class sometimes become useful, but if their condition is chronic they should be cut off from help. Here belong the club women who want the librarian to write their papers, and the naturally lazy people who want to be told what is in every book. The third class, the immature, can be divided again into three groups: children, foreigners, and the uneducated. All of these need and should receive instruction and inspiration, for to all the first impression of the library will be one of confusion. Children's rooms, traveling libraries, open shelves, work with schools, all are factors in the development of these classes, and their function is universally conceded to make the readers more self-reliant.

In the general discussion that followed, many librarians present took part. Dr. Putnam, of the Library of Congress, said that similar complaint had been made in his library with the establishment of the legislative reference bureau, on the theory that its use would reduce congressmen to a state of superior helplessness. The clientele of the public library divides itself into two classes, first, the young people who are to be considered with reference to future troubles, and second, the adults who come once to accomplish some definite end. It is a question of giving specific information or of teaching the use of the apparatus. Isn't the real question, At what point must we stop giving information? The matter of limitation should be brought out.

Dr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library felt the question of expense was the great factor. The librarian must learn to discriminate between people, and answer only those questions that are legitimate and on subjects in which the library is well equipped.

Miss McVety of the Newark Public Library said that that library tries to answer all requests for information, but the question of time needed for the search and the number of people waiting to be served determines the promptness with which it is supplied. It is not unusual to tell a reader that it is impossible to produce the de-

sired references immediately, but that they will be looked up and reserved for some definite future time. Many people now telephone their requests several hours or a day in advance, and the arrangement is mutually satisfactory.

At the Friday evening meeting President Hughes again presided, and Mayor Riddle of Atlantic City gave a short address of welcome to the members of the two clubs. He was followed by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, on "What the public library can learn from the university library and what the university library can learn from the public library." Dr. Johnston disclaimed all intention of personal application in what he was to say about each kind of library, his remarks being intended to represent a composite view of each. The college library at the present time, he said, presents a good case of arrested development. If the library is to be the center of the university it has much to learn from the public library. If, on the other hand, the public library is to be the people's university, it must learn some things from the university library, but at present the public library has most to teach. In most cases the college librarian is first a teacher and second a librarian. Library work in the college is ordinarily much in arrears. There is much to do and much more to be undone. Little inducement to study library economy is offered in an institution where it is little esteemed. For this latter condition the librarian is responsible, since he has failed to make the profession generally recognized as one of the learned ones.

Every college is made up of three groups—students, alumni, and professors—and at the present time its policies are directed largely by the professors. Every professor is expected to be both teacher and lecturer, and he is the first person and the only person in college whom it is worth while to examine on the utility of the written versus the spoken word, and on the question of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the library. He will dictate bibliographies to his class, but he will not prepare an adequate syllabus for his course. The professor wants all the books on his subject in his department, and the department

library question becomes a library question as well as a department question.

The professor aspires to do administrative work as well as to lecture and write, and many a man, innocent of library economy and knowing little of bibliography, wants to be librarian. Other aspiring ones get on the library committee. In a college worthy of the name there is no excuse for such a committee. It subordinates the expert to the unexpert, and promotes expense and waste. The professors are responsible for the present limited use of books in colleges.

The library profession must take the initiative in improving college library conditions. Students must know better methods of research before entrance. At the present time they know little, ask little, and consequently get little. Graduate workers in residence only one year spend a large part of their time learning how to begin. The profession must promote greater co-operation between public libraries and the higher institutions. It must make the public library a real people's university—not to supersede the old type but to supplement it. There are more students to-day in the public libraries than in colleges, and their studies have greater value.

The greatest need of the college library to-day is that it should be administered by a trained librarian; of the public library, that it should have more expert advice in its selection of books. Expert advisers in selection of books will also promote their use. In other words, the college library needs to be taught how to become as useful as it is valuable; the public library needs to be made as valuable as it is useful.

Dr. Johnston was followed by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge, who read his delightful essay called "A literary clinic." Dr. Crothers described the "Bibliopathic Institute" maintained by his friend Bagster, who dispensed books to all his patients on the principle that their reading should not be guided by individual choice or preference but according to certain theories as to the effect of books on the reader's health. Under this system of "bibliotherapeutics," books may be divided into classes—the stimulant, the depressant, the sedative, and the counter-irritant, and a

mental soothing syrup or mustard plaster prescribed, according to the needs of the individual case. Any thought gets interesting if it happens to pass through the mind of an interesting person, while nothing is so harmless as printed matter when shut up by itself within the covers of a book. Every book is a literary prescription put up for the use of somebody who needs it, and the production of a good book is a spiritual event and a stimulant to great works.

Saturday morning an informal meeting of the newly organized special libraries section of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held before the regular session. Mr. C. B. Fairchild, Jr., chairman of the section, presided, and there was a general discussion of the best ways to cooperate. Miss K. W. Field of the Philadelphia Municipal Reference Library was appointed to act as secretary and to compile a list of all the special libraries in and around Philadelphia. The section plans to have one more meeting before summer, when a question box will furnish opportunity for all to bring up their problems for discussion.

The regular Saturday morning session was presided over by Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, and librarian of the State Library. He announced that he has prepared a library code for presentation to the legislature for the purpose of legalizing some uniform system for the maintenance of free public libraries in Pennsylvania. At the present time there is no general act on this subject which is practical and satisfactory, and the result is that the establishment of such libraries has been more or less desultory and occasional, without co-operation or co-ordination. The principal feature of the proposed law is a clause permitting cities to levy a tax of one mill on every dollar of property valuation for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries.

He then introduced Mr. Stewart Culin, curator of the department of ethnology in the Brooklyn Institute Museum. Mr. Culin told of "Book collecting in India and the Far East," and the conditions under which it must be carried on. Many European imprints may be found in the shops of Japan and China and India, and many scarce products of missionary presses.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT HOBART, INDIANA, A BRANCH OF THE GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Japan has many native collectors in different fields, and in Tokio may be found more second-hand bookshops than in any other city. They are simply open stalls, whole streets being lined with them. Rare books are kept locked away and are seldom shown. Twice a year a dealer will send out invitations, and will hold an exhibit of his finest books, spreading them out on the floor of his house for inspection.

In China the bookshops are not open as in Japan and there is little in them to interest the uninitiated. Dr. George E. Morrison, the official adviser of the Chinese government, has a splendid library on China in which he aspires to place every book bearing on the country. In India very few foreign books are to be found, and most of the manuscripts have been dismembered for their illuminations. The incursions of the white ants make it difficult to preserve books in that country.

Mr. Culin was followed by Mr. Edward James Cattell, statistician of the city of Philadelphia, who spoke—at intervals—on "Municipal statistics," and between whiles of books and men whom he had known and loved. He paid tribute to the administration of the Philadelphia Museum Library by Mr. Macfarlane, saying that after nine years of work in the British Museum he could appreciate Mr. Macfarlane's efforts to make all his material easily accessible to the readers who wished to consult it. Every person serving the public should try to get the people to help themselves, and at the same time should try to size up the probable lines of interest and minimize the work by anticipating needs. In the matter of municipal statistics an important change of methods must be made, for every day a new type of inquiry is presented and the expense of gathering and keeping figures up to date is staggering. The ability to select and throw away what will vitiate conclusions must be developed, and the basic facts brought into the smallest possible compass. Not the least interesting of Mr. Cattell's remarks was the prophecy with which he closed his talk, that in six months we would see the end of the present war; at the end of eighteen months we would be enjoying the greatest era of prosperity we have ever known; and that in five

years we will be writing, or living, greater history in America than in 1776.

Following Mr. Cattell, Mr. W. H. Mearns of the Philadelphia Drama League spoke on the work the league is trying to do in teaching the public to discriminate between the good and bad plays in matters of technic, morals, and art. Every library should have a copy of the league's *Bulletin*, and the league, through the library, might give expert advice to all inquirers on the character and value of plays. The example of New York, where drama lectures are given in the branch libraries, might be followed, and plays for reading and study be suggested.

At the last session, Saturday evening, Mr. Harrison W. Craver, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, presided. The first speaker was Mr. Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, who talked on the "Correlation of municipal information." He brought with him as illustration of the great mass of material available, a handful of reports and publications issued by state and city Public Service Commissions, bureaus of statistics, and state organizations dealing with municipal affairs; weekly and monthly publications on municipal affairs issued by individual cities; publications of municipal reference libraries, of legislative reference bureaus, of local boards of trade, commercial clubs, etc., of national societies like the National Board of Censorship, Immigrant Publication Society, and Bureau of Municipal Research; and incidental publications on topics of the day. Periodical literature and the vast body of federal publications was not touched upon at all.

This material is all freely available, but it is almost entirely uncorrelated, and how to deal with it is a problem. In some cities municipal statisticians take charge of the material, in other cities municipal reference libraries are established. The increase in numbers of the latter increases rather than obviates the difficulty, for instead of solving the problem and making the material more available, they are apt to duplicate each other's work.

There should be established a National Bureau of Municipal Information, not a commercial, but a government function.

This bureau would co-operate directly with state bureaus, which in turn would co-operate with the municipal reference libraries scattered in the cities. The city is the strategic point of development rather than the state or country. The municipal reference libraries are the outposts in direct contact with the users. The headquarters in Washington ought to have a great card catalog listing every publication on municipal information, and a copy of each should be in the Library of Congress. With such a central bureau, every city could get at once the information it needed without useless waste of time and labor.

Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University was the next speaker, making a plea for intelligent reading, "On the second and third reading." He said that at the present time the feeling is so general in the literary world that a single reading of a book is enough, that writers feel they are given but one chance to reach their public, and their work is in consequence highly seasoned to meet the public's taste. Reviews are written from a single reading (if the book be read at all), and he pleaded for the fuller knowledge that comes from a third reading.

The public library will some day give to its readers the ability to command such enjoyment as only the wealthy once enjoyed, when some particular book makes lasting friends. Some day the library may be able to record the number of books used by a single reader and may report the effect in the neighborhood that results from reading and re-reading certain books.

We read a book the first time for the plot. The second reading sometimes corrects the first impression, and, if the book is worth while, awakens an interest in the characters and their life outside the limits of the story. If every rereading gives a new meaning, ask yourself if the book continues to interest. A great book makes its author seem more and more wise, as time brings new meanings and develops new parallels. The chief value of rereading is that by so doing we can learn to be critics, an art which is developed by practice and by studying our own feelings as affected by the books we read. The books a library should keep, when overcrowding makes it

necessary to remove some from the shelves, are those the community really loves. The collection should not become a monument of the librarian's college training in literature, but a record of the literary tastes and fancies of the public it serves.

Mr. Faxon of the A. L. A. travel committee made announcement of the latest plans for the transportation of members to Berkeley next June, and of the various attractions along the route selected. The evening closed with a dance, which was followed, by those who had "swallowed their sand," by a series of such youthful games as are not ordinarily, or at least officially, included in a library program.

The trustees and staff of the Public Library of Atlantic City gave their customary tea to the visiting librarians on Saturday afternoon. This is always anticipated as one of the pleasantest social features of the meetings, and in spite of the disagreeable weather a large number went down to the library from the hotel. F. A. H.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A MEETING of the American Library Institute was held at Atlantic City in connection with the spring joint meeting, President Frank P. Hill in the chair. The subject was "The limits of co-operation."

Mr. Richardson said in opening that the live field of profitable co-operative enterprises was almost limitless and the amount done limited chiefly by lack of capital and lack of organized agencies for promotion. He referred to the lines so far developed among American libraries: printed card cataloging, co-operative indexes, co-operation in lending, co-operation in purchase, each with its characteristic limitations and limits. Index making by volunteer labor, characteristic of Poole, is a feature also of the A. L. A. periodical cards, but tends to pass into co-operation by subscription and the commercial index. There is a great field for this in the analytical catalogs, by subdivision of labor and by having each library choose limited fields in which to prepare complete analytical lists. Co-operation in lending and purchase are both limited chiefly by the lack of catalogs, especially joint lists. There is a great field for co-

operation through the selection by libraries of distinct specialties for purchase—taking these also as their specialties for co-operative lending and for thorough analytical cataloging. Really only organization is needed for this since libraries can easily profit in their saving of cataloging beyond the cost. Even the work of the Library of Congress, which has done and is doing so much for economy in American libraries through promotion of co-operative methods, has, however, its limits.

On the matter of co-operation in the use of books Mr. Gould spoke on limits to the use, lending or copying of manuscripts and rare books, especially of historical manuscripts, and the formulating of a rule in the McGill University Library allowing almost unlimited use, copying and recopying of such documents, except in the case of documents already in active prospect of early publication and a few papers too personal and recent for free use. Others brought out the very great difference in the usage of libraries in this matter of restriction of use and the privilege of copying.

A very active discussion followed on the means of co-operation, through furnishing photostat copies, whether on commission or on loan. This brought out the fact that the disposition and practice of American libraries is to go to extremest possible lengths in furnishing to, or in securing for, their readers such copies of rare and unique documents. Mr. Montgomery spoke at some length on securing such copies for constituents, Mr. Cutter, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Koch and others on the methods of doing this.

In the matter of co-operative lending, Messrs. Gould, Andrews, Hill, Miss Ahern, and others spoke of the need of further guides to specialized collections, such as those of Lane and Johnston. Messrs. Cutter and Andrews spoke on the need of joint lists. Mr. Andrews referred to the Library of Congress joint check list of periodicals as a matter for congratulation and the necessary slowness of its production as a matter of regret. Mr. Cutter spoke of his forthcoming joint list of technical periodicals and pleaded for something more than a mere check list. He referred also to the need of and hope for analytical indexes in this field.

Under the matter of co-operation in purchase Mr. Hill spoke of co-operation by specialization of subjects and referred to a collection on costume in his own library. Mention was made of the need of joint lists and of organization to see to it that copies of expensive or rare books for joint use should not be bunched in one geographical locality.

Mr. Montgomery spoke of the desirability of being able at times, in the case of certain expensive books, to help underwrite these by getting them properly before the attention of libraries and even securing subscriptions from a certain number of libraries. The limitations and dangers of this were pointed out in discussion. It was suggested that it would be rarely applicable to books with a publication price of under \$500, but it was generally agreed that some committee charged with this task would find a profitable field. It was suggested also that some committee to guide in the matter of geographical distribution of lesser works might be practical.

On the point of co-operative purchase also, Mr. Andrews called attention to the need of some clearance bureau of information, with a bulletin, on the matter of serial publications where the work of inquiry after delayed or missing numbers and a great variety of other details is repeated by many libraries with a great duplication of bureau expenses.

E. C. R.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

THE United States Civil Service Commission invites attention to the open competitive examination for scientific assistant, for both men and women, scheduled to be held on April 14-15, 1915, at all places marked "(E)" in section 2 of the Manual of Examinations for the spring of 1915, in which library science will be given as one of the optional subjects. Persons who are able to qualify in this optional have an excellent opportunity for appointment, as the eligible register is depleted.

The usual entrance salary ranges from \$840 to \$1000 a year; but persons showing in the examination that they are unusually qualified are occasionally appointed at

higher salaries, not to exceed \$1400 a year. Certification to vacancies in positions paying more than \$1000 a year will be made only from those attaining the highest averages in the examination.

The scope and character of and requirements for this examination are contained in section 235 of the Manual of Examinations for the spring of 1915, which may be obtained from the commission in Washington, D. C., or from its official representatives in the principal cities.

CO-ORDINATION OF LIBRARY, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS INTERESTS

THE above was the title of a joint meeting of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, Special Libraries Association—Eastern District, and the Massachusetts Library Club, held at the Boston Public Library on the evening of Mar. 15. The program, which was printed in *Bulletin* No. 11 of the Information Bureau, was presented by Mr. G. W. Lee, president of the Bureau. The program, on the first seven pages, and the rest of *Bulletin* No. 11,* nine pages, is likely to be of interest to librarians, general and special, as a record of efforts that are being made to bring into closer union the library world and the world of professional and business life.

There were five general divisions of the program: (A) Established undertakings; (B) Undertakings in process of establishment; (C) What seems needed and readily feasible; (D) What seems needed, but more or less remotely feasible; (E) What action to take. It was the sentiment of the meeting that there should be a committee appointed on co-ordination, in keeping with the resolution offered in the program, as follows: "That a joint representative committee be appointed to consider the possibility of co-ordinating the library and information bureau activities of the community in relation to professional and business interests, and report, (a) recommending what may be done to advantage locally, (b) what may be done to advantage nationally, sending a copy of the report to the convention

of the American Library Association, at Berkeley, Cal., June 3-9, 1915."

Among the salient features touched upon in the program and by the speakers were the following: The purpose and scope of the Bureau and of the Special Libraries Association, and Massachusetts Library Club, described in brief; and, more in detail, the Massachusetts State Library.

The special librarian service which the Bureau is inaugurating aims to bring into line the various business libraries and book collections of the business district, that they may be standardized, and be more helpful to one another for interloaning and co-operative subscribing.

The program referred to classification systems for special libraries, noting that not only the Special Libraries Association, but the American Gas Institute, have their committees to consider the Dewey and other systems, in the interests of their members. In fact, the American Gas Institute is considering the possibility of getting all engineering societies to take part in arriving at a satisfactory classification for the various branches. Meantime, a letter read before this Boston meeting, from Miss Seymour, who, with Mr. Dewey, is editing the ninth edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, says, in part:

"The one thing that must be strictly avoided is the confusion of having conflicting schemes afloat with different meanings for the same numbers. The D C copyright protects against this. Tentative schemes can be freely circulated for criticisms and tests without causing confusion by inserting *z* at the point where the new scheme is grafted on the published numbers. This plan we decided on in a careful discussion with the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels a year ago. We may even publish in the Classification some tentative schemes with this warning letter preceding them.

"Page 42 of the D C introduction explains our relations with the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels. During Mr. Dewey's lifetime the control of the classification will, of course, remain in his hands, and he will have the able and active co-operation of the Institut. The general plan has been decided and details partly

*For a copy of the *Bulletin*, address Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, 491 Boylston Street, Boston.

formulated for a permanent international council to control the successive expansions and necessary changes required in the future. The D C has become too general a tool to be at the mercy of amateur experimenters after those who have made it have past away."

The reservoir library, of which a nucleus has been established, was referred to, with the hint that perhaps its usefulness may be in storing loose numbers of periodicals, so that for years back single copies may be borrowed, to obviate the present difficulty of having to take very heavy volumes in order to consult a single page.

Following Mr. Lee, informal addresses were made by Mr. Lane, of the Harvard Library; Mr. Ritchie, chief-of-service of the bureau; and Mr. Bowker, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Communications were also sent in by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, architect; and Mr. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Co.

Mr. Lane spoke of the "Union list of current periodicals and society publications in Boston and vicinity," which already in the card catalog form, in which it is beginning to take shape (before being printed by the Public Library), is answering questions of where various ordinary and out-of-the-way periodicals may be borrowed in the vicinity.

Mr. Ritchie emphasized the need of specialization, and gave a comprehensive and definite statement of the actual work of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau in supplying information, both by telephone and correspondence. Many of the questions which the Bureau answers could be answered by the Public Library, though if much research were required the Public Library could not go into it, as it gives its service without charge, and is not prepared to do a commercial reference work. On the other hand, to furnish the names of lecturers, such as a lecturer on interior decoration, is an entirely appropriate function of the Bureau, as also locating maps and the whereabouts of a newspaper from a distant town. Questions come to the Bureau from as far away as Riverside, Cal.

Mr. Bowker was present and emphasized the general need of co-ordination, but also the necessity of obtaining for such work either adequate endowment or of putting it

on a sound commercial basis. The *Wall Street Journal*, he said, had an information department, which they abandoned. The two young men who had been running the department started it for themselves on a commercial basis, charging one dollar for each question, and received many questions, but they found that the questions put to them were those requiring far more research than a dollar's worth of time. He further said that in the matter of overlapping bibliographies the LIBRARY JOURNAL had asked again and again to be notified of bibliographical work undertaken, of which they would insert notice without charge.

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was unable to be present, but asked Dr. Bigelow, the librarian, to represent him. Dr. Bigelow spoke of the great interest that Technology has in the Bureau, and the larger assistance it can give when it goes into its new quarters. Dr. Maclaurin has been advocating a state bureau of information, and has recently presented a committee report looking to that end, from which an extract is quoted in the *Bulletin*.

Mr. Wilson sent a communication on the matter of printed indexes, and called attention to the tendency away from the overuse of card indexes, saying: "The need of printed indexes is apparent, when such an institution as Columbia University seriously considers discontinuing analytical cards in favor of printed indexes, unsatisfactory as are those which are to be had at the present time. Dissatisfaction with the analytical method of indexing this material is growing everywhere, and if satisfactory indexes were to be had in the various fields of knowledge there is perhaps little doubt that the printed index would rapidly supplant the analytical cards. It is nothing uncommon to find that a half-dozen libraries have prepared bibliographies on certain popular subjects in a single year. Libraries and state library commissions prepare bibliographies and club programs on the same identical topics probably hundreds of times a year independently. Not one of them has time or means to do the work well, while the work could be well done centrally at a mere fraction of the present cost of duplicated work."

Mr. Cram, in his communication, emphasized two points—the appalling waste of the intellectual output of time, and the great lack of co-ordination of effort. By eliminating much of this overlapping of time and effort, the Bureau can do much toward an actual co-ordination of activities that really are closely related.

Unfortunately, Mr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, who was on the program, was unable to be present.

DUPLICATES FOR DISTRIBUTION

In the January, 1915, number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the Russell Sage Foundation Library began a series of lists of duplicate material for free distribution. Through the generosity of the editor of the *JOURNAL*, four such lists have now appeared. The results of the first three months' trial of the plan may be helpful in deciding whether or not it is feasible to continue this exchange.

In the January, February, and March numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, approximately 150 entries appeared. Allowing for many duplicates of some titles, and long series of others, these 150 entries represented about 1000 volumes, bound and unbound. In three months, 898 volumes have been disposed of, or 90 per cent. of the entire collection. The eagerness with which valuable state documents have been secured by librarians of that state has been gratifying. In one instance, nine volumes secured in this way made a file complete from 1867 to date.

The distribution of material by states is interesting. The largest number of volumes has thus far gone to Massachusetts, a total of 246; to New York, 126; to Illinois, 76; to Pennsylvania, 53; to North Carolina, 51; to Minnesota, 47; to Missouri, 25; to Indiana, 22; to Texas, 21; to California, 12; to Colorado, 12; to Virginia, 11; to Connecticut, 5; and to Wisconsin, 3; while 188 volumes were sent to London, England, through the exchange service of the Smithsonian Institution. The large number sent to Massachusetts is explained in part by the fact that a trustee of one of the libraries came to New York and carefully examined the entire collection.

Of 1000 volumes three months ago, but 102 remain. In other words, 898 volumes have been put where they could be of real service. So far, the plan has certainly worked to a most gratifying degree. That it should be self-supporting is, however, at once evident. The present arrangement barely covers the cost to the library, and absolutely no reimbursement is made to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for printing these lists. It must be remembered, also, that of the ten cents now required, only seven cents is left to cover cost of wrapping, as a letter is sent with every shipment and a government war stamp is required for the express. The plan works, but may we not improve it?

FREDERICK WARREN JENKINS.

THE HOBART PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Hobart Public Library, pictures of which are shown in this issue, is a branch of the Gary Public Library, and is operated under the Indiana township extension law. The library was first opened Jan. 4, 1914, in a room 13 by 19 feet, in a little house remodeled for the purpose. A subscription list of fifty periodicals, two reading tables and a thousand books made a good beginning possible, and the circulation the first year was 22,000.

The Carnegie Corporation gave \$16,000 for the building, and the Woman's Reading Club of Hobart raised \$1350 to purchase the site. A. F. Wickes, of Gary, was the architect. The building is an English domestic type, 32 by 68 feet, with an extended bay and gable. The main floor is the reading and lending room, divided into juvenile and adult sections by the entrance and desk. The basement contains, besides the usual work rooms, a social room, with kitchenette adjoining—planned for the accommodation of rural visitors in the town, as well as for club use.

The finish throughout is old English oak, with cream walls and white ceilings. Indirect lighting is used. The library was dedicated Jan. 10, 1915, Mary Eileen Ahern, of Chicago, making the address. The building is the finest in Hobart, and is thoroughly appreciated by all. Work with the school children, special instruction and club use, have increased much since opening.

L. J. B.

INTERESTING COLLEGE WOMEN IN LIBRARY WORK

"AFTER COLLEGE—WHAT?" This slogan, conspicuously printed on bright yellow tags, was worn by some hundreds of women at the University of Wisconsin during the three days of Feb. 10-12. It indicated that the fourth vocational conference of the university was taking place, and that women students who did not care to enter the teaching profession were acquiring some knowledge of other occupations open to college women in the business and professional worlds.

The vocational conference was instituted with a view to helping young college women "find themselves" vocationally, and consists of lectures by people prominent in their respective fields, supplemented by regular conference hours for the convenience of girls who wish to talk matters over with the speaker. Its aim is to give a practical idea of the requirements, necessary training, and financial returns in the various occupations presented. The speakers at each conference are chosen from representative people in some six or seven different callings.

At the 1915 conference, library work was given a prominent place on the program, the speaker being Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*. Miss Ahern spoke on the general subject of library work, setting forth the requirements for entrance in the different library schools, the opportunities for well-trained women in library work, and the influence exerted by the library in the life of the community.

Following Miss Ahern, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School, gave some interesting statistics concerning the school's graduates. In view of the university's efforts toward vocational guidance, it is significant to note that about one-eighth of its women graduates who are engaged in gainful occupations are doing work other than teaching. Eighty-eight of these alumnæ are doing library work, and the library school contains, at the present time, thirty-four students.

In her conference hour after the lectures, Miss Ahern talked with a number of young women who had become interested in library work through her address.

The vocational conference idea seems to be gaining prominence in many colleges and even in women's organizations outside of college. More ideal conditions for the attractive presentation of any vocation to well-trained young women could scarcely be found than are presented by these conferences to anyone who has the opportunity of addressing them.

F. E. SMITH.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN NEW YORK STATE

REPORTS were received last year at the State Education Department from 493 free circulating libraries in this state, having a total stock of 5,074,650 volumes and a total circulation for the year of 22,918,026 volumes. These figures show a gain over the preceding year of 16 in the number of libraries reporting, 367,178 in stock of books and 1,387,732 in circulation. The following table gives annual summaries of the free libraries of the state for the last 22 years:

Year.	No. of libraries.	Volumes in libraries.	Total circulation.	Circulation per day.	Circulation per 1000 population.
1893	238	849,995	2,293,861	6,285	352
1894	293	1,049,869	2,766,973	7,581	425
1895	309	1,127,199	3,146,405	8,620	483
1896	351	1,313,299	3,933,623	10,777	604
1897	375	1,446,874	4,904,793	13,438	753
1898	408	1,755,036	6,439,999	17,644	989
1899	431	1,979,319	7,395,527	20,262	1,135
1900	460	2,187,125	8,452,445	23,157	1,163
1901	529	2,425,260	9,232,697	25,350	1,270
1902	550	2,598,472	10,063,703	27,571	1,385
1903	555	2,804,628	10,897,126	29,855	1,500
1904	573	3,108,365	11,347,802	31,089	1,561
1905	*377	*2,953,177	*11,685,889	33,115	1,663
1906	678	3,645,662	13,835,639	37,906	1,715
1907	661	3,782,609	14,968,722	41,010	1,855
1908	686	4,050,563	16,479,457	45,146	2,043
1909	689	4,227,665	18,747,849	51,364	2,324
1910	710	4,341,103	19,254,729	52,753	2,387
1911	661	4,635,716	20,122,745	55,131	2,208
1912	*464	*4,421,901	*20,309,176	55,641	2,228
1913	*477	*4,707,472	*21,530,294	58,987	2,362
1914	*493	*5,074,650	*22,918,026	62,762	2,515

*Libraries of high schools and academies not included.

In reading the table, it must be noted, as indicated in the footnote, that until 1912, with the single exception of 1905, the summaries include statistics for school libraries which were free for circulation, as well as independent free libraries; whereas in 1905, and since 1911, they are confined to the latter only. The school libraries free for circulation in 1905 numbered 278, their vol-

umes, 484,699, and their circulation 400,927. Figures approximating these should therefore be deducted from the summaries of former years when comparison is made with those of the last three years. With this in mind, it will be seen that for 21 years, without one exception, the free libraries of the state have been making unbroken progress in every item of growth, their stock of books being now six times greater than in 1893, their per capita circulation seven times greater, and their total circulation ten times greater. With a growth of 52 per cent. in the population of the state, there has been a growth of 600 per cent. in the stock of free library books and of 1000 per cent. in their public use.

The most notable feature in the summaries of the past year is the great increase in the issue of books from the city libraries, the total being 20,109,812 volumes, of which 14,987,466 were issued from the free libraries of Greater New York and 5,202,346 from those of other cities. The gain in New York City over the preceding year was 1,084,812, and in other cities 803,546, making a total gain in cities of 1,888,358. Coincident with this expansion in city circulation, there was a decline of 500,626 in country and village circulation. This is to be attributed in part to acts of the legislature transforming some large villages into cities, in part to an abnormal increase in village and rural circulation the preceding year, but to a larger extent to delay caused to most of the small libraries in the purchase of new books, by reason of uncertainty and delay in the apportionment of their quota of state money.

Greater New York now has 52 per cent. of the population of the state, and is credited with 65 per cent. of the free library circulation; other cities have 22 per cent. of the population, and 23 per cent. of the circulation; villages and rural communities contain 26 per cent. of the population and are credited with but 12 per cent. of the library circulation. This means that for every 1000 of the population living in cities, there is an annual issue of 2970 volumes from free libraries, while for each 1000 living outside of cities there is an average issue of but 1160 volumes, the per capita circulation in cities being nearly three times

greater than outside the cities. This is, of course, due entirely to the superior supply and facilities of the city libraries, as individual reports show almost invariably that where a village or country library has adequate facilities and service, its per capita circulation is far above that of city libraries.

In respect to circulation and support from taxation, the leading cities of the state make the following showing:

Place.	Free library circulation.	City appropriation for libraries.
New York (Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond)	8,918,083	\$741,768
Brooklyn	4,791,684	437,728
Buffalo	1,511,796	110,500
Queens Borough	1,277,699	155,565
Syracuse	395,058	47,893
Rochester	316,661	36,000
Albany	265,261	13,229
Yonkers	213,339	10,500
Utica	208,351	29,553
Schenectady	172,874	11,000
Mount Vernon	169,663	14,500
Binghamton	161,605	11,050
New Rochelle	128,884	12,330
Troy	109,186	6,500
Poughkeepsie	103,092	12,025

This table shows that on the basis of the last state census, the circulation last year for each 1000 of the population was: for the area covered by the New York Public Library, 3133; for Brooklyn, 2931; Buffalo, 3568; Queens Borough, 4498; Syracuse, 2878; Rochester, 1451; Albany, 2646; Yonkers, 2673; Utica, 2799; Schenectady, 2373; Mount Vernon, 5488; Binghamton, 3335; New Rochelle, 4464; Troy, 1421; and Poughkeepsie, 3690. Mount Vernon thus takes first place in per capita circulation, with Queens Borough and New Rochelle competing closely for second place. The large showing of these cities is due partly to large increases in population since the last state census, but probably reflects also a peculiarly large library demand in populations lying near but just outside of large cities.

It will be noted in the table that the library appropriations in the different cities show a greatly varying ratio, both to the population and to the library circulation. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that in some of the cities the libraries have considerable revenue outside of the public appropriations, and in part to the different degree of emphasis and proportion of expenditure applied to circulation and refer-

ence work. Then, too, some of the libraries are paying much more attention to the grade and quality of their work than others, and the relatively large appropriations received are a public recognition of this quality of service. Intensive work is just as expensive as extensive work, but makes no showing in figures.

The state has now 54 cities, in all but three of which there is some kind of free library service; 44 of the cities support their libraries wholly or in part by public tax, in two the libraries are maintained entirely by endowment, in two others they are operated on a subscription basis and are free only for reference, in one the library is entirely dependent on voluntary gifts and entertainments, and in two the high school libraries are serving in part as public libraries:

A comparison of the summaries of city libraries with those of libraries in villages and rural communities show: that of the 483 free libraries reporting, 165 are in cities and 328 are outside of cities; the total number of volumes in the city libraries is 3,694,684, in the country or village libraries, 1,379,966; the city libraries have an average stock of 22,331 volumes and an average circulation of 121,877; the libraries outside of cities have an average stock of 4207 volumes and an average circulation of 8311; in the cities there is on an average a free library or branch for every 41,022 of the population; outside the cities there is an average of one free library for every 7146 of the population. These figures show conclusively why the village and rural libraries, while they exceed the city libraries in per capita supply of books, fall so far below them in circulation; for one library only to every 7000 of the rural population can mean only that a large if not the greater part of this population lives too remote from the library to profit from it. Rural library development can hardly be regarded as adequate until there is at least an average of one free library for every 2000 of the population. This would mean in this state at least 1000 free libraries outside of cities, instead of the 328 now reporting. The possibility of any such development seems at present remote, yet notable progress has been made in bringing free library privileges to rural communities in recent years.

Thus, of the 199 new libraries chartered or registered by the Regents since 1903, 141 are outside of cities, and of the 22 established last year, 19 are for rural districts. Since 1903 the number of village and rural communities voting tax support for free libraries has increased from 100 to nearly 200, and the amount of such tax from \$47,000 to \$91,000 a year, these increases being in the face of an actual decline in the rural population. To these promising advances must be added the steps that have been recently taken by the state to strengthen the rural school libraries and to make them serve in part as public libraries; and also the measures lately taken by many strong village and city libraries to establish branches and free facilities for the surrounding country districts. Inadequate as library facilities still are outside the cities, it is worthy of note that the average per capita free library circulation at the present time for the village and rural population of the state is greater than for the whole state, including cities at any period prior to 1900.

Sumaries of their financial statements for the past year show the following sums available for operating expenses:

Received from local taxation.....	\$1,877,072
Received from the state (including \$129,760 for State Library).....	177,504
Received from endowments.....	670,017
Received from gifts (for current expenses).....	23,553
Received from entertainments and other sources	400,083
Balances on hand from previous year.....	559,266
Total	\$3,707,495

The amounts received from local taxation show an increase over the preceding year of \$138,651, and are now more than double the amounts thus appropriated ten years ago. Tax appropriations now constitute 58 per cent. of the total receipts of the libraries for operating expenses, and represent a per capita tax of 23 cents for the population of the state. The receipts from permanent library endowments are equal to a return at 4½ per cent. on \$14,889,000, indicating that in addition to the 5,000,000 books and 327 library buildings owned, the free libraries of the state have accumulated nearly \$15,000,000 in productive capital. If the estimate made three years ago as to the value of the then existing buildings and sites

was approximately correct, the people of the state now have in their libraries a property valuation of about \$69,000,000.

The operating expenses of the year show the following totals: For new books, periodicals and bindings, \$1,038,960; for salaries and wages, \$1,716,332; for rent, heat, light and miscellaneous expenses, \$654,657; total expenditures, \$3,409,949. Thirty per cent. of the year's expenses were thus for books and periodicals, 50 per cent. for salaries, and 20 per cent. for other items. Excluding libraries which are not free for lending and estimating cost in terms of circulation only, the libraries are spending as a whole on an average 10½ cents for every volume issued for home reading.

From the state treasury, local libraries received last year a total of \$36,419, which was distributed in 647 allotments to 393 different libraries. The average amount thus granted was \$92 per library, which, with an equal amount raised locally, was applied solely to the purchase of new and approved books. The state subsidy, as will be seen, was less than two per cent. of the amount received from local taxation, and less than one per cent. of the total library budget for the year.

New free libraries were chartered and organized during the year in the following villages and hamlets: Asheville, Avon, Bristol Valley, Canajoharie, Gorham, Hartsdale, Hector, Hempstead, Hillsdale, Lynbrook, Lyons, Marcellus, Old Forge, Perry, Richburg, Rush, Sayville, and Stuyvesant. These new enterprises bring free library privileges to a population of about 30,000. In addition to these, new libraries with limited privileges were chartered in Rochester and Watertown, a free library at Washingtonville and a new branch at Utica were formally registered and made a part of the state free library system, and the library at Northport was reorganized and established on a more liberal basis. Altogether, 24 new or reorganized libraries were added to the roll of those belonging to "The University of the State of New York," making a present total of 542. This is a gain of 182 since 1904, an average of 18 new libraries per year.

New library buildings, with their approximate cost, were completed and occupied dur-

ing the year as follows: Alden, \$30,000; Bay Shore, \$6500; Brooklyn, Brownsville children's branch, \$79,000; Eastern Parkway branch, \$79,000; Canandaigua, \$30,000; Carmel, \$45,000; Falconer, \$1300; Howells, \$2000; Mohawk, \$30,000; New Rochelle, \$75,000; New York City—Fort Washington branch, \$119,000; Melrose branch, \$103,000; Washington Heights branch, \$124,000; West 40th street branch, \$119,000; Woodstock branch, \$117,000; Ossining, \$26,000; Stamford, \$3000. The total value of these buildings, exclusive of sites, is \$986,800. Estimating the sites as worth at least \$400,000, it will be seen that the libraries added to their real property last year a total of at least \$1,386,800.

A tabulation of the personal gifts or bequests made to libraries during the year shows a total of 129 different libraries receiving each \$100 or more in money or 200 volumes or more, the greatest number of such benefactions ever reported. The total amount of the gifts was \$826,146 and 118,710 volumes. The great majority of the benefactions were in small amounts to the small libraries, only 27 being in excess of \$1000, and but 15 in amounts of \$5000 or over. The larger gifts were: to New York Public Library, \$450,000 by will of Mrs. Henry Draper, \$100,000 and valuable prints and engravings by will of John N. Cadwalader, and \$40,103 from various donors; to New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library, \$65,000 from several members; to East Hampton Free Library, \$25,000 for endowment by will by Edward Herrick; to Dobbs Ferry Free Library, \$25,000 by bequest of Mrs. Henry Draper; to Saugerties, \$12,500 for new building from Carnegie Corporation; to Warrensburg, amount needed for restoring burned library building, estimated at \$11,000, from Miss Richards and Mrs. Kellogg; to Fairport, \$11,000 for new building, from Carnegie Corporation; to Millbrook, \$10,000 for endowment, by bequest of Mrs. Anna M. Hayes; to Belfast, \$8000 for building, from F. S. Bartlett and site from Mrs. S. W. Crosby; to Grosvenor Library, of Buffalo, \$5000 by bequest of E. H. Butler; to town of Busti, \$5000 by bequest of C. R. B. Hazeltine; to Wood Library, of Canandaigua, \$5000 for endowment from C. A. Rich-

ardson; to Hamburg, \$5000 for building from Carnegie Corporation; to Portville, addition to building, estimated at \$5000, from E. G. Dusenbury; to Schenectady Free Library, \$5000 by will of Jane Ann Smithey; to Sherman, \$5000 for endowment from O. W. Norton.

For several years, gifts by states have been reported annually in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association. The reports thus published for the five years from 1910 to 1914 for New York State show a total of 357 different gifts in excess of \$100 or 100 volumes each. No other state shows half this number, the nearest approach to it being Massachusetts, with a total of 152; California, 103; Indiana, 74; and Wisconsin, 62. Pennsylvania, New York's nearest rival in population, is credited with only 37 library gifts during this period. The notable pre-eminence of New York in the number and distribution of personal gifts to libraries is conclusive evidence that its liberal policy of state aid, so far from diminishing local, personal initiative and interest, has greatly increased such interest. In further proof of this, several small libraries could be cited which have owed their birth directly to the stimulus of the small but assured bounty of the state, and which, in the course of their operation, have won such good will and interest from persons of means as to bring into their treasuries from private sources amounts exceeding the total annual state bounty to all the libraries.

In no respect has better progress been made during the year than in the work and development of the state's system of traveling libraries. It is the aim of this system to bring a limited number of suitable books to all sections, districts or groups of people in the state not having other library privileges, or to people needing books on specified subjects, by sending small collections directly from the state library to the communities or organizations needing them. This work has been in progress since the year 1892, when 417 volumes were sent out in this way. Ten years later, 530 different groups of readers were supplied with traveling libraries, aggregating 35,624 volumes. During the year just ended, such libraries were sent to 1388 different communities, or

groups of readers, and 55,753 volumes were thus placed on deposit throughout the state for circulation. The report states that the work would have reached even larger dimensions if the state's supply of books and personal service available for this purpose had been sufficient to meet the demand. The growth in traveling library circulation during the past ten years is shown in the following table:

Year.	Applications filled.	Volumes sent.
1903-04	575	34,931
1904-05	644	35,944
1905-06	660	34,528
1906-07	779	40,377
1907-08	742	36,769
1908-09	852	45,511
1909-10	819	45,142
*1910-11 April to Sept. only.....	207	10,223
1911-12	794	31,302
1912-13	1,114	45,651
1913-14	1,388	55,753

*Work interrupted and records for first part of year destroyed by fire at State Library.

ASA WYNKOOP.

RECENT LIBRARY PROGRESS IN UTAH

THE library cause was very actively promoted in Utah during the year 1914. For six months Miss Mary E. Downey traveled up and down the state, making a survey of library conditions and doing what she could to assist in the organization of new libraries. She visited 54 libraries and towns hoping to have libraries, in many instances making more than one visit to the place. In addition, 52 public, high school, district school, academy, college, university, and state institution libraries were visited. Nineteen library board meetings were held and 81 addresses made before mass meetings of citizens, church organizations, women's clubs, men's commercial clubs, teachers' institutes, high schools, academies, colleges, and the university.

In the *Deseret Evening News* of December 19 she describes at length the need of such work, the purposes of a library organizer's visits and her method of procedure, and a few words about each of the tax-supported libraries already in existence, which last we quote verbatim:

"Beaver is now building and expects the library to be finished by January 1. Books and periodicals are still to be accumulated and the library to be organized.

"Brigham City has had a little library for a number of years established by the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A., which also raised money for a building. Mr. Carnegie has recently offered \$12,500 for a new one, which will be more adequate to the needs of the town.

"Cedar City has approached the model way to acquire its library—which started in the late 70's. The board has had the library at heart many years and made a study of library architecture, so that there is scarcely a mistake in the new building. If they get it shelved so as to make departments, and furnished in harmony with the building tones, the effect will be most pleasing. The collection of books is fair and the library is properly organized so far as it has been done. The circulation for October was over 1,400, with a population of less than 2,000.

"Ephraim has had a library in the town hall for some years, and dedicated a beautiful new Carnegie building on December 19.

"Eureka has one of the best-used libraries in the state, both as to reading room and circulation. The miners especially take great pride in the library.

"Garland dedicated a new Carnegie building on December 12, and, like Cedar City and St. George, has taken care to build up a collection of books, establish a good reading room, create public sentiment, get their librarian trained, and the collection organized, select a good site, and study building plans. Garland already has a remarkable use of its library not only by the townspeople, but also by all the country round about.

"Manti has an \$11,500 Carnegie building, is well organized and used, and is doing especially good work with the schools.

"Murray has a fair collection of books and reading room in the town hall, and is about to begin the erection of a Carnegie building on a fine site.

"Ogden has a splendid building, and it is well located with beautiful grounds around it. The book collection is good and well administered. They are now beginning extensive work through book deposits placed in the schools at a distance from the library. The circulation is now increasing at an interesting rate.

"Parowan has just recently moved into a

new Carnegie building. The town has had a library for more than thirty years, and now appreciates the new quarters.

"Price has just completed one of the best Carnegie buildings in the state for the money. A collection of over a thousand books has been made, and the library expects soon to open to the public.

"Provo has a good building and book collection. There are ideal conditions for making a record in increasing the use of the library and developing work with schools.

"Richfield opened a library in a new Carnegie building last January, and is making encouraging progress.

"Richmond has a new Carnegie building completed this year. A collection of books has been made, and the library will soon be dedicated.

"St. George has had a library open to the public in the Academy building for some time. It is well organized and used. A fine site has been selected, excellent plans have been made, and the board is about to begin the erection of a new Carnegie building.

"Salt Lake has a good building, now crowded and running over both with books and people, which is a good sign. The library staff is doing excellent work with their present limitations of space. Extension work has begun through two branches in rented quarters. The use of the library is being taught to high school students. With an increased appropriation, an addition to the main building, a network of at least four branches, for which Mr. Carnegie could be asked, and further extension through the public school system, the possibilities of library development are almost unlimited. The last report of the board gives a comparative table showing that Salt Lake is not yet in line with other western cities in the development of library system.

"Tooele was one of the first towns in Utah to take advantage of Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and has a library well located and with an organized collection of books.

"A number of towns, as Grantsville, Huntington, Lehi, Mt. Pleasant, Moroni, Panguitch and Vernal, have libraries which it is hoped will soon have tax support and buildings. Many others are awakening to

the need of libraries and will start them in the near future.

"Special mention should be made of the splendid Utah University library quarters in the new administration building. It has one of the finest reading and study rooms in the United States, nor is any university library in the country probably doing better, if as good, work with as small a staff. The librarian is to be commended for her service and the excellent order always manifested, which is a delight to see.

"Brigham Young University, at Provo, has a good collection of books, well organized, and makes great effort in its reference work. The library will do still better work, as it is less conservative in allowing the use of its books.

"The Utah Agricultural College at Logan has a good collection, which is well organized and administered.

"Other colleges and academies throughout the state have something in the way of a library, but they are as yet little organized or developed. The state institutions, with the exception of the Mental Hospital at Provo have libraries suited to the particular class of persons using them. The schools for the blind and deaf, the industrial school, and the penitentiary, are well provided with literature. It is hoped that the Mental Hospital will soon have a library adequate to its needs.

"Utah has made a fine beginning, and is now on the eve of a great awakening to the library movement. Being new in the library field, she has the advantage of building on the experience of the old New England and middle-west states. A wonderful building revolution is going on over the state in which the library is included. Public buildings of every sort, court houses, schools, churches, and libraries are going up. If the various organizations will all pull together it will be but a comparatively short time till we will have a free public library within reach of all. If our State Teachers' Association, county teachers' institutes, churches, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, county and state fairs, can all be brought to take up the slogan of 'A free public library in every community of the state,' we will soon have reached our library and school millennium."

American Library Association

TRAVEL PLANS FOR BERKELEY

Final announcement of travel plans for the A. L. A. conference in Berkeley has been made. An itemized itinerary of the route chosen, which has been changed somewhat from that printed last month, is given below:

Westward

(With hotel and mail addresses)

NOTE.—Checked baggage will not be available until arrival at Berkeley. Special tags will be provided, and trunks should be checked to *Berkeley, Cal.*, by each owner. All hand baggage should have the special tags to avoid misplacement at stops en route. On leaving Berkeley, all baggage will be cared for by the conductor of the party and be available only at Lake Louise.

Monday, May 24—Leave Boston, Fall River Line, South Station, 6 p. m.; Fall River, 7.45 p. m.; Newport, 9.25 p. m. Outside stateroom for two persons.
Tuesday, May 25—Leave New York, Pennsylvania R. R., Thirty-second street Station, 10.04 a. m.; North Philadelphia, 11.56 a. m.; Harrisburg, 2.45 p. m.
[Washington delegates leave 10.40 a. m.; Baltimore delegates leave 11.45; due Harrisburg 2.35 p. m.]

Train reaches Horseshoe Curve at 6 p. m.

Arrive Pittsburgh 8.35 p. m., eastern time (7.35 central time). (Set watches back one hour on leaving; central time.)

Leave Pittsburgh, central time, 9.00 p. m.

Wednesday, May 26—Breakfast in dining car. Arrive Chicago 8.45 a. m., Union Station (cars will be transferred to C. & N. W. station).

Leave by special A. L. A. train (Chicago & N. W. Ry.) 10 a. m.

Leave Omaha, Neb., about 11.30 p. m., Union Pacific R. R. (Set watches back one hour at North Platte, Nebraska, mountain time.)

Thursday, May 27—En route through Colorado, reaching Denver at about 2 p. m.

Evening meal provided in Denver. Retire on train before midnight; train ready at 10 p. m.

Friday, May 28—En route through Rocky Mountains; Royal Gorge at 8 a. m.; Tennessee Pass (10,240 feet) about 2.30.

Arrive Glenwood Springs 6 p. m. and take rooms at Hotel Colorado (trunks not available). Supper at the hotel.

Saturday, May 29—At Glenwood Springs. Opportunity to try the hot sulphur spring swimming pools and take canyon drive. Leave (after early supper) at 7 p. m.

Sunday, May 30—Arrive Salt Lake City 8 a. m., mountain time (7 a. m. Pacific time). Breakfast Hotel Utah. Leave (San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R.) at 12.15 noon, Pacific time. (Set watches back one hour, Pacific time.)

Monday, May 31—Arrive Riverside, California, 10 a. m., where stop of four hours will be made at the famous Glenwood Mission Inn. Opportunity to take the Rubidoux Mountain drive.

Leave Riverside about 2 p. m.; arrive San Diego 9 p. m. Address U. S. Grant Hotel. (Trunks not available.)

Tuesday, June 1—In San Diego. (No meals included while in San Diego.) Opportunity to visit Exposition and Coronado Beach.

Wednesday, June 2—Leave San Diego about 2 p. m., Santa Fe R. R.; arrive Los Angeles 6 p. m. Supper at the Harvey Station restaurant, Los Angeles. Leave 7 p. m. (So. Pacific R. R.); arrive Berkeley June 3 for breakfast, 8 a. m.

Thursday, June 3, to Wednesday, June 9—A. L. A. conference, Berkeley (expense not included in tickets. Accommodations to be secured direct through local committee.)

Return via Northwest and Canadian Rockies

Based on regular trains carrying party sleepers or coaches; all expenses included. Check trunk to Chateau Lake Louise.

Return ticket must be validated at Oakland (or San Francisco) June 8th or 9th. Fee, 50 cents; individual expense.

Wednesday, June 9—Leave Oakland 8.50 p. m.; Shasta Route, Southern Pacific R. R.

Thursday, June 10—En route, passing Mt. Shasta, 11 a. m.

Friday, June 11—Arrive Portland 7.20 a. m. Breakfast, lunch and dinner at Hotel Benson. Mail and telegrams Hotel Benson, Portland, Oregon. Trunks not available.

Leave Portland (Northern Pacific Ry.) 11.30 p. m. Pullman sleepers.

Saturday, June 12—Arrive Tacoma, Wash., 5 a. m. Breakfast, dinner and lodging Hotel Tacoma. Trunks not available. Opportunity for auto trip to Mt. Tacoma, Rainier National Park, 67 miles over beautiful roads, with several hours for lunch and visit to Nisqually Glacier. "The finest motor trip in the Northwest."

Sunday, June 13—Leave Tacoma — a. m. by rail; arrive Seattle — a. m. Lunch, dinner, and lodging at New Hotel Washington (mail and telegraphic address). Trunks not available.

Monday, June 14—Leave Seattle 8.30 a. m. Canadian Pacific Ry. steamer on Puget Sound. Breakfast, lunch and dinner on steamer.

Stop at Victoria from 1 to 1.45 p. m.
Arrive Vancouver, B. C., 6.15 p. m., Hotel Vancouver for the night.

Tuesday, June 15—Leave Vancouver 3 p. m. Canadian Pacific Ry.

Wednesday, June 16—Arrive Lake Louise 6.15 p. m. Address Chateau Lake Louise, Alberta. Trunks available.

Thursday, June 17; Friday, June 18—At Chateau Lake Louise.

Saturday, June 19—Leave Lake Louise 9.25 a. m., through wonderful Alpine scenery.

Arrive Banff for lunch at Banff Springs Hotel, Alberta, 10.40 a. m.

Leave Banff 7 p. m.
Sunday, June 20—En route (— R. R.)

Monday, June 21—Arrive Minneapolis 2.30 p. m. Leave Minneapolis 6.20 p. m. (Chicago & Northwestern R. R.)

Tuesday, June 22—Arrive Chicago 7.05 a. m. Breakfast C. & N. W. station.

Leave Chicago 10 a. m., Union Station (Pennsylvania R. R.)

Wednesday, June 23—Arrive New York 2.52 p. m. Leave via Fall River Line, 5.30 p. m.

Thursday, June 24—Due in Boston to breakfast.

Members who go to California independently, and who have return tickets reading via Canadian Rockies, are welcome to join the special party returning. \$87.10 will include all expenses, Berkeley to Chicago (using lower berth), of which amount \$25.00 should be sent to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Boston, on or before May 10. Upper berth will be \$4.15 less.

Return via Southern California and Grand Canyon of Arizona

Should fifty or more persons desire it, a return party will be conducted over the following route:

Wednesday, June 9—Leave Oakland 1.52 p. m. Special coaches. Check trunks home.

Arrive San Jose 3.30 p. m. for supper and lodging. Mail address Hotel Vendome, San Jose, Cal.

Thursday, June 10—Leave West San Jose 10.20 a. m. Arrive Big Trees (near Santa Cruz) 12.04 noon.

Outdoor lunch in grove. Admission to grove provided.

Leave 2.03 p. m.
Arrive Del Monte 5.54 p. m.

Mail and telegraphic address Hotel Del Monte, Cal.

Friday, June 11—At Del Monte. "Seventeen-mile drive" by automobile provided.

Saturday, June 12—Leave Del Monte 10.10 a. m. (Southern Pacific, Coast Line.) Parlor cars provided.

Arrive Santa Barbara 7.20 p. m. for supper and lodging. Mail and telegraphic address Hotel Potter, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Sunday, June 13—Santa Barbara. Opportunity to visit Old Mission.

Leave 2.15 p. m. Special coaches.
Arrive Los Angeles 6.45 p. m. Mail and telegraphic address New Clark Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Monday, June 14—In Los Angeles. An automobile ride will be tendered the party by the Library Board of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Tuesday, June 15—In Los Angeles.

Wednesday, June 16—Leave Los Angeles 9 a. m. (Santa Fe Ry.)

Thursday, June 17—Arrive Grand Canyon 6.50 a. m. Address El Tovar Hotel, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Friday, June 18—At Grand Canyon.
Leave 7.40 p. m. in Pullman sleepers.

Saturday, June 19—En route, stopping 25 minutes at Albuquerque, New Mexico, 2.15 p. m.

Sunday, June 20—En route, arriving Kansas City 6.45 p. m.

Leave Kansas City 7 p. m.
Monday, June 21—Arrive Chicago 7.43 a. m.

Leave 10 a. m.
Tuesday, June 22—Arrive New York (Pa. R. R.) 2.52 p. m.

Registration for the trip must be made with a member of the travel committee by April 25, stating return route, and accompanied by a deposit of \$25. Remainder of payment must be made by May 10 to the member of the A. L. A. Travel Committee who is nearest to you.

Delegates joining the party at Boston, or between Boston and New York, should send money to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Those who join the party at New York city, or between New York and Chicago, should send money to Mr. C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Those who join the party at Chicago and points west should send money to Mr. J. F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill. Checks on other than New York, Boston or Chicago banks should have 10 cents added for exchange.

Friends of members are invited to join the special party, and will be expected to pay \$3.00 (dues for entrance and one year's membership in the A. L. A.) This amount may be sent with the \$25.00 preliminary deposit to a member of the Travel Committee or sent direct to Secretary George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago.

A. L. A. SPECIAL PARTY ALL-INCLUSIVE PRICES

	Round trip with return via Canadian Rockies (Includes all expenses except stay in Berkeley and meals in San Diego.)		West with Party but with only railway ticket returning by direct, or southern routes	
	Lower berth	Upper berth	Lower berth	Upper berth
Boston.....	\$285.05	\$275.10	*\$175.55	*\$170.75
(via Fall River Line)				
New York.....	272.15	262.20	*165.05	*160.25
Philadelphia...	266.55	256.80	*159.95	*155.25
Harrisburg....	256.40	246.85	*151.30	*146.70
Pittsburgh.....	241.60	232.65	*148.80	*144.50
Chicago.....	214.35	206.40	*116.75	*112.95
Omaha.....	See note below		*100.25	*96.85
Denver.....	See note below		89.75	86.75

*Add \$17.50 if return ticket via the Northwest is desired.

Persons joining the special party from other points than those mentioned above will correspond with a member of the Travel committee for exact expense of trip.

The cost from Denver to Berkeley, and Berkeley to Minneapolis with special party, exclusive of railway ticket, is \$122.10.

From Denver to Berkeley with the party, exclusive of railway ticket is \$46.00.

From Omaha to Berkeley, and Berkeley to Minneapolis with the party, exclusive of railway ticket will cost \$127.35; from Omaha to Berkeley with party, exclusive of railway ticket, \$50.25.

Delegates from Washington and Baltimore join party at Harrisburg.

Delegates from Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati join party at Chicago.

Delegates from Minneapolis and St. Paul join party at Omaha.

Delegates from St. Louis and Kansas City join party at Denver.

The prices named for our all-expense tour include *all necessary outlay, even including meals* (a quite necessary expense, even though most of the special excursions "all-expense" to the Fair ignore meals in giving total prices, thus creating a false impression of the cheapness). There are certain excursions, however, that most of the party will wish to make, and which should by all means be taken. These are not included, but will be arranged for on the train and may be estimated as follows:

At Denver: Sightseeing automobile.....	\$1.00
At Glenwood Springs: Auto trip through Grand River Canyon	1.50
At Salt Lake City: Sightseeing auto.....	1.00
At Riverside: Mt. Rubidoux drive.....	1.50
At Portland: Special trolley to the Heights.....	.50
At Tacoma: Seat on high-power auto to Mt. Tacoma and Glacier.....	6.00
<i>For Party B</i>	
At El Tovar Hotel: Descent by mule into Grand Canyon to the Colorado River.....	5.00

Fuller information regarding the points included in the itineraries, and general informa-

tion for those not traveling with the special parties, will be found in the A. L. A. *Bulletin* for May.

Library Organizations

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association met for its twenty-fourth annual meeting on Friday, Feb. 26, in the Public Library of West Haven. The president, Mr. Charles S. Thayer, introduced Mr. Clarence L. Clark, president of the library committee, who welcomed the association. Mr. Clark explained that on account of illness, it was impossible for the librarian, Mrs. Lewis, to be present. Mr. Clark spoke of the interest Mrs. Lewis had taken in planning to entertain the association ever since West Haven, through the activities of its citizens, had succeeded in acquiring its very beautiful and adequate little library.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports were then read and accepted and the general topic of the morning, "Special libraries," was taken up. Miss Alice S. Griswold of the Hartford Medical Society outlined the function and scope of medical libraries. The medical library exists first for the physician and next for the rest of the public. Through its social work, it is coming more and more into prominence and should no longer be regarded as an isolated unit but as an integral part of the field of library activity. Among the classes of readers who look to the medical library for aid are included lawyers, professors, high school and college debaters, theological students, nurses, and journalists.

Dr. Gustavus Eliot of the New Haven Medical Association then told of the Association library and of some of the methods used in running a library without librarian, janitor, or catalog. In Dr. Eliot's opinion, every town of as many as 25,000 inhabitants should have its own special medical library. It is a convenience to the physicians to meet by themselves and they would feel handicapped to be incorporated with a public library and governed by the more restricted regulations of a larger system. These papers were followed by discussion.

The "Day missions library" of New Haven was described most interestingly by Miss Margaret L. Moody. The Day Library, which belongs to Yale College, contains a remarkable collection of works bearing on the subject of missions. It is hoped that this library, with its convenient building and unusual equipment, will ultimately become a recognized center of missionary information.

Leaving the general topic of the morning,

Mr. E. Byrne Hackett of the Yale University Press addressed the meeting on the "Standard of book production." He accuses Americans of maintaining a lower standard than any foreign country, remarking that there exists no conscious responsibility on the part of dealers or librarians. Two attributes we do require—long life and low prices. Mr. Hackett holds William Morris largely responsible for the low standard of book-making in this country, saying that Morris did a *beautiful* thing but one that could not stand the test of good book making, which test should be good type on good paper, a complete and simple whole that can be easily read. Mr. Hackett suggested as a remedy, criticisms written to trade journals, which criticisms would quickly be given wide publicity by newspaper reviewers.

Discussion followed in which it was stated that proof readers are at fault for gross typographical errors so common to-day and that publishers are at fault for giving proof to cheap workmen. A tribute was paid to Houghton Mifflin Co. for its high ideal in this matter.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Mr. Keogh, chairman of the nominating committee presented the following names: President, Miss Helen Sperry of Waterbury; vice-presidents, Mr. Edgar Stiles of West Haven; Mr. Herbert L. Cowing of New Haven, Miss Isabella Eldridge of Norfolk, Mr. Alfred E. Hammer of Branford, and Dr. J. G. Gregory of Norwalk; secretary, Miss Eleanor M. Edwards of Waterbury; treasurer, Miss Esther B. Owen of Hartford. All these were unanimously elected.

Miss Rebecca D. Townsend of Yale University Library opened the afternoon session with a discussion of the definition, scope, etc., of a newspaper, after which Miss Adelaide Hasse of the New York Public Library continued the general topic of the day with a paper outlining the history of municipal libraries. On the whole, it would seem that these libraries have not yet proved a popular success but have received the endorsement of experts and have demonstrated the need of creating a demand for their services. Discussion followed, during which Miss Hewins told of the effort in this direction made in Hartford and of the disappointment felt by its promoters when the cause was lost by one vote. Dr. Eliot suggested that as a rule it is only the civic reformers who will agitate for the municipal library, town officials, unhappily, not always belonging to this class.

Law libraries were interestingly described by Miss Mary Selina Foote, of the New Haven County Bar Library and Miss Gladys Judd Day of the Hartford Bar Library. Miss Foote said that of fourteen law libraries in Connecti-

cut, only four have librarians and all but two are used for reference only. The others form branches of the city court.

The closing paper on "The business house library" was presented by Mr. Kenneth C. Walker of the New Haven Library department of technology. Mr. Walker said in part that the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. opened the first library of this type in 1893 and now these special libraries cover nearly every branch of business. On deciding between a trained business man to take charge of these libraries and a trained librarian, the choice falls decidedly on the librarian. One way for a firm to advertise its collection is to mail circulars of information to every new employee.

Mr. Keogh of Yale Library entertained the Association with an informal description of the treasures to be seen at his library. These include rare editions of the classics, prints, mss., etc. which are not duplicated in this country; Shakespeare editions from the Huth collection, etc. Recently a ms. entitled "A New Trick to Cheat the Devil" was purchased for \$125. The *New York Times* reported the acquisition and the next day a Boston paper commented—"Yale has just paid \$125 for a new trick to cheat the devil. Harvard beware."

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to the Library and people of West Haven who had so delightfully entertained the Association, and the meeting adjourned.

EDITH McH. STEELE, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

At the suggestion of Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Brooklyn Girls' High School, Miss Elizabeth White, city librarian in Passaic, N. J., invited the high school librarians of New Jersey to meet at the Passaic High School Library, March 13, to discuss common problems and means of meeting them. At this meeting it was decided to form an association which should take for its name "The New Jersey School Librarians' Association." This wording was adopted in order to include among the members librarians of all secondary schools and normal schools in New Jersey as there is no association devoted especially to their interests.

Aside from the work of helping each other to more efficient methods of administering school libraries, the association has undertaken to help the New Jersey Library Commission to plan and work up an exhibition to be held in connection with the Library School conducted by the commission at Asbury Park

in June. This exhibit will contain practical help in school library work as well as examples of what school libraries in New Jersey and other states are now doing. Patterned after the exhibit of high school libraries shown at the A. L. A. in Washington last year, it is hoped that although smaller and less pretentious, it will help many librarians who did not have the opportunity of seeing that exhibit.

The New Jersey Library Commission also hopes to secure high school librarians of long experience who will speak on different phases of the work and will give practical assistance. Full particulars as to the time and program of this meeting will be published later; but the association hopes that by an early announcement the interest of superintendents of New Jersey schools, high school principals, and other librarians besides the librarians of New Jersey may be secured.

New Jersey has followed California as the second state to organize an association of school librarians. The officers of the association are: President, Miss White of Passaic; vice-president, Mrs. Fagan, Dickinson H. S., Jersey City; secretary and treasurer, Miss Kent, South Side H. S., Newark. The association consists of 15 members at present. A cordial invitation to join the association is extended to all librarians in New Jersey who are interested in school library work.

DOROTHY KENT, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The fourth meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington avenue, Thursday, March 11, with President Frederick W. Jenkins in the chair and about 300 members and guests present.

After the transaction of the regular routine business including the election of four new members, the regular program of the evening, consisting of discussions of the general subject of "The child in New York City," was taken up, and the president introduced as the first speaker Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, who spoke on "The child at work." Mr. Lovejoy, after calling attention to the fact that education and child labor are mutually exclusive, and to the further fact that the children who leave school to go to work do so at the age when a few months more of schooling would make a great difference to them, spoke especially of the particular problems of child labor which are serious in New York, namely, tenement labor and child labor in the city streets. After giving many interesting facts,

he concluded by an earnest appeal for a law that should guarantee to every child the right under the American flag to go to school, be a child, and play, until old enough to enter industry with intelligence.

Mr. William L. Ettinger, associate city superintendent of schools, then spoke on "The child at school," choosing as his special phase of the subject the question of pre-vocational training in city schools. One year ago there was no such training; now 2250 pupils in 17 schools are receiving some pre-vocational training. Seventy-five instructors are employed, and sixteen subjects taught. After showing how various causes, including the diminishing importance of the home as a factor in education and the change from home labor to factory labor, had united to make pre-vocational training desirable, the speaker described briefly the object of the training now being undertaken in the New York schools, and emphasized the greater value of the pre-vocational training which gives children a chance to try several occupations and thus tests aptitudes and discovers inaptitudes, over the type of vocational training which restricts variety and reduces cost by requiring maintenance work.

Miss Anna B. Gallup, curator of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn, then described some of the work of the museum in arousing children's interest in science and technology, and mentioned several interesting examples of men now following successful scientific careers whose interest in science had been first aroused at the museum.

Mr. Lee F. Hanmer, director of the Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, spoke most interestingly of the various methods for systematic direction of the play of 1,500,000 children of New York City, mentioning the school garden work, the "athletic badge test," the basketball teams for boys, swimming lessons for girls, and emphasizing especially the great need for the right kind of direction of such activities and the right kind of personality on the part of those who lead the children's play.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, New York Public Library, then closed the regular program with a brief address on "The child in the library," speaking especially of the fact that the real significance of the work of bringing the book and child together lies not only in the immediate effect on the child, but also in what the child carries home to his family from the library.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met March 11 at the Chicago School of Civics and Philan-

thropy, at 116 South Michigan avenue, an appropriate place, as the subject of the meeting was "Reaching the foreign peoples of Chicago." Those who presented the subject were Miss Grace Abbott, director of the Immigrants' Protective League; and Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library.

Miss Abbott spoke of the need of the immigrant for information of a practical kind in his own language, and for newspapers, periodicals, and books that would give him an insight into American ways and American citizenship. The problem, from a library point of view, is not, however, as pressing in Chicago as in smaller industrial communities. Chicago can help by keeping in touch with these places, and by trying out experiments which might prove useful.

Mr. Legler spoke on the work of the Chicago Public Library in reaching foreigners—the foreign collections of 60,000 volumes in 16 languages, the bookroom with open shelves of 18,000 volumes in these languages, the reading room with newspapers and periodicals, the branch libraries, and the story-hour which reaches the foreign children (although it could do so even better if the stories could be told in their own languages occasionally). He also spoke of the work in rural districts, and through business houses, traveling libraries, and the schools, both public and private and parochial. He illustrated the work of the library by reading from Mary Antin's "The promised land," and he made clear his point of the results gained in making different nationalities realize each others' value by reading from Jean Webster's "Much ado about Peter."

A. H. SHEARER.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

At its February meeting on Friday the 12th, the Missouri Valley Library Club was entertained at a social evening by its president, Mr. Purd B. Wright, at the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library. The special features of the evening consisted of readings from Shakespeare by Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. George Episcopal Church, music from the Edison shop and a very interesting talk on the personal Mr. Edison and some of the happenings in the Edison plant. A lunch served in the library lunch room was enjoyed exceedingly and closed the evening's entertainment.

I. R. BUNDY.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held in the Public Library, Toronto, April 5 and 6. The chief topic will be "Canadiana," and the

president, W. O. Carson of the London Public Library, will speak on "The Canadian public library as a social force." Other addresses will be on "The Canadian public library and the local historical society; from an historical standpoint," by Clarence M. Warner, president of the Ontario Historical Association; "The Canadian library's opportunities for encouraging the reading of Canadian authors," by Miss Mary S. Saxe, Westmount (Que.) Public Library; "Canadian country folk and rural libraries," by Peter McArthur of Appin; "Children's literature: from the Canadian point of view," Miss Adeline Cartwright, of the Toronto Public Library; and on the "Town survey: in theory and practice," by Miss Mary J. L. Black of the Fort William Public Library.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The executive committee of the New York Library Association announces that the next annual meeting of the association will be held at Twilight Park in the Catskills, September 26-October 2, 1915. This will be the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the association, and the program will give special prominence to the events, personalities and most significant achievements of the last quarter century of library history in this State.

Headquarters will be at Squirrel Inn, which, with its allied hotel and cottages, will furnish at most moderate rates, convenient accommodations for all who may desire to attend. Further and more detailed notice of the meeting will be given later.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The New York State Library School and the School Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York will conduct a brief special course for high school teachers of the state, July 6-16. On account of the brevity of the course, the work will be confined to a consideration of the reference use of books. A series of lectures on reference work will be given, accompanied by practical problems. To insure their usefulness to those taking the course, the problems will be based on material suggested by inspectors and examiners of the State Education Department. Twelve lectures dealing with rather more general phases of the use of books in the school will be given by members of the staff of the University of the State of New York, including the New York State Library, and President A. R. Brubacher, of the New York State College for Teachers.

The present intention is to confine attendance to librarians and teacher librarians in secondary schools of the state.

The annual library visit will begin Tuesday, March 30. Leading libraries in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia and Washington will be visited. School exercises will be resumed April 9. F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE

Plans are in the making for the annual spring trip. This is the year for the Washington circuit, and we leave March 26 for Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Washington, stopping over a train at Baltimore to see the new library of Johns Hopkins University, and spending a day at Annapolis on the way back. Headquarters at Philadelphia will be the Young Friends' Association, and at Washington, 1827 I street. All but two members of the class will be of the party. Visits to the Children's Bureau and the Army War College Library will be the two new features of the trip.

The vice-director has been one of the committee of arrangements for Miss Marie Shedlock's American trip. A course of ten lectures on story-telling has been planned to take place at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club in New York on consecutive Tuesday evenings. The entire number of season tickets was disposed of before the opening lecture, March 2. The response from the library profession was very gratifying. A number of the class have taken course tickets, and all will hear Miss Shedlock two or three times at least. Those who remember Miss Shedlock when she was here nine or ten years ago will be glad to know that she is in good form and more delightful and inspiring than ever. Miss Shedlock will probably remain in this country until next fall, and it is to be hoped that librarians all over the country may have the opportunity of hearing her.

Alfred Noyes read from his own poems before the students of Pratt Institute on Feb. 18, his selection including several of his recent patriotic poems.

Miss Frances Cullen, a graduate of Pratt Institute School of Fine Arts, opened a bookbinding studio on her return from London this fall in one of the rooms of the school. Miss Cullen studied in London with Sangorski and Sutcliffe, and in Paris with Dumont and Noulac. After the lectures on bookbinding processes and materials, the class had the privilege of visiting Miss Cullen's studio, where she showed them the various processes of fine binding and many specimens of her work.

On March 9, Mr. Andrew Keogh, of the Yale University Library, lectured before the School on the problems of college library administration. Miss Mary E. Hall gave her annual lecture on high school library work, March 15.

Miss Anna MacDonald, 1908, consulting librarian of the Free Library Commission at Harrisburg, Pa., visited the school on Friday, Feb. 19, and talked to the students about commission work. Miss MacDonald came especially to meet the Pennsylvania students, of whom there are seven in the class.

The Library Chapter took part as usual in the annual fair of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association. The students had charge of the refreshments and the gypsy camp of fortune-tellers. About \$50 was raised by their efforts for the Greenpoint Settlement.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Clara McKee, 1912, who has been cataloging at Brown University Library, Providence, R. I., for a year and a half, has been appointed to the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage, Feb. 23, of Miss Leta E. Towner, 1912, to Mr. Jerry Albert Pierce, of Meeker, Colorado.

Miss Jacqueline Noël, 1913, has been made first assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library.

Mr. Frederick L. Davis, 1914, has received an appointment as substitute librarian in the High School of Commerce in New York.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The tribute to Miss Katherine L. Sharp, read by Miss Frances Simpson before the Illinois Library Association meeting at Springfield last October, has been issued by Miss Ahern as an attractively printed brochure. A copy will be sent to Miss Sharp's former students as far as the addresses are obtainable by the Library School office.

The Library Club held its December meeting on Thursday, Dec. 17, at Osborne Hall, about 75 people being present. The meeting was addressed by Dean Kendric C. Babcock, of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, formerly of the U. S. Bureau of Education. Dean Babcock spoke on "Standards of our institutions of higher education," a most interesting address founded on an experience lasting over several years in the U. S. Bureau of Education. At the close of the address the members of the senior class gave an entertainment

which they called "The busy hour," descriptive of an afternoon in a public library.

The annual library visit took the school this year to Chicago and vicinity. The party numbered 39 including Mr. E. J. Reece and Miss J. B. Houchens, in charge. Beginning Monday at 1:30 at the A. L. A. headquarters, the itinerary included the Chicago Public Library and several branches; A. C. McClurg & Co., book store; the Oak Park Public Library; Newberry Library; Ernst Hertzberg & Sons, binders; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers and publishers; John Crerar Library; Northwestern University Library; Garrett Biblical Institute Library; Evanston Public Library; Library Bureau Factory; University of Chicago Libraries, and the Art Institute Library. The greatest hospitality was shown the party everywhere; even the weather was favorable.

On Wednesday evening during the trip, the students had dinner at Hull House and attended a special performance of Oscar Wilde's, "The importance of being earnest," presented by the Hull House players. On Thursday evening a number of the students attended a meeting of the Chicago Library Club. During the week some of the students found time to visit a few libraries not on the itinerary, among them the H. M. Bylesby Co. Library, and the People's Gas Light & Coke Co. Library.

On Feb 15 Edna Lyman Scott began the regular five weeks course of instruction in library work with children. She will meet the seniors twenty-five hours, and the juniors ten hours.

Nearly all the faculty attended as a matter of course the various midwinter library meetings in Chicago.

ALUMNI NOTES

Maude Siebenthal, 1914-15, withdrew from the school at the time of the Christmas vacation.

Susan T. Benson, a senior, has been appointed to a position at the loan desk in the University of Illinois Library on half time, and will postpone the completion of her senior work until 1916.

Olga F. Moser, a special student in the junior class, has returned to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, where she expects to complete the work for her Bachelor's degree in Arts.

Charles H. Stone, 1914-15, has been appointed to a position as half-time assistant at the loan desk in the University of Illinois Library.

Hazel Dean, 1914-15, withdrew from the Library School at the end of first semester.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Senior lectures have been scheduled as follows since last report:

School and college library course: Isadore G. Mudge, "College library reference work" (lectures six and seven and written test). Théophile E. Comba, "Technical Italian" (continued during March). Visits to local high school libraries. Reports on same to the Principal, with discussion.

Advanced reference and cataloguing course: Isadore G. Mudge, "College library work." Théophile E. Comba, "Technical Italian." Victor H. Paltsits, "Literature of history," and "Work of the archivist" (two lectures). Calendaring Mss. in Mss. room. Catherine S. Tracey, "Celebrated library catalogs," and "Foreign publishers."

Administration: Victor H. Paltsits, "Literature of history." Franklin F. Hopper, "Library administration; constitution and government," "Relation of librarian and staff," "Finances," "Order department"; written test. Marie A. Newberry, "Rural library extension." Visits to settlements. Albert Shiels, "Vocational guidance," and "Education for adults." Corinne Bacon, "Book selection" (lecture one).

Children's librarians' course: Franklin F. Hopper, "Library administration," (four lectures and test as above). Anna C. Tyler, "Story telling" (three lectures), and "Picture bulletins" (two lectures).

Junior lectures: R. R. Bowker, "Early phases of the library movement." Annie C. Moore, "Appeal of work with children." Dr. C. C. Williamson, "Municipal library reference work." Elizabeth C. Stevens, "Town library administration."

A number of students and alumni are attending Miss Marie L. Shedlock's course on story-telling.

Three of the faculty, two seniors, five juniors, and eight alumni attended the Atlantic City meeting. A number of the Library Staff were present at the school dinner there.

The juniors gave a valentine party to the faculty, seniors, and alumni on February 15. Mr. Seng, the student from China, acted as postmaster and wore the Chinese scholar's costume. Mr. Seng was chairman of the ambulance corps at Han Kow at the time of the Chinese revolution, and has the badge he wore at the time, bearing the medallion-portrait of the vice-president of China, Li Yuan Hung. He recently addressed the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Board of Missions in Boston on conditions in China and on the Boone College Library.

Mr. Vail, one of the juniors, has had on ex-

hibition in one of the school cases some purchases made by him at the recent auction of Stevensoniana. Some very interesting autographs figure in the collection.

It has been decided not to make the usual library visits during the spring vacation. Individual students wishing to visit distant libraries will be supplied with introductions. On March 30, those who are in town will join the faculty in entertaining at luncheon the party from the State Library School.

Lectures given to the juniors during May will be open to the librarians taking the "May course for librarians," as far as their schedule permits, their attendance being registered as that of listeners only.

ALUMNI

Beatrice Freer, junior 1914, has been engaged as assistant in the Kingston (N. Y.) Public Library, her work being chiefly with children.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*

SIMMONS COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

One of the features of the library course during the month has been the study of special libraries. Each of the class has been assigned to visit and report upon one special library, and there have been several lectures upon the subject. Miss Ethel Johnson, who has successfully built up the specialized library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, spoke in one hour of the meaning of special library work, the characteristics which differentiate it from other types, the qualifications needed for it, and the opportunity in this field. A second hour was devoted to a description of her own library, as an example.

On March 8, Miss Theodora Kimball, librarian of the Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, gave a most graphic account of the very intensive reference assistance furnished by that library to its clients, work which would cause certain of the debaters at Atlantic City to exclaim that they were being reduced to helplessness, but which Miss Kimball stoutly defends as legitimate, and as tending toward greater self-help. By the aid of stereopticon illustrations Miss Kimball showed something of the variety of their collections, and their methods of dealing with them.

Earlier two visits had been paid to the Library of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on one of which the librarian, Mr. Stearns, gave an insight into the demands of their special public, and spoke of the choice of art books, illustrating from their collection. On the sec-

ond visit Miss Turner spoke of the care of photographs.

The whole class is to visit the engineering library of Stone and Webster, where Mr. Lee has promised to show them the workings of this most special of libraries.

Several of the staff and a few of the graduates who are especially interested in children's work are indebted to the Women's Educational Union of Boston for an opportunity to be present at their meeting March 18, when Miss Shedlock spoke on "What story-telling can do for children." The school will also co-operate, by sending its class in work with children, in the lecture to be given by Miss Shedlock in the lecture hall of the Brookline Public Library on April 16.

At the Atlantic City meeting, Miss Muzzy, Miss Munro, Miss Flagg, and Miss McClelland, of the New York Public Library, and Miss Geddes, of Bryn Mawr, represented the "old Simmons girls," and Miss Blunt and Miss Donnelly the staff.

The spring recess this year extends from March 26 to April 5, inclusive.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Marie Henderson, 1912, has accepted a position at the Waltham Public Library.

Mabel Hodgkins, 1908, has taken charge of the new children's room at the Gloucester (Mass.) Public Library.

Helen Ingersoll, special, 1906-07, has been promoted from the charge of a branch to be supervisor of children's work in the Denver Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures have been given so far this year before the students of the Library School: "Growth of the library system in Chicago," Mr. Henry E. Legler, public librarian of Chicago; "Distinctive characteristics of a law library," George N. Cheney, librarian of the State Court of Appeals, Syracuse, N. J.; "Progress of the Rochester Public Library," William F. Yust, public librarian, Rochester, N. Y.; "The art of book reviewing," Paul M. Paine, associate editor of the *Post-Standard*, Syracuse, N. Y.

ALUMNAE NEWS

Mary Wilcox, 1913, has been made librarian of the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pa.

Agnes Mackin, 1914, is assistant in the Public Library at Ames, Iowa.

Edna Brand, 1912, has joined the staff of the Wells College Library at Aurora, N. Y.

E. E. SPERRY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

Mr. Franklin K. Mathiews, chief scout librarian, Boy Scouts of America, talked to the school Feb. 26 on the subject of boys' books.

As a problem in lending systems, the junior class visited four pay circulating libraries, conducted in Pittsburgh book stores, and reported on the form of lending system in use.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Alice Arabella Blanchard, special student 1905-1906, has resigned from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to take charge of the work with children in the Newark Public Library.

Eugenia Brunot, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian in the Cincinnati Public Library.

Josephine Thomas, 1913, has accepted the temporary position of children's librarian in the New Haven (Conn.) Public Library.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The open course which began with the second semester, February 8th, comprises the regular work of the School, but certain subjects are included during this period that cover a limited time or are more or less detached from major subjects extending through the entire year. Thirteen students registered for this course, in addition to the regular students taking the entire year's work. The course in "The public library and community welfare" and the lectures in "Psychology" having recently been added to the regular work, have served to bring back a number of the graduates of the School for these subjects. In addition to lectures given by the Director in the community welfare course there have been lectures by Mr. C. W. Williams, secretary of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, and Mr. T. McC. Black, director of recreation in the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Cleveland. Professor H. A. Aikins of Western Reserve University is giving the lectures on "Psychology." Professor A. S. Root of Oberlin College is arousing the interest and enthusiasm of the students as has always been the case during the years he has given at the school his course in "The history of the printed book." "The literature of economics" was the subject discussed in the book evaluation course by Professor C. C. Arbuthnot of Adelbert College. Professor A. D. Severance has concluded a series of three lectures on "General bibliography."

In connection with the library administration course the students are now making "personally conducted" inspection visits to the branches

of the Cleveland Public Library system and other Cleveland libraries. These visits are scheduled for a half day each week and are in addition to the regular practice work assignments.

ALUMNI NEWS

Cora Hendee, 1914, has accepted a position as general assistant in the P. M. Musser Public Library of Muscatine, Iowa.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The University of Iowa announces its annual Summer Library School to be held during the regular summer school session at Iowa City. Miss Harriet E. Howe, of the Western Reserve Library School, again will act as Director, and the staff will include Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, Miss Alma M. Penrose, of the University of Illinois Library School, and Miss Grace Shellenberger, children's librarian of the Des Moines Public Library. The usual Library Week will be held during the fourth week of the session, to which all library workers of the state are invited. During this week a number of well-known librarians will be on the program. Further information may be obtained by addressing Miss Jennie E. Roberts, acting librarian, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY COMMISSION SUMMER SCHOOL

The commission plans to hold the seventh session of its summer school in the Asbury Park Public Library, from May 24 to June 26. The tuition is free, but all students must be under appointment in a New Jersey library. In connection with the summer school a series of special lectures will be given the week of June 14-19, on subjects that will make more practical the co-operation of schools and libraries. These lectures will be open to any one interested.

INDIANA COMMISSION SUMMER SCHOOL

The annual summer school course offered by the Indiana Public Library Commission is to be held at Butler College, Indianapolis, from June 14 to July 24 in connection with the regular summer school of the college. The women's dormitory will be turned over to the commission for the use of the library school students, and the college library also will be at the disposal of the school.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Chautauqua Library School will hold its fifteenth annual session July 3 to August 14.

Mary E. Downey will be director in charge, assisted by Genevieve Conant, of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, and Ruth Wallace of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

The school is for librarians and assistants who want to gain a broader conception of library work and an understanding of modern methods and ideals.

The course will be a general one including organization and administration, cataloging, classification, reference work and the minor subjects.

The work of the staff will be supplemented by special lectures and by the regular Chautauqua program.

As the class is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision early application should be made to Miss Mary E. Downey, 1184 First avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Review

BEITRAGE zur Bibliotheksverwaltung. Historisches und Praktisches. Hrsgbn. von Dr. Friedrich A. Mayer und Moritz Grolig. Heft 1. Der mittlere Dienst, von Dr. Friedrich A. Mayer. Wien, 1914. 46 p. 8°.

In Germany a library school was founded under most auspicious circumstances in October 1914 (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, December 1914, p. 900) and from Austria comes this first number of a new library serial issued since the outbreak of the war. And this when not a few American libraries, among them some of the great libraries on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coast, are reported to be retrenching in their expenditures on account of the war!

The editors of the new Austrian library serial are respectively Dr. Mayer, the librarian-in-chief of the Imperial University in Vienna, and M. Grolig, director of the library of the Imperial Patent Office in Vienna.

The monograph under discussion concerns itself with the grading of the personnel in European libraries. It appears that a hard and fast grade distinction, viz. upper, middle, and lower grades, exists only in Austria and in Germany. The author treats these rather exhaustively and gives a summary of the grading in force in the other European countries.

The upper grade, or "wissenschaftlicher Dienst," comprises only the chief librarian and chiefs of departments and presupposes academic training. The duties of this grade are administrative, book selection, determinative cataloging and reference work. This latter the author stresses especially as one of the

most dignified and important activities of the librarian.

The middle grade, or "mittlere Dienst," comprises catalogers, the circulation and clerical staff; and the lower grade, the porters, pages, etc. It is to the consideration of the pay and duties of the middle grade that the author devotes the larger part of his work.

There is careful appreciation of each phase as well as of the relative values of that part of library work under advisement by Dr. Mayer. Dr. Mayer's monograph is illustrative of the reliance which his countrymen place upon unit and team efficiency.

Subscriptions may be placed with M. Grolig, Wien XII-I Tivoligasse 55. The price is 3 Kronen per Heft. A. R. H.

Librarians

ALLEN, Mrs. Philip L., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1911, has resigned the librarianship of the John B. Stetson University Library, DeLand, Fla., and accepted a position as bibliographical assistant in the Milwaukee Public Library.

BABBITT, Florence, Simmons 1909, who has been an assistant in the Library of the United Engineering Societies in New York City, has resigned to become librarian of the recently organized library of the American Electric Railway Association in New York.

BOWLES, Verne, N. Y. State Library School, 1914, has succeeded Miss Dick as cataloger at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

BROWN, Ina M., a loan assistant in the University of Illinois Library since 1909, has resigned and was married on February 16, in Indianapolis, to Mr. Donald J. Pickett. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett will make their home in Greenfield, Indiana.

CHAMBERLIN, Edith J., of Bradford, Vt., has been appointed librarian at Vergennes in place of Miss Frances Hobart, who resigned last summer.

DUNNACK, Rev. Henry E., has been appointed state librarian in Maine in place of Harry C. Prince of Madison.

EMIGH, Edith, a cataloger in the University of Illinois Library since 1909, has resigned and was married on January 11, in Knox, Ind., to Mr. Paul G. Burt, an architect. Mr. and Mrs. Burt are living in Dubuque, Iowa.

GALBREATH, Charles B., has been reappointed head of the Ohio State Library. Three years ago last summer Mr. Galbreath, who had held

the position for nearly fifteen years, was displaced and John Henry Newman was appointed to succeed him.

GUNTERMANN, Bertha L., was appointed head of the order and accession department of the Louisville Free Public Library, March 1. Miss Guntermann has been an assistant in the department since October, 1907, and senior assistant since March, 1913.

HARRIS, Mrs. Rachel D., an assistant in the Eastern Colored branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, has been placed on the program to read a paper on "Story telling for children" at the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, at Cincinnati, July 28-Aug. 1. Mrs. Harris has charge of the children's work in connection with the colored libraries and schools of Louisville.

HAWLEY, Edna M., Supreme Court librarian in Portland, Ore., for the past six years, died Feb. 25, after an illness of two days. While conversing with friends at her home Monday afternoon she was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage, and sank into unconsciousness from which she never rallied. Born in Vermont 36 years ago, Miss Hawley while quite young went with her parents to Illinois, attending the common schools and later college at Evanston, where she was graduated as librarian. Her first employment was in Madison, Wis., where she served under Miss Cornelia Marvin, now Oregon State Librarian. Subsequently she went to Iowa, where she continued her library work until she moved to Oregon ten years ago. There she was employed to catalog the library of the State University, and so well did she do the work she was engaged immediately to catalog the State Library. Soon thereafter she was made Supreme Court librarian.

KINKELDEY, Dr. Otto, has been appointed chief of the music division of the New York Public Library, beginning March 15. Dr. Kinkeldey is a native of New York City and a B.A. of the College of the City of New York. After graduation he studied English literature and philosophy at New York University, taking the degree of M.A. in 1900. From 1900 to 1902 he did post-graduate work in music at Columbia University under Edward MacDowell. From 1898 to 1902 he was organist and choirmaster of the Episcopal Chapel of the Incarnation in New York City. In 1902 he went to Berlin to study music, literature and history at the University of Berlin, and at the Royal Academic Institute for church music. At the same time he was organist and musical director of the American Church in Berlin. He continued his studies at the University of Berlin,

receiving the degree of Ph.D. for a thesis on the "Organ and piano in the music of the 16th century." In 1909 Dr. Kinkeldey was called to the University of Breslau as instructor in organ and musical theory and as librarian of the Royal Academic Institute for church music. In 1910 the Prussian government conferred the honorary title of Professor upon him. He came to New York on vacation in 1914, and the outbreak of the war led to his decision to remain in this country.

LOWRY, Elizabeth, N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, is temporarily in charge of the A. L. A. library exhibit at San Francisco.

MARTIN, Phyllis McF., A.B., Vassar College, 1909, and a graduate of Western Reserve University Library School, was appointed reviser in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, beginning Feb. 8. Miss Martin was in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library before coming to New York.

MARTIN, Dr. Winfred Robert, librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, died Feb. 21 at his home in New York City. He was a son of the Rev. William Alexander Parsons Martin, missionary, author, and diplomat, and was born in Ningpo, China, in 1852. He was graduated from Princeton in 1872, received the A.M. degree there three years later, and took the degree of LL.B. at New York University in 1878 and that of Ph.D. from Tuebingen in 1887. Trinity College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1907. From 1888 to 1907, Dr. Martin was professor of Oriental languages at Trinity, and for the last five years of that period he was also instructor in Sanskrit in the mission courses at the Hartford Theological Seminary. Since March, 1907, he had been librarian of the Hispanic Society. Dr. Martin was a member of the American Oriental Society, the American Philological Association, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and the American Numismatic Society.

NOTZ, Cornelia, librarian of the Carnegie Library in San Antonio, Texas, resigned her position in February.

OAKLEY, Minnie M., died at the California Hospital on Sunday, February 28, after a long illness. Miss Oakley had been for many years head cataloger of the library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, which position she resigned in 1909 to become chief cataloger of the Seattle Public Library. In 1911 she was appointed to the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library as superintendent of

branches, and in the autumn of 1912 she resigned to go abroad for an eight-months' trip. Soon after her return from Europe, in the summer of 1913, she accepted a temporary appointment at the University of Syracuse Library, but her health was already affected, and a few months later saw the beginning of slow but progressive spinal paralysis. She was able to return to Los Angeles in the autumn of 1914, but grew steadily weaker after the journey. During her connection with the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Miss Oakley served for several years as secretary of the National Association of State Librarians, having charge of the compilation and editing of its annual proceedings. She was a member of the American Library Association from 1886 to 1912. Her beautiful and gracious presence, and the sweetness and selflessness of her nature, made her loved by many; and she was always an influence for good in the profession she loved and to which she gave such long and conscientious service.

REYNOLDS, Florence Evitt, an assistant in the Grand Rapids Public Library for more than twenty years, died in the U. B. A. Hospital early on Sunday morning, January 3. She was ill for a few days only, the cause of her death being congestion of the lungs. She was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. Miss Reynolds was born in England, but came to this country when a small child. She entered the service of the library in October, 1893, and for more than a dozen years she had been in charge of the registration work.

SMITH, Ethel, has been appointed to the regular classified service of the Grand Rapids Public Library, where she worked several months as a substitute. She received her preliminary training in the Long Beach, California, Public Library.

SONNECK, O. G., chief of the division of music in the Library of Congress, is the editor of the new *Musical Quarterly* published by G. Schirmer of New York. The new magazine differs from the usual music publications in that it omits notes and comments on the performers and performances of the day, and devotes its space to a more serious consideration of matters of interest to music lovers. Its contributors are men of note in the musical world on both sides of the Atlantic, and it promises to become a magazine of importance in its special field.

STRANGE, Joanna G., B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1908, has resigned her position as secretary of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society, New York City, to become assistant

in the documents division of the New York Public Library.

VITZ, Elise M., was appointed a member of the staff of the Louisville Free Public Library and assigned to a position in the order and accession department on Feb. 10. Miss Vitz is of the library training class of 1913, and has been doing substitute work in the library since April, 1914.

WALKLEY, Raymond L., B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1913, was granted the official title of assistant librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library by the Library Board at a meeting held Mar. 8.

WALLACE, Ruth, N. Y. State Library School, 1913-14, has been given a leave of absence by the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library to serve as instructor in reference work and library economy at the Chautauqua Assembly summer school, July 3-Aug. 14.

WEST, Elizabeth H., of Austin, has been elected librarian of the Carnegie Library in San Antonio, Tex., and will take charge of the work the first part of March. Miss West is a trained and experienced librarian, an educator, a Spanish scholar, and a writer. Among her published works are translations of Spanish literature, and books on historical subjects. She has done research work in early Texas and Spanish history and is considered an authority on the subject. She received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Texas. Her library training was also secured at the state university in 1905 and 1906. Since that time she held positions as assistant in the cataloging division of the Congressional Library in Washington, and as assistant in the manuscript division of the same library. Since 1911, she has served as archivist in the Texas State Library at Austin.

WHITCOMB, Alice J., who recently resigned from the staff of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library to accept a position in the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD, Dr. Anthony, first librarian of the American Museum of Natural History, died Feb. 4, at his home in Tallman, N. Y., in his sixty-ninth year. He had been librarian for thirty-seven years when he retired five years ago. Dr. Woodward started as a business man in this city, and after a few years entered the services of the museum. It was then located in the Arsenal in Central Park and in the early days had no library. At the present time it contains about 60,000 volumes.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

VERMONT

The Vermont Free Public Library Commission gives the necessary catalog cards to town libraries with an annual income not exceeding \$100, together with the help of the secretary in classifying and cataloging (very simply) a small library. It also makes book-lists, long or short, on a special subject or for a certain grade in school, or for any purpose, on request from libraries, reading clubs, teachers, and others.

Rutland. The legacy of \$10,000 which was bequeathed to the Rutland Free Library by the late Mrs. George H. Cutts of Los Angeles, has been paid. The money will form a nucleus for a building fund.

Swanton. A two-days' campaign and entertainment carried on last fall by the King's Daughters, netted \$1165 for the library building fund.

MASSACHUSETTS

Beverly. The board of aldermen has appropriated \$30,000 for a public library at Beverly Farms.

Boston. The committee composed of Joseph Walker, Henry G. Wells, and Charles F. D. Belden, the state librarian, which recently visited Madison, Wis., to investigate the workings of the legislative reference bureau and bill drafting department established there, made its report Mar. 9. The conclusion reached is that Massachusetts needs a less elaborate system than the one in Wisconsin, and the recommendations made are (1) that the work now in progress on the state library card catalog be pushed as fast as practicable and that ample appropriation for this purpose be made; (2) that the board of trustees of the state library be authorized to employ a competent legislative reference librarian to act as assistant to the state librarian; (3) that a bill drafting department be established under the direct control of the Legislature and that for this department a room be furnished adjoining the legislative reference room. These recommendations propose nothing new in Massachusetts and involve no great expense. The purpose is simply to organize work already done, systematize it and thus render it more efficient and useful.

Boston. The *Boston Transcript* of Feb. 20 contained a long criticism of the so-called "censorship" exercised by the Boston Public Library in its purchase of fiction. The writer, to demonstrate the facts as he sees them, makes a list of 84 novels published in 1913 which were submitted to *The Nation* for review. This list he divides into three classes, and in the first class, which contains novels considered of permanent literary significance, he puts 22 titles. Of these the library possesses three. In the second list are 44 novels of less permanent significance but which really aim at considerable literary distinction, and he finds 13 in the library. In the third class are 18 titles of novels "colorless for the most part, but probably innocuous," of which the library owns 10. Then follows a list of the novels purchased in the calendar year ending June 30, 1914, which shows 94 titles "of which four possessed high distinction, 19 possessed distinction, 22 showed competent craftsmanship, and 49 were of no distinction whatever as literary works." As a further example of the "literary censorship" which the committee on books is alleged to exercise, there is appended a list of ten novels, by such writers as Conrad, Masfield, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, Hugh Walpole, and Oliver Onions, which it is stated every cultivated person should know and which the library does not own. Investigation shows that every one of the ten are in the New York Public Library and branches. Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian of the Boston Public Library, says that "censorship" as it is generally understood is not a practice of the library, but that in choosing fiction various elements besides literary merit must be considered. For example, adaptability to uncultivated readers, human interest, unquestioned moral tone, and fitness for circulation from open shelves to readers of all ages, are factors that must be considered, and since only about 28 per cent. of all book money is spent for fiction, both new titles and replacements, many titles must necessarily be omitted.

Cambridge. Sixty miles of shelves, capable of holding 2,500,000 volumes, have been put in place in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. The work of finishing the interior of the new \$2,000,000 structure is now in its last stages, and the dedication will probably take place during commencement week in June. A large force of workmen is now engaged in putting the finishing touches on the main reading room.

Longmeadow. The committee of fifteen which has been working to evolve a plan to provide a community building for the citizens, has unanimously accepted the proposal of the Storrs Library trustees, which in substance is as follows: That the funds for the construction of the community building be raised by the library trustees and that the title to the building and furnishings be vested in their name. That the library trustees appoint a committee to assist in raising funds, co-operate with them in securing plans and execution of the same, and later have a committee for the proper management of the building when ready for occupancy, also that the membership to the library association be opened to all who pay a fee satisfactory to the association; that a copy of this vote be transmitted to the Storrs Library trustees with the suggestion that early action be taken, and that the individual support of the plans above outlined be given by the committee of 15 individually and collectively.

Lowell. Fire in the Memorial Building, adjoining the City Hall, caused a property loss of \$100,000 March 1 and destroyed some Civil War relics that money could not replace. The Memorial Building was a three-story granite structure, erected in 1892 at a cost of \$300,000. The Public Library, containing 100,000 volumes, was on the first floor and the upper part was given over to the use of the Grand Army posts and the Spanish War Veterans. The flames did not reach the library, but heavy damage was caused by water.

Lynn. More than 6500 books were taken from the Lincoln School branch of the Lynn Public Library during the first three months that that branch was open. Of the persons who took these books out, more than half of them had never taken a book from the public library before. Singularly, about half of the books taken out were of educational type. Fiction played a lesser rôle than it plays in most libraries.

RHODE ISLAND

In his recent report to the state board of education Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of public schools for Rhode Island, showed that there are in the state 211 traveling libraries. In 1908 there were but 84 traveling libraries, having a total of 5636 volumes. The total number of loans made during that year from these collections was 10,627. In 1914 there were 11,044 volumes, and a total number of loans of 33,717. The state appropriates annually \$1000 for the maintenance of these li-

braries, and all but 17 of them are maintained under the direction of the state board of education. The state aid allowed, under the rules of the board, is for the annual operation of a traveling library having a circulation of 150 loans or more. State aid is awarded to the Federation of Women's Clubs on the number of books it maintains, on the same conditions as apply to apportionments to public libraries. In connection with traveling libraries a loan library for teachers and school officers is maintained, from which nearly 900 loans were made the past year. In addition to the same, over 300 loans of educational magazines were made by the department of education.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The pleasant custom of having a reception for members of the General Assembly and the heads of the state departments tendered by the governor and given in Memorial Hall in the State Library and Supreme Court building, was followed by Governor Holcomb on the evening of Mar. 16 when he tendered an informal reception to the present members of the legislature and state officials. Mr. George S. Godard, the state librarian, assisted by his staff, showed the guests through the library's quarters, explaining the resources of the institution and the manner in which it aids the legislators in their work. A little pamphlet containing a brief summary of the library's activities was given to everyone present.

New Haven. An examination will be held by the civil service board April 29 for assistant children's librarian for the Free Public Library. Arrangements will probably be made for giving the same examination at the same time in other places also. Six months' library school training or two years' library experience is required of candidates.

Seymour. An architect's sketch of the new public library building is on display here. The structure is of colonial design. Its outside dimensions are 32 x 64 feet. It is one story in height, with a basement. The materials used will be red brick, with trimmings of white marble. The basement floor contains an assembly room, the library itself occupies all the main floor while there are no partitions separating stockroom from reading room. The walls will be plastered and tinted while the woodwork will be of mahogany. At each end of the library room will be a large open fireplace. The plans are already in the hands of contractors, and in all probability the library will be ready for occupancy next fall.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Buffalo. In order to give to the public who habitually use only the branches of the Public Library, a better conception of the Central Library resources, a public inspection of the main building was held Feb. 25. Invitations were extended in advance from all the branches, which were closed for the one evening, while those in charge assisted the central building staff in acting as guides to the visitors who made the tour of the building.

New York City. On the afternoon of March 13, Senator Clark gave permission to the New York Library Club to visit his galleries. Two hundred and ninety-four librarians took advantage of his generosity and spent a most delightful three hours looking at art treasures and listening to the great organ.

New York City. The manuscript division of the New York Public Library is described by Victor Hugo Paltsits in the February *Bulletin* of the library (p. 135-165). The evolution of the division as a separate entity from its former anomalous position as a part of the American history division, is described, the division being officially created on Jan. 14, 1914. Two rooms were set apart for the use of the division, one of them being equipped with fireproof metal cases for the storage of the manuscripts. Mr. Paltsits gives a general account of the manuscripts which the library possesses, including the special collections, and a supplementary list of 17 pages covering the principal additions and accessions since the printing of the list of "Manuscript collections in the New York Public Library" in 1901.

New York City. A room on the main floor of the Public Library has been set apart for books and prints on flower gardens. The prints illustrate landscape gardening and are loaned by Mrs. Max Farrand, wife of a Yale professor who has also furnished for exhibition purposes standard illustrated works on gardening, covering several centuries. Open shelves are filled with volumes of modern works on all phases of flower culture. Lectures have been arranged to supplement the exhibit, in the lecture auditorium of the library, which has been filled to capacity for every speaker. The lectures and exhibit will be continued through the planting season, and will be free for all for whom there may be room.

New York City. George Gray Barnard, the sculptor who modelled the groups of statuary entitled "History" and "Arts" which adorn the pediments on the front of the Public Library,

has refused to pay a bill of \$4000 brought against him by the firm which put the statuary in place. Mr. Barnard contends that the contractors skimmed on the quantity of marble used and did not follow his models, with the result that the groups are "ruined and absolutely impossible," and must be done over again. Mr. Barnard asks the Supreme Court to award him \$50,000 damages.

New York City. *Russell Sage Found. L.* Frederick Warren Jenkins, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1914.) Accessions 1282 bound volumes, and approximately 5000 unbound volumes received by gift. Total resources 11,811 bound volumes, 12,508 unbound, and about 3000 clippings, the latter being kept with the pamphlets in a vertical file. The library was closed from October, 1913, to June, 1914, and its temporary opening in June was made an occasion for re-registration, 401 active users being registered in the next four months. During the year, even though the library was closed, the library loaned 3792 volumes and assisted 4451 readers. Reference work of the year was unusually heavy and carried on under difficult conditions. Requests by telephone were many and varied. The work was made possible through the generous co-operation of the New York Public, Brooklyn Public, and Columbia University Libraries. Loans were made from time to time of books needed, especially for the work with the students of the School of Philanthropy, while for several months all reference questions and bibliographical lists were handled in this way, and the year showed the practical value of close interlibrary relations.

New York City. The report of the Columbia University Library for the academic year ending June 30, 1914, was made by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, then assistant librarian, who was placed in charge on the resignation of Dr. Johnston, Dec. 31, 1913. A library council with advisory powers only, consisting of the president and eight professors, was also appointed, to which later the powers belonging to the librarian were transferred, the assistant librarian acting as secretary and recording officer. Important changes in the administrative organization of the library were made during the year. At the recommendation of the assistant librarian, the serial department was discontinued, the accessions department organized, a central accounting and supply system installed, and a consolidation of reading-rooms effected. By action of the library council, the bindery was discontinued. These changes, and the discontinuance of the official catalog, made it possible to reduce the

staff considerably. The substitution of large cards for small ones in the general catalog had to be suspended in April, until such time as a special appropriation for the purpose can be obtained, although substantial progress had been made in the task. The opening of a station of the travelling libraries division of the New York Public Library in a room of the University Library was an important step in the development of co-operation between the two institutions. By this means about 3000 volumes were made directly available, while through the interloan service all the books of the circulation department of the Public Library are indirectly available. Through the system of inter-library loans 725 volumes were borrowed from 19 institutions, and for the first time in the library's history, such loans were arranged with foreign libraries, when books belonging to three important Italian libraries were borrowed for the use of a graduate student. There were added to the library collections during the year 33,655 volumes, 20 manuscripts, 435 maps, 360 photographs, 500 lantern slides, and 4475 dissertations. The total resources of the library now include 574,706 volumes and about 50,000 pamphlets. The total income for the year was \$110,288, of which \$50,147 was spent for books, periodicals, and binding. The bindery department during the year bound 4918 volumes and 2245 pamphlets, and rebound, repaired and gilded 18,670 other pieces, making a total of 35,833 pieces handled at a total cost of \$11,499.38. The entire recorded use of the university libraries shows that 581,912 readers made use of the reading rooms; that 889,389 volumes were used in these rooms; and that 221,149 volumes were lent for outside use—making a total recorded use of 1,110,538 volumes. Almost continually throughout the year exhibitions have been held either in the University Library exhibition room or in the Avery Library, and these attracted 121,710 visitors to the rooms.

Sea Cliff, L. I. Although it was expected that the Sea Cliff board of library trustees would receive the deed of the new Stenson Memorial Library during February, it was necessary to change the plans, owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Samuel Stenson of Brooklyn and Sea Cliff, the donor of the library. The simple exercises were held Mar. 18, when the deed of the property and the keys of the library were presented to the proper authorities. The building is one story in height, built of hollow tile and white stucco, and the property is valued at \$20,000. Miss May Dibbell is the librarian.

Warrensburg. The work of rebuilding the Richards Library is progressing rapidly, and in the not very distant future Warrensburg will again have a library building to be proud of. The new library will be modeled on the old, though some changes will be made that will add both beauty and safety to the structure now building. The first floor of the library will be built of cement, as will also the sills. The walls will be lined with fire-proof tile, while all inside partitions will be built of terra cotta.

Watertown. Dr. S. A. Hayt of the Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library announced in a recent address on "The larger work of the public library" before the Jefferson County Ministerial Association, that he intended to submit to the board of supervisors when it met in the fall the plan of establishing circulation libraries throughout Jefferson county. The expense would be about \$6000 he said, and the books would be sent out from the Flower Library in this city. Plans are also on foot for the establishment of a branch library in the hall of the North Side Improvement League, provided the consent of the league can be obtained.

NEW JERSEY

Bloomfield. *Jarvie Mem. L.* Metta R. Ludey, lbn. (12th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 1, 1914.) Accessions 1213; total number of volumes now on shelves, 17,298. Circulation 45,062. This library receives no support whatever from the municipality of Bloomfield. Its income is derived from interest on its endowment funds, and from membership fees and fines. The membership fee is \$1.00 a year. The use of books in the library rooms is free to all citizens, non-subscribers as well as subscribers, but only the latter have the privilege of taking away books for home reading.

Englewood. With no other ceremonies than an informal reception, the new home of the Public Library was opened on the evening of March 15, and the distribution of books began the following morning.

Irrington. The Free Public Library was officially opened Mar. 1 with an informal reception. Circulation of books began Mar. 4. The library opened with about 3000 volumes on the shelves. Miss May E. Baillet is the librarian in charge.

Trenton. The Cadwalader addition to the Free Public Library will be dedicated April 6. A presentation address will be given by one of the executors of the Cadwalader estate, and John A. Campbell, president of the board of

trustees, will make the speech of acceptance. Hon. Henry W. Taft will speak on some phase of the late Mr. Cadwalader's interest in books and libraries. Mr. Taft was formerly a law partner of Mr. Cadwalader and is a brother of the former president. Following the exercises the entire building will be thrown open for inspection.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. By the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws, January 19, the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences are now permitted to borrow certain books from the library under rules prescribed by the Library Committee. A catalogue of books thus subject to loan is in course of preparation. The new by-law went into operation on the first of March. Accessions in the library during 1914 numbered 8325—7244 pamphlets and continuations of periodicals, 929 volumes, and 152 maps.

MARYLAND

Rockville. A committee has been appointed to organize the work of raising funds for the establishment of a public library here and subscriptions are being received. Miss Mary Farr, state library organizer, is assisting in the work.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Keating providing for the establishment of a farm women's bureau in the Department of Agriculture, contains a clause giving the bureau authority to co-operate with the extension departments of the various agricultural colleges to establish circulating libraries and promote courses for home study by farm women.

Washington. Unable to obtain a branch of the Public Library, the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association may return to Christian Heurich a lot which he donated for that purpose. The question of disposing of the lot was brought up at a meeting March 5 in a resolution asking that the lot be returned to the donor, since the Commissioners and Congress had refused to sanction a branch library for Tenleytown. Action was deferred until the next meeting.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville. The reading room in West Asheville, made possible by the generosity of Captain J. E. Ray, who furnished the necessary books and periodicals, was dedicated in February.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. On Mar. 3 a committee of three, representing the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and consisting of the librarian and two of the trustees, appeared before the commissioners of Fulton county and asked an annual appropriation of \$5000 to extend the library service throughout the county. For some time the board of trustees of the library and the librarian have been waiting to establish county branches at College Park, Buckhead, Hapeville and in other suburbs, in addition to allowing county citizens to become regular members of the main library, but a lack of funds has prevented this from being accomplished. A written statement of the details of the plan was furnished by the librarian and the matter is now under consideration.

Columbus. A club calling itself the "Library Forum" has been organized. Stated briefly, the purpose of the Library Forum is to bring men together on Sunday afternoon to talk and read about social and economic problems which affect the men of the community. Everyone is free to speak, to ask questions, or to suggest books that are worth the other members' time to read. From time to time it is planned to have some speaker make an address on timely topics. There is no membership fee, nor is it necessary to be a member of the library to attend these meetings.

Cordele. The grand jury of Crisp county has recommended that the board of county commissioners make an appropriation of \$600, payable \$50 each month, to the city library for the extension of its work throughout the county, reaching the schools and every individual of the county who will take advantage of it for better library training. The city makes an annual appropriation of \$1800 to the library. Since the people of the rural sections have been allowed to become members of the library more than 400 have enrolled as members and hereafter the work will be taken up with the county schools in a systematic way.

Covington. The contract for the building of the Covington public library has been awarded. The building will cost approximately \$2700 and will be built of red brick.

Savannah. A children's branch of the Public Library has been opened in the Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten building on Habersham street, with Miss Stella Breckinridge in charge. In a small way and by volunteer help the library has conducted "home libraries" in various parts of the city, where stories have been told to groups of neighborhood children.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga P. L. Margaret Stewart Dunlap, lbn. (10th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1914.) Net accessions, 3295; total number of volumes in library, 29,706. Circulation 120,909. Total registration 13,163. Receipts \$14,294.05; disbursements \$13,621.32, including \$6798.12 for salaries, \$579.05 for binding, \$3039.13 for books, and \$338.43 for periodicals.

The library started ten years ago with only 298 volumes, and used only a part of the main floor, with the lower floor for the young people's department. The entire upper floor was available for meetings of committees and literary societies. Now the library uses every portion of the building, and has extended its service to all residents of Hamilton county. There are five branches outside the city limits, and a separate library for colored people.

Nashville. The north branch of the Carnegie Library was formally opened in North Nashville, Thursday, February 11. Bowling Green stone and cream-colored brick were used in its construction, and the trimmings and cornices are of heavy copper. The color tone inside is buff, the woodwork quartered oak. The library contains 3000 volumes. On the lower floor is the assembly room, which has a seating capacity of three hundred, a clubroom, janitor's room and storeroom. On the main floor are the reading rooms for adults and children.

MISSISSIPPI

West Point. The Carnegie Library for West Point is now an assured fact and will be erected in the near future on the grounds east of the Mobile and Ohio passenger depot. The New Century Club of this city was the originator of the movement to secure a library for this place. All arrangements as to papers and deeds to the ground, which is railroad property, have been satisfactorily arranged and the construction of the building will soon be started.

The Central West

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids P. L. Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (43d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1914.) Accessions (net), 8118; total number of volumes in library 139,602. Circulation 368,127. New registration 6767; total 24,346. The total amount expended during the year for all purposes was \$50,970.69, about \$1,500 more than the previous year. Of this amount \$9,659.03 was from the book fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, etc., and \$40,958.33 from the expense fund. The minimum salary was

raised from \$336.00 to \$420.00 per annum and other salaries in the service below the heads of departments were increased during the year.

OHIO

A bill has been introduced in the legislature authorizing the trustees of any public library in the state, by a majority vote, to establish a pension fund for employees of the library.

Midland. Midland is to have an up-to-date and attractive Carnegie library within the next year. The structure will cost \$20,000, exclusive of the grounds. The new building will stand in one of the best central locations in this rapidly growing town. The ground was given by the Midland Improvement Company, and town authorities have already arranged for an annual appropriation of about \$2000 for the upkeep of the building.

Toledo. The gift of \$125,000 from Carnegie Corporation for the establishment of four branch libraries has been accepted by the city council. The proposal was made to council through the Toledo library trustees. Legislation to fulfill the conditions of the offer is to be presented later. In addition the city council has passed a \$30,000 bond issue to provide for the equipment and furnishing of the main library and annex, and to install a new heating plant. The annex begun last September is nearing completion and will be opened about Sept. 1, or possibly earlier. The annex includes a fine reference room, work room, staff rooms, librarian's office, and stack room for 50,000 volumes. Bids for alterations in one Glenwood schoolroom which will be used as a temporary branch of the Toledo Public library have been asked.

INDIANA

Winchester. The school board has accepted the donation of \$12,000 made by Andrew Carnegie early in February for the construction of a library in this city. The library will be erected on the site now occupied by the old Central school at North and East streets.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Adopting the idea of the Library Club's recent display of Chicago's periodicals, the Public Library is planning an exhibit of the city's magazines for next summer. The Library Club's collection included 326 periodicals published here, a number thought to be incomplete. Carl B. Roden, assistant librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is arranging the exhibit. The number of periodicals brought out in Chicago proved a surprise. The range

was wide. Literary magazines did not make much of a showing, technical, agricultural, business, and industrial publications ranking first.

Chicago. Old methods of classification proving unsatisfactory, the University of Chicago library is inaugurating a new system. In the handling of the large collections of books the library has tried to get along with the various old systems of catalogs and classifications introduced during the last 20 years by students, fellows, and here and there a member of the faculty who happened to take an interest in library problems. The gradual introduction of a new and uniform system is expected to improve matters. With the present staff it will take about 20 years to complete the work.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

West Allis. The West Allis Library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, was dedicated Mar. 6. The library has been in use since Feb. 21, but the dedication was postponed until the auditorium was fully equipped. The woman's clubs of West Allis recently donated the chairs. A feature of the program was a display of the catalogs of the manufacturing concerns in West Allis.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. The establishment of a centrally located library in Minneapolis and another in St. Paul accessible to housewives—a library that will contain a full collection of books on home economics—is the first thing that the newly organized Minnesota branch of the National Home Economics Association proposes to do. Marketing problems, pure food laws, and better legislation in regard to home interests, will be some of the subjects considered by the association. A representative of the association in every woman's club is desired.

IOWA

An increased appropriation of \$4000 has been asked of the legislature by the Iowa Library Commission. The present amount is \$11,000. The reason for the advanced sum is given as the remarkable increase in demands for traveling libraries. The loans in 1909 and 1910 were 49,000 books as compared with 62,500 in 1913 and 1914. The commission points out that there are thirteen counties, twenty-three county seat towns and seven towns with a population over 2000 and sixty towns with a population of 1000 or more with no free public libraries.

Des Moines. At a hearing before the house judiciary committee Feb. 15, A. J. Small, librarian of the state Law Library, said that more room and better facilities were absolutely necessary for housing the library. He pointed out that the shelving is of wood and that the walls of the library rooms are of lath and plaster, which would burn readily. Moreover, overcrowding of the library has made it necessary to store thousands of volumes in the attic where they are being baked and ruined by the extreme summer heat. To prove his statements, Mr. Small brought into the committee room a number of leather bound volumes. As he picked up the books, in the presence of the committee, bindings literally fell apart, and the paper crumpled underneath his touch. The bill to provide for a state bill drafting and legislative reference department, considered at the same hearing, was recommended for indefinite postponement after the author had made a defense of it, insisting that the new department was needed to make possible scientific law making.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The *South Dakota Library Bulletin* is the latest library news sheet to come to our attention. It is published at Brookings, S. D., and is edited by William H. Powers, the librarian there. While not pretentious in its appearance, the *Bulletin*, which is scheduled to come out "quarterly or oftener" at a subscription price of fifty cents a year, gives notes on the work of the libraries in all parts of the state with suggestions of new lines which might be made the subject of experiment.

Brookings. In the summer school for teachers which opens June 7, a simple course in children's books, books for schools, and fundamentals in library methods will be given.

Brookings. The new Carnegie Library was opened to the public in February. Exercises for adults were held in the Presbyterian church, Feb. 8, and at the close everyone present adjourned to the library building for its inspection. On Lincoln's Birthday the children of the city, grouped according to school grades, visited the building and listened to talks on Lincoln and on the use they should make of the library.

De Smet. A public library has been started by Rev. Paul Roberts. The library is allowed the use of the new Guild Hall; a gift of over two hundred books was received from friends in the East; and local entertainments have netted a sum to be used for the children's books.

MONTANA

Senate bill 136, provided for the establishment of county libraries, was passed by the state legislature and signed by Governor Stewart the last of February. This puts Montana among the states having progressive library legislation, and is the result of five years' effort on the part of the Montana Library Association. The law does not compel a county to establish a library, but merely permits it. If a county does not choose to establish a library of its own, it can contract with an existing public library to supply books to the people of the county. In either case, traveling libraries are sent out to schools, to stores, or to individuals who will act as custodians for their neighborhood. Persons needing books for special purposes may have them sent by mail by paying the postage, which is greatly lessened since books may be sent by parcel post. In the small towns of the county, branch libraries are generally established and reading rooms are maintained whenever the people of the town are interested enough to co-operate in the care of them.

Hamilton. Revised plans for the new Carnegie Library have been forwarded to Carnegie Corporation, and it is hoped to start work on the building early in the spring. The building will cost \$9000.

The Southwest

MISSOURI

At the request of Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Public Library at Kansas City, Mo., a bill was introduced in the state legislature in February to provide for the establishment and maintenance of county free libraries throughout the state. The bill is practically the same as the California law, and while its immediate passage is not expected it was introduced for the sake of provoking discussion by library and other people before the next session.

Kansas City. Plans for the erection of a 3-story addition to the present public library are under consideration. The addition is to be of stone and of the same construction as the central building. The improvements will cost in the neighborhood of \$155,000. The new structure will have a frontage of forty-eight feet on Locust Street, just north of the present building. The city owns ninety-four feet additional to the north line of Eighth street.

St. Joseph F. P. L. Charles E. Rush, lbn. (24th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1914.)

Accessions 4786; total number of volumes 69,817. Circulation 266,282. New registration 3376; total 19,017. Per cent of population as borrowers is 24½. Receipts \$25,014.17; expenditures \$24,809.75, including books \$3758.93, periodicals \$1145.76, binding \$1374.92, and salaries \$12,550.32.

Warrensburg. All the buildings of the State Normal School except the gymnasium were destroyed by fire Mar. 6. The origin of the fire is unknown. It seemed to break out simultaneously in several places, and as the buildings were all connected it spread rapidly. The library, which contained about 25,000 volumes, is reported a total loss.

KANSAS

Herington. Herington is to have a new Carnegie Library. Plans for the erection of a \$10,000 building have been endorsed by the Carnegie Corporation, and the work of construction will probably begin as soon as the weather will permit. The women of Herington are largely responsible for the town's obtaining the gift. At the present time Herington maintains a library, but not in a separate building.

Larned. The new Cummins Memorial Library opened to the public Jan. 1, with 1700 volumes, and with Miss Sarah Hougham, formerly of Manhattan and of Illinois Library School, in charge. All the citizens of Pawnee county use the library freely. The former county teachers' library has been turned over to the public library.

Oakland. "A book for every home, a book for every person," is the slogan of the Oakland library, which was started in 1908 by a "quarter" movement. A thousand twenty-five-cent pieces were subscribed in three days. Contributions and public interest continued, and soon the community voted a tax-levy of \$150. The library is managed by Mr. Will Vanorsdol, and now has 2500 volumes, beside current magazines.

TEXAS

A bill has been introduced in the state legislature providing for a free circulating library in each county of the state.

Pacific Coast

ALASKA

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* of Feb. 24 contained a note saying that Robert Ashland, of that city, owner of a large tract of land in Seward, Alaska, had sent a telegram to Mrs.

J. Borden Harriman, of New York, volunteering to donate four lots for a site for the public library which Mrs. Harriman proposes to give to the city.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. Mayor Gill is reported to be working in conjunction with the president of the State Library Board of Washington in an effort to establish branch libraries, with meeting and lounging rooms, in districts where saloons are most abundant. Prohibition, to take place January 1, 1916, will deprive many men of places of amusement, according to the theory of both the mayor and the head of the library board. The latter favors providing checkers, chess, and cards to entertain frequenters of the proposed reading rooms.

OREGON

Portland L. Assn. Mary Frances Isom, lbn. (51st ann. rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1914.) Accessions 37,396; total number of volumes 201,533. Circulation 1,284,502. New registration 22,602; total 74,537, or 26.9 per cent. of the population. Receipts \$199,286.98; disbursements \$157,208.02, including books \$28,998.61, binding \$6325.24, periodicals \$2965.11, and salaries \$92,378.07.

The public library system of Multnomah county now includes the Central Library, 4 branches, 13 sub-branches, 4 high school libraries, 21 deposit stations, 3 collections in car barns, 10 with fire companies, 4 in institutions, 1490 classroom libraries in city schools, and 73 classroom libraries in country schools.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. The scientific library of the late Professor Samuel Benedict Christy, consisting of 769 volumes, has been bequeathed to the university for the use of the department of mining and metallurgy.

Dinuba. Word has been received from the Carnegie Corporation that \$8000 will be set aside for the building of a library in Dinuba. The sum asked for was \$10,000, which was reduced on account of the decrease in population, according to census figures.

Los Angeles. Plans are being prepared for the Carnegie branch library to be erected in Boyle Heights. It will be a one-story and basement structure, of brick and concrete construction with tapestry brick and terra cotta facing. The cost will be about \$35,000.

Los Angeles. An item in the *Los Angeles Examiner* for Mar. 5 announces the inauguration of a vigorous campaign to secure a suit-

able library site and the erection of a \$1,000,000 central building. As the first step in the education of the public in the work and needs of the library the city council was specially invited to attend a lecture by Assistant Librarian Joseph L. Wheeler, on "The greatest library west of Chicago," in which he described the local institution.

San Francisco. The contract for excavating and laying foundations for the new Public Library building has been awarded to the Contra Costa Construction Company for \$28,300.

Canada

ONTARIO

Berlin. An addition is to be erected to the Berlin Public Library this year at a cost of approximately \$20,000, says the *Toronto Mail and Empire*. The Carnegie Corporation has consented to make a grant of \$12,900 towards the building and the balance will be raised by debentures.

Toronto. After considerable agitation on the part of the Hillcrest Ratepayers' Association, the people of the Bracondale, Wychwood, and Hillcrest districts are to have a new library building, and work will probably be started on it as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The building will cost from \$17,000 to \$20,000, and will be located at the corner of Bathurst street and Melgund road. The necessary site was promised by last year's Board of Control, to be taken from the property now owned by the city. For a long time, however, this year's Board of Control deferred decision on the matter. Finally a largely signed petition was presented; the Library Board promised the immediate erection of the new building; and the city fathers have now given the site.

QUEBEC

Montreal. Wall spaces stuffed with sawdust helped to spread a fire in the court house here Mar. 11. Damage of \$300,000 was done the building, and the loss by the destruction of court records and a portion of the library cannot be estimated. One of the court messengers was overcome by smoke while trying to save some of the valuable documents, and later died from the effects of his injuries.

Montreal. Owing to the city's financial condition, there is strong belief in some quarters that the construction of the civil library, for which the foundations have been prepared, will be postponed for a time. The board of control has set aside \$500,000 for the project, of which \$83,000 has been voted for the

foundations. But before the remaining \$417,000 can be used, the city council's voice must be heard, and it is said that a portion of council favors stopping the library now and using the money on other public works.

Foreign

An American reader's impressions of some great European libraries are described by Thomas Edward Oliver in *Public Libraries* for November, 1914 (p. 377-382). Dr. Oliver gives a record of experiences in the Royal Library and the Auskunfts-bureau in Berlin, one or two university libraries in southern Germany, including Heidelberg, several Parisian libraries and especially the Bibliothèque Nationale, and finally the library of the British Museum. The method of procedure in each library is outlined and compared with the others and with American practices.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Librarian, the English monthly magazine, proposes to solicit subscriptions of not more than half a guinea from any one subscriber, towards the provision of a vellum volume in which shall be written the names of all librarians and library assistants who have joined the British forces. The record will give particulars of the regiments joined, as well as details of individual service, brave deeds, promotions, etc. The volume will be offered to the Library Association for a permanent record or roll of honor for the profession at large.

Norwich. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Russell Hillen, of King's Lynn, has bequeathed to the Norwich Public Library the sum of £500 in memory of her late husband, Mr. Henry James Hillen. Mr. Hillen was a retired schoolmaster, and devoted much of his spare time to local historical and archæological research. In 1907 he published his "History of the Borough of King's Lynn," in two volumes, in the preparation of which he made considerable use of the collection of literature relating to Norfolk and Norwich at the Norwich Public Library. This bequest will enable the Public Library Committee to augment the collection considerably. A select bibliography of the collection was recently published under the title "Guide to the study of Norwich."

GERMANY

The Royal Government of Saxony has increased the amount of the pensions given wid-

ows and children of former employes of the state, a measure which has been particularly helpful to families of librarians.

Berlin. The Free Library and Reading Room in the Adalbertstrasse, founded by the publisher and City Councillor Heimann, has just completed its fifteen year of existence. During this time the library has issued 25,130 reading cards. Books lent for home reading during the last year numbered 69,766, and the reading room was utilized by 64,594 persons. There are 2242 volumes on the reference shelves in the reading room and 621 newspapers and periodicals.

Berlin. Volume 12 of the General Catalog of the Berlin Municipal Library has just appeared. This latest volume is an Appendix to the historical department's catalog and shows a growth of 50 per cent in this department in the last eight years. The preface gives several important bequests of large private libraries as the main reason for this growth.

Leipzig. The administration of the *Deutsche Bücherei*, the great new library now being built and organized by the Book Trade Association, has issued its first report, covering the work of preparation. The library is to be a joint creation of the Association, the City of Leipzig, and the State of Saxony, each of the three parties bearing some share of the expense and the work. Eighteen hundred publishers have already pledged copies of each of their new publications to the library and over 5000 periodicals have been promised.

AUSTRIA

Vienna. The reports of the Viennese Workmen's Libraries show a remarkable growth of interest in good books among the working population. The figures for the first half of 1913, for the Viennese central branch show a circulation of 77,500, whereas in the same period of 1914 there were 115,800 books taken from the libraries. For the first half of 1913 12,000 non-fiction books were borrowed, (about 15.8 per cent of the whole number) and for the same period of 1914, 20,000 non-fiction books were taken out, bringing the number of readers of works on the sciences and kindred subjects up to 17.6 per cent of the entire number of readers. These figures come from thirteen branches scattered about the city in the quarters where the laboring class live.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Progress of Libraries

SCOPE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The legitimate field of the municipal public library. John Cotton Dana. *The Newarker*, Ag., 1914. p. 559-568. (Also printed in *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, N., 1914. p. 465-482.)

This paper was prepared for the Pan-Anglican library meeting to have been held in England last August. To the question implied in the title, as to the legitimate field of a free public library, established and maintained by a city, Mr. Dana says no answer can be given, for every library so established and maintained must change in character and scope as the city organism itself changes. Restating the question to read, "What are some of the more interesting, recent, and unusual kinds of library work, and do they seem expedient?" Mr. Dana proceeds to his discussion, using the Cleveland Public Library as a partial text. He considers the value of a library editor to an institution like the Cleveland Library, and the wisdom of library advertising; the expediency of establishing a municipal branch of a public library, of buying books for non-English-speaking citizens, and of work for and with children; the relative merits of expensive branches compared with those which might be housed in school buildings; the practical arrangement and use of a large collection of clippings, leaflets, and pamphlets; the desirability of maintaining deposit stations and traveling libraries; the extent to which a library should go in making art collections of any sort; and the methods of co-operation now used in selecting and indexing the mass of material on municipal affairs and social conditions.

Library as an Educator

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Social functions of the public library. Louis J. Bailey. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1914. p. 385-388.

A new era is dawning, based on the growth of a wider and more intelligent social understanding. One of its greatest effects is in the field of education, where wonderful strides in equipment and methods are being made, enlarging the possibilities of library work. The modern public library began in the self-culture

clubs, workingmen's institutes, and library associations of the last century, but while its aim remains the same its methods of work have continually developed.

The dominant function of the library to-day is education; its dominant method is to allow free choice in a wisely selected range of sources. Its practical problem is the increase of the reading habit, and the bettering of the quality of matter read. This means (1) to supply those who wish to read and do read, with reading matter; and (2) to seek the best methods of reaching and interesting those who seldom or never read anything but the most ephemeral literature. This requires greater co-operation with schools public and private, secular and religious, industrial and vocational, that to-morrow's citizens may know what the library has to offer. It is necessary to use the library building in other ways than as a reading room in order to attract those who seldom read. Lectures, exhibits, recitals, club meetings, and similar activities should be arranged for, especially in the average small city, where there is no other public institution with the opportunity and freedom to develop such lines of work. The library is the natural home of most study club work, and it might often start such work with young people.

Another class too little interested are those who fail to find practical books for industrial study in the library, and in the future stronger book collections dealing with industry must be developed. There must also in most cases be developed an increased attention to the civic problems, and the means of meeting them, that confront municipal government to-day.

There is no public institution whose function is so thoroughly co-operative as that of the public library, and the opportunity of the librarian for real service socially is limited only by his capacity and the assistance at his command.

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

The Binghamton Public Library held an exhibit of "handiwork of all nationalities" from Jan. 28 to Feb. 5, under the auspices of the immigration committee of the Y. W. C. A. Five hundred articles were loaned by 85 exhibitors, representing the handiwork of Hungarians, Bohemians, Slovaks, Rumanians, Armenians, Italians, Japanese, Chinese, Syrians, and Russians. Girls in the native Slo-

vak, Russian, and Italian costumes were in attendance during opening hours. The exhibit was open afternoon and evening, and Sunday afternoon, and the total attendance was 2200.

The exhibit brought hundreds of foreigners to the library for the first time. As often as possible, a representative of the library gave to each of the foreign visitors a personal invitation to make use of the library books. Cards stating the fact that the library was free, its hours, and that it had books in Armenian, Italian, Polish, Slovak, and Yiddish were given out in large numbers. Many new borrowers signed the register as a result.

Not only did the exhibit serve the purpose of acquainting the foreigners of Binghamton with the opportunities the library offered, but it was an eye-opener for the American citizen. Most of them learned for the first time of the different nationalities living in Binghamton, and of their handiwork.

An interesting and helpful meeting, arranged by the Armenian people, was held in the Chelsea (Mass.) Public Library on the evening of Feb. 5, when a small collection of books in their language was added to the library. There is quite a large and well-organized colony of Armenians in Chelsea, and the leaders have been active in trying to interest their people in the library. The librarian, Miss Simpson, secured from the Free Public Library Commission a traveling library in Armenian, the Armenians offering their assistance in selecting desirable titles and in cataloging the books. When these were ready, the trustees invited the colony to a meeting at which Mr. Garagulian, of Watertown, and Dr. Torosian addressed the audience in Armenian on the educational advantages open to foreigners in this country; and Miss J. M. Campbell, of the Public Library Commission, spoke on the benefits to be derived from the use of libraries and their books. A list of the books in Armenian and English had been distributed, and nearly every book was borrowed before the audience went home. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who is interested in the Armenian people and has translated many of their poems into English, sent a letter regretting her inability to be present, and expressing the hope that the Armenian people would enjoy and profit by their use of the library. This co-operation of the Armenian people, the library staff and trustees of the Chelsea Public Library, and the Library Commission, resulted in an interesting and doubtless profitable experiment for a race who up to this time have made little claim on public libraries.

WOMEN'S CLUBS, WORK WITH

Instead of the usual "visitors' night" at the St. Louis Public Library, an afternoon tea was given in the children's room, Feb. 16, to which the members of women's clubs throughout the city were especially invited. It was hoped in this way to attract the attention of clubwomen to the work of the children's department, to give them an opportunity of seeing it in actual operation and to present them to the newly-appointed supervisor of work with children, Miss Alice Hazeltine. A choice collection of children's books in fine editions was on exhibition, and souvenir book-marks bearing an annotated list of books about children's reading and story-telling were presented to the guests. Branch librarians and children's librarians from the various branches were asked to assist, with the expectation that the knowledge gained might aid in unifying the work throughout the library and in forming connections with cognate effort in other city institutions.

Library in Relation to Schools

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

In the city of Gloversville, N. Y., the relation of school to library is reduced to a system. In primary classes the teacher now and then reads a book from the public library. In the intermediate grades there is a weekly lesson on some topic independent of school work, selected by the teacher to be worked up at the library by the pupils.

In grammar and high school, pupils are required to give once a week information on subjects gained at the library, and, once in the term, to present a composition which shall be a synopsis of a book. The librarian visits the schools in turn by special appointment and talks on some subject previously selected by the school, explaining the methods of obtaining information thereon.

Buffalo system of public library and school co-operation. Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf. *N. J. Lib. Bull.*, Jan., 1915. p. 9-14.

The Buffalo system is the result of a deliberate plan to unite the experience and equipment of the library with the resources and opportunities of the schools, so that the children, while still in school, may be helped to know of the sources of knowledge still open to them in the public library after school days are over. The system is not only effective, but economic.

The schools contribute (1) opportunity to reach large numbers in groups of approximately equal development and needs; (2) the

teachers' knowledge of children and their help in the distribution of books; (3) safe, dignified, official housing of the books; (4) the fund appropriated by city and state for books for cultural use in schools.

The library contributes (1) service of a staff having expert knowledge of children's books; (2) equipment for discovering and testing new books; (3) skilled methods of buying books and preparing them for use; (4) additional funds for book purchase and for salaries of administrative staff. The school's function is to teach the children the art of reading, so far as it can be done collectively, while the library deals always with individuals, giving opportunity for personal taste and choice.

The Buffalo Public Library was opened in September, 1897, and in May, 1898, the system of special traveling libraries was started in ten public schools. Each school chosen to come under the system turned over to the Public Library all the books in its library except reference books and purely professional books for teachers. There were some 5500 volumes so gathered together, and careful sifting retained less than one-sixth for further school use. During the summer a carefully selected list of children's books was made, probably one-half being fiction. The greatest difficulty lay in finding enough titles for the youngest children. There were about 800 titles in the list, and duplicates brought the number purchased up to about 5500 volumes. The books were systematically accessioned, classified, shelf-listed, cataloged, pocketed, and provided with book slips on which to record the issue to the schools, but not to the children. Classification is ignored in the classroom, but is necessary as a guide in buying and as a basis for necessary statistics.

Teachers were allowed to arrange all details for the use of books, save that they were for all children, and were not to be used in any way as reward or punishment. Early each spring a letter is sent to each member of the graduating class to make sure the children have library cards when they leave school.

In 1902 a Teachers' Room was opened near the workrooms of the library's school department. It contains a sample copy of each book used in the classroom libraries system and a few reference books. This room may be used by teachers for committee meetings, and here is kept the collection of scrap pictures (numbering some 40,000), mounted and arranged for use in school.

The system has been successful as far as its limitations permit. A far greater number of books is needed in each classroom, together with more lists of references to help the

teachers find additional sources of interesting material, and an increased staff of library workers who can visit the schools frequently and stimulate and help the teachers in every possible way.

LIBRARY AS PROBATION CENTER

Lest there should be some misunderstanding of the co-operative work of the Juvenile Court and the Somerville Public Library, we are glad to print the following official statement of the work, as sent out by the library itself:

"The probation officer meets boys in the library, instead of at the police court, once a week. After talking with them individually, the officer sends each boy once with a card of introduction to the librarian in charge of the children's room. She talks with him about books as she would with any boy who comes into the room, and gives him a book which she thinks will appeal to him.

"There is no attempt to fit the book to the crime, and no moralizing done by the children's librarian. She simply tries to interest the probation boy with all others in good, wholesome, well-written books and inspire in him a true love for reading.

"The judge, probation officer and librarians are working together only in the mutual interest for boys and books, and the wish to bring the two together."

Library Extension Work

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

The Library Association of Portland, Oregon, in its annual report for 1914, states that the Central Library, with its well-equipped hall, lecture rooms and committee rooms, has become the center of various interests of Portland, civic and educational. Likewise, where the branch building offers facilities for club or neighborhood meetings, the library has become a community center. 364 lectures and 1220 meetings of clubs, committees and other organizations were held in the central building, with a total attendance of approximately 94,000. In addition to this, the north gallery was used for the dahlia show in October and both the north and south galleries for the rose show in June. These occasions, especially the rose show, brought thousands of people, many of whom had probably never visited the library before. 4640 lectures and meetings were held in the branches, with a total attendance of 11,552.

Library Development and Co-operation

"SPLIT" TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Split traveling libraries, so-called, have been tried with success the last year in Wisconsin.

How the plan was worked out is told in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, which says: An ordinary 54 book traveling library was split up into four small groups, each containing 13 or 14 volumes, each group having in it a variety of fiction, non-fiction, and children's books. These four groups were placed in one case and sent to Miss Martha E. Dunn, the public librarian at Stanley. She selected four rather remote families, each in a small community of three or four other families, who would appreciate reading the books. Each of the four groups of books was delivered on the condition that the books were to be opened to at least three families.

The four groups of books were shifted and traded around by Miss Dunn from one place to another so that in the course of the year each community had had access to all of the 54 books in the library. The advantages of this plan were that these books were placed in communities where it was difficult to get any one to take the responsibility of a larger traveling library, since some who would not be willing to become the custodian of a larger library, open to a large community, would be perfectly willing to take a little group of books and open them to three or four families. The local public library widened its field, attracted the country people into the city, and increased its total circulation. The experiment at Stanley was a success. Four of these little groups, aggregating 54 volumes, when returned showed a circulation of 710 in considerably less than one year. Each farm family had had on the average one book per week. The entire collection was busy, for, on the average, each book was out 15 times.

Founding. Developing and Maintaining Interest

GUIDE TO READERS' INTERESTS

The Public Library, Washington, D. C., has a simple little slip which it distributes liberally. It is of regular catalog card size, and the slips when filled out are filed, furnishing a guide to the tastes of the library's patrons.

On one side the slip reads:

KEEP UP TO DATE

If you are continually learning more you are becoming constantly more valuable in your business. If you are not learning more you will become less valuable.

On the other side of this card indicate what subjects you are interested in. Add your name and address and return this card to the Public Library, 8th and K Sts., N. W.

We will help you to keep up to date.

On the back are blank lines for the record of subjects and for the name and address of the reader.

ADVERTISING CARDS

A card which was used at Rochester, N. Y., in a house to house canvass to call the people's attention to a branch library in their neighborhood, read thus:

"Are you a member? No secret society has smaller dues or larger advantages than the public library in your midst. Five thousand two hundred and twenty-nine interesting books are there, books for old and young. Books on all subjects and entirely free to every one. Open 2 to 9 p. m. daily, including Sundays and holidays. Drop in at 149 Cady street, where all are made welcome. Genesee branch, Rochester Public Library."

LECTURE INDEX

Any St. Louisan who desires to know what lectures, musical recitals or exhibitions are to be held in that city on any given day can consult the new card index to such events in the Central Library. The index is in the delivery hall and is made on one of the new "index visible" devices, all the entries being in sight at once, as on the page of a book, instead of filed in a tray. At the same time insertions and additions are made easily from time to time. The index is arranged by days of the month and is made as far in advance as information is available. Persons knowing of such events are urged to send notice of them to "Lecture Index, care Public Library." Each entry includes the date, place, and hour, the name of the speaker, his subject, the name of the institution or body under whose auspices the event is taking place, and whether it is free to all, or subject to an admission fee, or open only to members of the organization and their guests. In the near future the library expects to publish monthly in its *Bulletin* such part of the index as relates to the current month. Information in the index may also be obtained over the telephone by asking for the assistant in charge of the lecture index.

OUTDOOR BULLETINS

In order to meet the public interest in the war news, a glazed screen, about 12 feet long, has been erected outside the central building of the Sunderland (Eng.) Public Libraries, and on it is exhibited a variety of information concerning the war. This includes maps of the world, Europe, Great Britain and its proximity to France and Belgium, and sections of the principal countries involved. There are press maps showing the approximate present

dispositions of the various armies, and also a daily summary of the naval and military news. This introduction is being much appreciated, and as the screen is illuminated after dark, it is consulted by a large number of people all day long. A large number of selected volumes dealing with the countries at war, together with a number of military works, are being specially exhibited at each of the libraries. A list of some of these is shown on the above-mentioned screen.

STORE WINDOW EXHIBITS

The Waco (Tex.) Public Library recently had a display of books in a downtown department store which attracted much attention, called forth many reserves of books displayed, and secured several new registrations. The window used was on a corner where several street-car lines passed, including an interurban, and people looked at the books while waiting for their car.

Books from all the classes were shown, but a special effort was made to attract attention to books on business, farming, cooking, house-keeping, house-building, hygiene, engineering, the trades, etc. Neat signs in non-technical language labeled each group of books. A row of attractively bound new books was placed flat around the edge of the window next to the glass. These included books of current interest.

One side of the window was devoted to children's books alone. Among these were many placards, such as "Best picture books," "Fairy tales," "Every child should know," "Books for Boy Scouts," "Books girls like," "Men and women you would like to know," "Story-hour every Friday afternoon." This side of the window usually had a row of little folks standing looking in, and reserves were left at the library for many of the books shown.

Colored prints, copies of famous paintings, scattered among the books, helped make the window attractive and called attention to the fact that the library circulated pictures. Magazines filled all the available space upon the floor of the window.

Artistic bulletins, upon which were lists on special subjects, were tacked upon the wall back of the books, while numerous placards calling attention to the varied facilities of the library were placed in conspicuous positions so they might be easily read from the street. There were two large placards. One entitled "Aim of the Waco Public Library," set forth a number of things the library was trying to do. The other placard, upon which a picture of the library was mounted, was entitled "This

building belongs to you. You support it. Why not use it?"

The display was considered such a success that the library is planning to have a series of smaller ones showing books upon special subjects in the windows of business houses dealing in goods of which the books treat. A few of the placards used in the display, as well as the books on advertising, were shown in the exhibit of the Associated Advertising Men's Convention, which was held in Waco the week following the window display.

A picture of the exhibit described here is used as a frontispiece for this issue of the JOURNAL.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS

The financial side of the maintenance problem has always been recognized as a responsibility by the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Bethel (Ct.) Public Library. In the early days the auxiliary gave many entertainments, varied in nature, and always of high character. Then it was realized that these were depending for their arrangement and support on the same few people, and means for equalizing the responsibility and securing the co-operation of the whole auxiliary membership were earnestly studied. The "penny-a-week" scheme was the result. By this, each member is asked to give one cent a week, in monthly, semi-annual, or annual payments, the giving to be purely voluntary and not to be considered an assessment. This plan has just finished its third year, and so far has yielded \$315.

Kansas libraries obtain money for maintenance by numerous methods. Examples of what some of them have done recently are told by W. H. Kerr, librarian of the state normal school at Emporia. Goff gave an old-time concert for its library. Arkansas City raised a fund on election day. Winfield's Orchestral Club earned a fund for musical books for the city library. Courtland teachers and children raised \$50 for the public library by means of an entertainment. Caney raised \$50 by giving a monodrama. Union school, near Cimarron, got \$16 by the time-honored "box supper" method. Tonganoxie gave its annual ball for the library's support. Solomon cleared \$40 at a cooked food sale, and added further to the fund for its new library by having a basketball game between the women of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Herington netted \$100 at a rummage sale. Eureka gave a home talent drama, "Might is right."

Administration

Accession

BOOK SELECTION

Fiction selection. Margaret McIntosh. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1914. p. 389-392.

The selection of books other than fiction is comparatively simple, for reviewers of ability do occasionally agree on their merits, a rare occurrence when a novel is being judged. The library cannot base its fiction selection on public demand, for this usually is influenced by the publisher's and bookseller's advertising, aided sometimes by the undesirable publicity given a book by a reader who has found it "shocking" or "indecent," and airs his opinions in the newspapers.

Since the public library is called upon to supply recreation in the form of novel reading, this recreation must be as fine and as elevating an influence as possible.

Having eliminated from consideration the stupid books and the books having no claim to literary excellence, and having accepted those of undoubted merit and integrity, the further work of elimination proceeds more slowly. The most vexing problem at present is the immoral book. A book is not immoral simply because it deals with evil or talks plainly about evil. It is immoral if it makes wrong seem right, if it teaches defiance of the generally accepted standards of morality, if it makes appeal to the sensual nature of the reader. There is also the book which has certain merits as realistic writing, but which drags on through the mire, with no purpose except to portray with truth the facts in the lives of the characters. There are some facts in life which should not be talked about unrestrainedly in any novel. We have a right to demand the same decent restraint from a book that we would from a person.

Aside from the actually immoral novel, we ought to shut out the sickishly silly ones, which are debilitating, but by all means keep the wholesome stories that have no particular literary merit, but which will help to pass the time pleasantly.

What our libraries should supply. James J. Walsh. *America*, Feb. 13, 1915. p.430-432.

In an article in *America* for Feb. 6, on "What our young folk read," Mr. Walsh told what young people, particularly young girls, are finding in the public libraries.

"It takes only a passing examination of library conditions as they exist to-day," he says, "to prove that the main purpose of the libraries is not to supply instruction, nor even food for thought, but to furnish amusement either for

leisure hours that might otherwise hang heavy on the hands, or to supply altogether trivial pastime for hours that would be otherwise usefully employed. Serious teachers will tell you that many of their pupils are spending a great deal of time reading the latest novels, when they ought to be studying. Considerably more than one-half of all the books that are taken from our public libraries are not worth reading.

"It is very evident that the main purpose of our libraries is to supply the very latest fiction and cheap magazines to those who come for them. This fiction is the kind that was born yesterday and will be dead to-morrow. It is eminently superficial; it gives almost without exception an entirely false view of life; it caters to the fad of the moment, and it cultivates in young folk a number of qualities that are eminently undesirable. . . .

"We hear much of the value of reading, and there is no doubt that reading, if properly directed, may be a most valuable means of education. Reading, however, that does not take on something of the nature of study is always dissipation of mind and not education. Our libraries, as at present constituted, are furnishing amusement and pastime, but only to a very limited extent instruction or development of mind. If it is understood that they are social bureaus for the provision of inexpensive amusement for people, especially for growing girls and for women who have not enough to do, then there is no doubt that they are fulfilling their purpose. If it is supposed, however, that they are really providing education and acting as an adjuvant to the school by furnishing a post-graduate course of instruction, then their purpose is fulfilled to so slight a degree that it is scarcely worth talking about. The library shelves are occupied mainly with useless fiction. Such reading is one degree, but a very small degree, better than drowsing or sleeping in the daytime, or some other mode of losing time.

"Just so long as the reading of this fiction is encouraged by its presence on the shelves, and the stimulating talk of those who have perused it, our libraries will miss their proper purpose. They should be places where people can get books that are worth reading, where, too, people will be encouraged to read books and consult them, but not tempted away from the seriousness of life by having 'dainties' spread out before them. Of course, the response to any such suggestion will be that in that case very few people will come to the libraries, very little reading will be done, and circulation will drop probably much more than half. So much the better. Trivial reading is

harmful. It ruins concentration of mind. It gives false notions of life. It keeps people from thinking. The only way to learn to think is to practise it; there is no practice in reading trivial stories. . . .

"There are too many books in our libraries, there is too much reading among our people. No wonder the American people are not thinking. Our libraries should provide courses in proper reading and not opportunities and actual encouragement for the reading of a whole lot of books that are doing harm rather than good. No one knows better than I do that the libraries are doing their best, but the open shelves, full of cheap fiction, are inevitable temptation. Our libraries are meant to be aids to education, not to dissipation of mind."

BOOK SELECTION FOR COLLEGE DEPARTMENT LIBRARIES

The routine work of the order division of the accession department in the Columbia University Library was considerably changed during the academic year 1913-14. As representatives of the library, department librarians became responsible for all recommendations for the purchase of books chargeable against their respective allotments from the book funds. Their initials on order cards indicate not only that a book cannot be supplied without purchase (that is, by borrowing from the general library, a department library, or from some other library of the city), but that there is a sufficient balance in the allotment to which the book must be charged, and that the professors interested approve the expenditure.

In order to accomplish the above, department librarians keep a duplicate file of all order slips sent in, with list prices. Each month they learn from the library bookkeeper the actual balances on their allotments, including outstanding orders. While this plan adds somewhat to the duties of department librarians, it has the advantage of necessitating consideration of the condition of the funds before recommendations for purchases are sent in, and of providing an itemized list of books ordered and received, arranged according to allotments, for consultation by professors interested.

General Libraries

School Libraries

READING CIRCLES

Reading circles for teachers and pupils. Sherman Williams. Abstract of an address delivered before the New York State Assn. of District Superintendents.

Most pupils learn *how* to read, but they are

not well trained as to *what* they shall read. For this, oversight and direction and an adequate school library are required.

For the first time in the history of New York state the way seems open for successful school library work. District superintendents are required to give all their time to the schools, and there has arisen a public sentiment in favor of school libraries. The weak point at present is the lack of training for this work on the part of the teachers. Many do not know what the children ought to read, and for the present they must be helped, through correspondence and through conferences.

In the meantime, the school libraries, inadequate as they are, must be really used before the public will see the need of enlarging them.

In Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, West Virginia, North Carolina, and some other states, reading circles have been established. All of these have reading circles for teachers, and Indiana has a very flourishing circle for pupils, with about 150,000 members. Generally these states issue certificates or diplomas for work done, and require examinations, and a fee is usually demanded of the members.

A plan for New York might be worked out as follows, dispensing with fees and examinations: A committee of five from the Superintendents' Association might take charge of the work. A certificate signed by the teacher and countersigned by the district superintendent might be issued to each pupil who reads five or more books from the school library, not more than half to be fiction. This would stimulate interest in the library and be pretty sure to lead to a demand for its improvement. Uniform certificates issued by the Department of School Libraries and used throughout the state would be prized by most pupils, and a simple record might be kept by the teachers of the reading done by the children.

A teachers' reading circle might take up three groups of books—professional, semi-professional, and general literature. The teacher might be required to read at least one from each group before receiving a certificate, with credit for each additional book. All certificates should bear the author and title of the books read. Certificates of reading done would mark the progressive teachers and would be a help to trustees in employing teachers.

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

ANNOTATIONS

The Cleveland Public Library has taken duplicate copies of the list of Italian helps published by the Immigrant Publication Society,

and has cut them up, pasting the annotations about the books into the front of the books themselves. The principal purpose in doing this is to help the library assistants, who do not read Italian, to some knowledge of the contents of the books; but it is hoped it will also be somewhat useful to the Italian readers themselves, especially as they begin reading English. The same practice has also been adopted by the Public Library at Mount Vernon, N. Y., to the mutual advantage of librarian and reader.

Ways of conveying the character of a book to patrons and custodians of traveling libraries are listed as follows in *Public Libraries*: The pasting of annotations on the doors of traveling library boxes; bookmarks; pasted slips in the front of books; hanging in a conspicuous place posters containing the paper covers which come with new books; annotations sent to the newspaper in a place to which a traveling library is to go.

BOOK LABELS

An excellent idea from the Cleveland Public Library is a three and one-quarter by one-inch sticker, with a ruled inner space containing the phrase, "Other good books," printed in red. Below is room for writing in the titles of two or three other books on the same subject. This is placed on the last printed page of the book. The Cleveland Public Library uses also a label three by one and one-quarter inches which may be pasted on the first page of the text of juvenile books. It says, "Remember to wash your hands before you read this book."

Labor Saving Devices

Appliances

VACUUM CLEANING

The Royal Library in Berlin has installed a new system of vacuum cleaning constructed by the Siemens-Shuckert firm, which is said to vastly excel all systems now in use. The arrangement of pipes and tubing needed for the library has a length of four miles. The dust is gathered from the books by a handle similar to that hitherto used, but goes directly into the pipes without the use of the customary filters of felt or cloth. It is sucked through the tubing into the pipes in the cellar, and from there carried directly into the sewers. The water in the pumping basin is kept in motion by centrifugal power, and by further machinery the air is freed from the dust, which then is carried off into the sewer system in the rapidly moving water.

Bibliographical Notes

The *Overland Monthly* for March contains an illustrated article on the University of California at Berkeley which may interest those librarians who are planning to attend the A. L. A. conference in June.

A "Cumulative subject index to bills and resolutions" has been prepared by J. F. Marston, legislative reference librarian of the Texas State Library, and printed as an appendix to the *House Journal* Feb. 15, 1915. It covers House bills 1-481, Senate bills 1-286, House joint resolutions 1-42, and Senate joint resolutions 1-18.

William Abbott, of Tarrytown, N. Y., is planning to compile an Index to the seven volumes so far published of Avery's "History of the United States." The price is not yet fixed, but will be from \$5 to \$7.50 according as the size may develop in the work, and before proceeding at least 250 subscriptions are desired.

On account of the cost of publication and mailing, the Cleveland Public Library will in future be unable to maintain so large a free list for the *Open Shelf*. Hereafter, the bulletin will be sent free only to those libraries with which publications are exchanged. The price of the monthly *Open Shelf* and the annual cumulation will be fifty cents.

A librarian calls our attention to the fact that Robinson's "Behind the big glass window," published by Little, Brown & Co., at 50 cents, is a trade edition of Robinson's "In toyland," reinforced binding, published at 40 cents for school use. The 40-cent edition, while staple binding, is considered the best edition for public libraries.

Miss Theresa C. Stuart has recently finished a bibliography of books and articles relating to George Washington and Mount Vernon, comprising some 5000 cards, to be placed at Mount Vernon. The work was done for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, under the general direction of Professor Charles S. Sargent, and the librarian of the Boston Athenæum.

The Sacramento board of education has issued a very attractive syllabus on "Reading" for the use of teachers in the city schools. Besides some notes for the teachers and a summary statement of the work to be covered in each grade, graded lists of books for re-

quired home reading, for story-telling, for home and supplementary reading, and of poems for memory work, are also given.

For the fifteenth season the Western Massachusetts Library Club has issued its "Books of the year—a list for small libraries," to be used as an aid to the small libraries in selecting their books. The list gives about ten of the best books in each class, with a short note accompanying each title, summing up characteristic qualities that commend it for purchase.

The New York Public Library has reprinted in handy little pocket-size editions some of the lists which first appeared in its *Branch Library News*, the monthly bulletin distributed gratis from all the branches. Among recent lists so issued are "Stories of the sea," "Plays of thirteen countries," "As interesting as a novel," "Favorite stories of the library reading clubs," and "New York City and the development of trade."

A collection of negro Americana has been begun by Howard University at Washington, D. C., which hopes to make as complete as possible the data bearing upon the presence of the African race on the American continent. The enterprise is a most desirable one, and the cordial co-operation of everyone who can help will be of service not only to the university, but to present and future generations of historians, to whom the collection will be available.

Librarians should note the fact that the *American City* is now published in two editions, the subscription being the same for each edition. The same number of pages of reading matter is found in each. In the regular edition the first 32 pages comprise articles of interest primarily to the larger municipalities; while in the remaining pages it is the aim to include articles of interest to municipalities of any size. In the Town and Country Edition the first 32 pages are of value primarily to municipal officials or civic workers in places of less than 5000 inhabitants, or to those interested in county government and county improvements. The remaining pages are identical with the corresponding pages of the regular edition; and all of the advertising pages appear in both editions.

The sale of the back issues of the *Scientific American Supplement* will shortly be discontinued. This publication, which was commenced in 1876, contains in its various issues many valuable articles and important technical papers by world-wide authorities that cannot be obtained in English from any other source.

Reference to these articles, as librarians are well aware, is frequently made in the various scientific treatises and monographs, and they play a very important part in research work of every description. These issues have all been kept in print and supplied by the publishers at the current copy price of ten cents, regardless of the date. In a few weeks, however, the sale of the back issues will be suspended, and after that time it will not be possible to make up sets of the back volumes.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

- BACON, Corinne. What makes a novel immoral. rev. ed. H. W. Wilson Co., 1914. 24 p. 10 c.
 MOTH, Axel. Glossary of library terms: English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish. Boston Book Co. 58 p. 75 c. n. (Useful reference series no. 10.)
 WEAD, Katharine H. A list of series and sequels for juvenile readers. Boston Book Co. 51 p. 50 c. n. (Useful reference series no. 11.)
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 INDEX-CATALOGUE of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, United States Army; authors and subjects. 2. series, vol. xix, U-Uziell. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 674 p.
 SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries. . . . Toronto, Ont.: Dept. of Educ., 1914. 25 p. (vol. XIII, part III.)
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ADVERTISING

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AERONAUTICS

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AFRICA

- Harris, Norman Dwight. Intervention and colonization in Africa; with an introduction by James T. Sbotwell. Houghton Mifflin, 1914. 10 p. bibl. \$2 n. (World diplomacy.)

ANDREYEFF, LEONID NIKOLAEVICH

- Andreyeff, Leonid Nikolaevich. Plays: The black maskers; The life of man; The Sabine women. Translated from the Russian by Clarence L. Meader and Fred Newton Scott; with an introductory essay by V. V. Brusyanin. Authorized ed. Scribner. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

ARBITRATION, INDUSTRIAL

- Beman, Lamar T., comp. Selected articles on the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. 2. ed. rev. and enl. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 29 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

ARCHITECTURE

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BIOGRAPHY

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Men of science and industry; a guide to the biographies of scientists, engineers, inventors and physicians, in the library. 189 p.

Webb, Mary Griffin, and Webb, Edna Lenore, eds. Famous living Americans. Greencastle, Ind.: C. Webb & Co. bibls. \$5.

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Ritchie, William Thomas. Auricular flutter. New York: Hoeber, 69 E. 59th St., 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

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Haynes, John. Economics in the secondary school. Houghton Mifflin, 1914. 5 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (Riverside educational monographs.)

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- TERRY, MILTON SPENSER**
Ayres, Samuel G., *comp.* The principal writings of Professor Terry. (In *Garrett Biblical Inst. Bull., N.*, 1914-Ja., 1915. p. 31-32.)
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Thackeray collection of B. A. Behrend, of Brookline, Mass., and many fine miscellaneous books. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 41 p. (No. 1125-1915. 216 items.)
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Torrens system of land registration; select list of references to material in the California State Library. (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs., JI.*, 1914. p. 449-452.)
- TRAVEL**
Mead, William Edward. The grand tour in the eighteenth century. Houghton Mifflin, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$4 n.
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Hunt, Gaillard. Life in America one hundred years ago. Harper, 1914. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
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Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf. The political and sectional influence of the public lands, 1828-1842. Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$1.15.
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Davis, Horace A. The judicial veto. Houghton Mifflin, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n.
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Davis, Jesse Buttrick. Vocational and moral guidance. Ginn, 1914. bibls. \$1.25.
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Seaver, W. N. Economic and social aspects of war; a selected list of references. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., F.*, 1915. p. 167-178.)
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Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Women and children in industry. 22 p. bibls.
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Communications

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Editor Library Journal:

As the chairman of the Round Table of Library School Faculties, under whose incum-

bency the permanent organization of the Association of American Library Schools was formed, I feel moved to reply to the criticisms of this organization that have appeared in both the leading library periodicals.

The informal annual meeting known as the Round Table of Library School Faculties served for a time its original purpose of bringing library school people together for the intimate discussion of their pedagogic problems; but when actual work was undertaken, committees appointed to report on information gathered and to recommend improved methods of co-ordinating or presenting different subjects—work that was of permanent value—the need for a permanent organization was felt. Hitherto the out-going chairman appointed his or her successor some or any time before the next meeting, and the chairman, often at the last moment, secured a secretary for the meeting. There were no permanent committees and no archives, and good work done one year was in danger of being lost or forgotten in case the chairman of a committee was ill or left the library school field. My own difficulty in getting hold of the threads after my appointment as chairman convinced me of the need of a more formal and permanent organization, and a tentative letter of inquiry showed that others had come to feel the same need. The discussion of the project revealed an almost absolute unanimity of opinion—based on the experience of the six or eight annual Round Table meetings—as to the desirability of confining the membership and attendance to those who are actually facing the pedagogic and administrative problems which the Association is organized to discuss, for in no other way can a free, informal and at the same time pointed and profitable discussion be insured. That the meetings will degenerate into mutual admiration séances is unlikely, not only as was pointed out because of the competition between the schools, but in view of the fact that the A. L. A. committee on library training is invited to attend, and any criticism on the schools that librarians wish to make can always be presented through this committee.

A question frequently asked is why not leave all such matters to the Professional Training section? The reason is that the section deals with all phases of training for library work, apprentices and training classes as well as the library schools, and its meetings are very properly open to all members of the A. L. A. who may be interested in any aspect of training. That is as it should be, and the broader questions will still continue to be discussed there, but open sessions are not the place for the consideration of such topics as "How the sub-

jects in the Library School curriculum should be grouped to conform to a system of college credits?"—or "Methods of revision of class work," "Should trade bibliography form part of the course in book selection or of library economy?"—or "The relations of Library Schools with teachers' agencies," and many similar questions which would be dry enough to the members of the profession at large. But if library school people want to get together to talk about such things, why should anyone else object? On the other hand there might very well be objections to the discussion of such topics in an open meeting into which an outsider might be unfortunate enough to stray.

Organization along the lines of special interests is the order of the day and is a tendency hardly worth combating. The time will doubtless come when the directors of training and apprentice classes will feel it to their advantage to get together; already they are in correspondence about their own problems which vary much from library school problems, and after they have met informally several times, they will want an organization so that the results of their meetings may not be lost. And so it goes and will continue to go. The fear that the central body will be weakened is, it seems to me, quite needless. No one will drop out of the A. L. A. or cease to attend its meetings because of their membership in and attendance upon these subsidiary organizations, while if the professional efficiency of the members of the latter is not increased by them, the special organizations will soon come to an end. Busy people will not take time to assemble themselves together unless they feel the need and benefit of so doing.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Pratt Institute Library School.

DUPLICATES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Editor Library Journal:

The statement in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January by Mr. Frederick Warren Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, regarding the distribution of duplicates, prompts the following statement regarding a similar undertaking by the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics.

The Bureau Library not only accepts but seeks duplicates within its special scope—railway literature—it being our belief, as it is that of Mr. Jenkins, that a special library, from its very specialization, is in a position to render real service to libraries in general by transferring the unwanted material of one library to the shelves of another, and by placing in other libraries material which, by reason of its spe-

cial scope or as a result of its special methods, comes to it, but which may not reach the general library.

A few libraries—one of them a foreign library—send regularly to the Bureau Library all of their railway duplicates. Most other libraries yield their duplicates after inspection of their collections by the Bureau librarian and the segregation of the railway material. While a not inconsiderable number of duplicates acquired from other libraries have found a place on our own shelves, it will be evident from the fact that we have handled over 50,000 duplicates, and that the accounts practically balance among themselves, that the largest number have gone to find place on the shelves of other libraries.

By the mention of this number it is not meant to imply that this is the actual number of individual items that were placed either on our own shelves or the shelves of our exchanging libraries, as, under our method, it is inevitable that some items will be handled more than once before finally placed. This method implies the placing of this duplicate material without the preparation and distribution of lists of duplicates. The exchange arrangement is based upon and would not be possible without our union catalog of the contents of the railway sections of a very considerable number of libraries. As a rule, this duplicate material is sent out as soon as received to libraries which, according to the union catalog records, lack the items involved. As these records can never be strictly up to date, an occasional item may accordingly be returned, but as we credit libraries as having the titles as we send them out on exchange, the records are being constantly revised and returns do not affect them.

Material which we can mail, including a large part of the current material which we secure by gift or purchase, is distributed at our expense. On bulkier packages which come and go by express or freight we share the expense, taking our cue from the method of the exchanging library: if it ships collect, we ship collect; if it ships prepaid, we ship prepaid.

While a certain amount of room is necessary for the conduct of this work, not as much is needed as might be supposed. Material received, no lists having to be prepared, goes out almost as fast as it comes in. A residue of non-railway material and of railway material with which every library seems to be supplied, would seem to be inevitable. For the non-railway material, lists are necessary, but for the seemingly unwanted railway material there has always been during our five years of ex-

istence the new exchange, the newly established library, or the library suffering from the accident of fire or flood to take it off our hands.

RICHARD H. JOHNSTON, *Librarian*.
Bureau of Railway Economics Library,
Washington, D. C.

A CORRECTION

Editor Library Journal:

In the February number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in the article by Miss Mudge, she has made a misstatement in regard to the "Guide to current periodicals" in reference to the omission of *Romanic Review*, and she speaks of other important journals which have been omitted. The fact is *Romanic Review* is in the "Guide," page 325. If it is true that a number of important magazines have been omitted I wish that in some way I could get the names of them to be included in the next edition.

I wish to make the "Guide" as near correct as possible for the good of the profession and I would welcome any suggestion as to magazines omitted.

Yours very truly,

HENRY O. SEVERANCE.
University of Missouri Library,
Columbia, Mo.

AN APPEAL FOR THE PROS AND CONS OF THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The undersigned would appreciate the favor if librarians using the Dewey Decimal Classification for engineering literature would write him of their experiences and its adaptability to their purposes. I ask this because I am directly and indirectly connected with two committees, which in investigating the subject would find the experiences of the many helpful in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. Comments on other systems of classifications would also be acceptable.

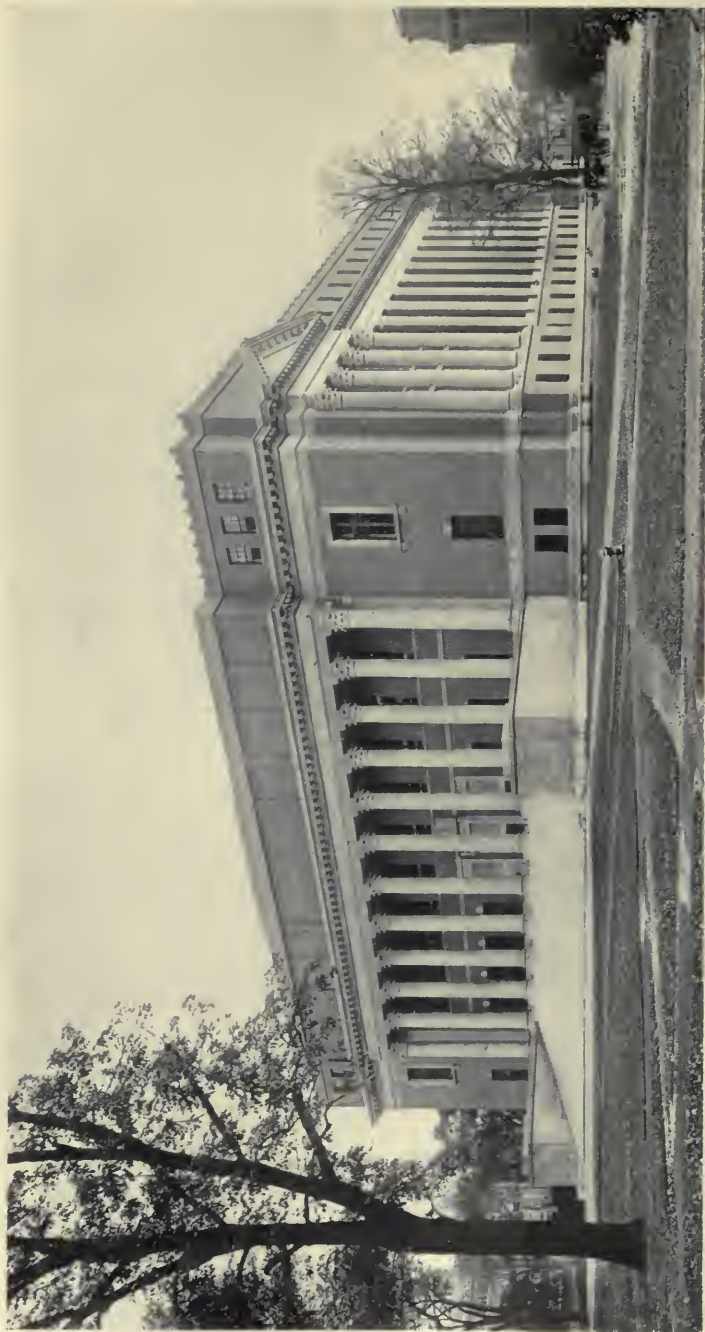
G. W. LEE, *Librarian*.

Stone & Webster,
147 Milk St.,
Boston, Mass.

Library Calendar

- April 1-2. North Carolina Library Association. Annual meeting, Raleigh.
- May 10. Pennsylvania Library Club. Philadelphia.
- June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 2. New York Library Association. Squirrel Inn, Twilight Park, N. Y.

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THE HARRY ELKINS WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The preparations for the A. L. A. conference at Berkeley are now completed, and an outline of the program is given elsewhere. Interest in the California conference will center, however, for visitors from the East, in the exceptional travel plans which the committee have worked out and which offer the most remarkable combination of attractions of any of the many pre- and post-conference journeys in the history of the A. L. A. That visitors from the Atlantic coast should be able within a month to enjoy adequate stops on the way to the Rockies, a visit at charming Riverside, two days for the beautiful exposition at San Diego, then the conference itself and the great San Francisco Exposition, the coast journey by rail all the way from Mexico to the Canadian border, with visits at Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, a day's excursion on Puget Sound, and finally the wonderful trip back over the Canadian Rockies, with rests at Lake Louise and Banff—all this should make the journey the greatest possible attraction and the greatest possible success. The party from New York will exceed sixty, though New England is not promising an adequate quota, and the special train by the time it reaches Denver will carry over a hundred. It is to be regretted that the conference is at such time of the year as to make difficult the attendance of college librarians, but all who can attend the conference and join the post-conference party, should certainly avail themselves of the remarkable opportunity.

THE relation of the library in the modern university is well emphasized in the location of new university libraries. Thus, at Harvard the Widener Library, which will be opened to the Harvard alumni on Commencement Day and have a later professional opening in the fall, has the central and commanding position in the famous Yard, and indeed in the splendor of its fa-

cade dwarfs the historic brick buildings of this most ancient of our colleges. This superb building with its stack capacity for over two million volumes is worthy of Harvard, whose college library has always been foremost among college libraries, and it is especially interesting not so much for the spacious and lofty reading room as for the several hundred study rooms, cubicle-like, which surround the stack, giving special facilities for the individual work of professors and students. The building has administrative disadvantages necessitated by its character as a memorial, with a central fane housing the private library collected by young Widener while a Harvard student, and the extension of this memorial library from the special fund donated for this purpose. This occupies what would otherwise be the central court and cuts off access from the stack except at the two ends, but is scarcely to be criticized in view of the splendor of the gift and the parental affection thus enshrined and perpetuated by Mrs. Widener.

The new library of Johns Hopkins University, at Homewood in Baltimore, even more strikingly illustrates the central position of the modern university library. Gilman Hall, which is the library building, the name being in memoriam of the first president of the university, is the dominant architectural feature of the whole university plan, occupying the most conspicuous place in the perspective and communicating with the other buildings of the main quadrangle, when they come to be built, through corridor wings. This building, illustrated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, November, 1913, was planned with the administrative needs of a university library as the guiding thought; and thus both architecturally and administratively exemplifies the modern university as a collection of special schools, each with its departmental library,

but all the libraries co-ordinated within a central building. As new university libraries are planned in the future they will probably follow some such type as that so splendidly worked out at Johns Hopkins.

At the other extreme a plan has been proposed by an architect for a library building at the College of the City of New York which is almost grotesque as an example of how not to do it. The magnificent new buildings of the college, designed by George B. Post in collegiate Gothic, among the best examples of this school of architecture in the country, crown the bluff which overlooks St. Nicholas park and the Harlem plain. Instead of making the library, which is to be the gift of the alumni, a feature of the general plan, this architect, ignoring Mr. Post's scheme, proposed to hide the building under the bluff by excavating from a lower level and making the roof of the structure not a roof garden but a roof park, which from the level of the other buildings would seem only a park. The plan would have the further disadvantage of backing a dead wall against the bluff and of giving to a building which most of all needs surrounding illumination, light only from the front. It is scarcely necessary to add that in this case no experts on library buildings or library authorities otherwise have been consulted in the preparation of this plan.

The question most difficult in the university library, but found in some measure in all libraries, is that of departmental collections and the extent to which volumes should be duplicated. Even in the smallest library there is question whether a book valuable for reference should be kept from circulation, or whether circulation should be permitted at the expense of reference use, or whether there should be duplication of copies. In the university library copies of a single book may be required both for reference and for circulation, in the main library and in a number of departmental

libraries. The Johns Hopkins Library plan is not possible in most cases. In fact no general solution can be offered and the university librarian must make the best compromise he can between the needs for duplicate volumes and the limitations of his budget. Of course a partial solution of the question is such supplementary card catalogs in each department as will readily point the student to books in the main library or in other departmental libraries.

The "American Library Annual 1914-15," soon to be issued from this office, will contain a practically new list of American libraries, reworked with the advantage of the Bureau of Education material, covering the usual statistics. It will contain a new feature in a cumulation of the department of Library Work from the 1914 issues of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, for which there has been much demand. We trust that with these important features, the Annual will meet a wider reception than ever. The *Index to Dates* for 1914 will also be included in cumulated form, and in addition the other departments as heretofore, with the exception of the publishers' and book-trade lists which will form part of a separate book-trade handbook later. After this year the *Index to Dates* will not be included, as its monthly issue is superseded by *Information*, now published from this office. This new periodical is intended to do a distinct library service, alike at the information desk, in the reading room, and in the administrative department, and is in fact planned as a co-operative scheme in the interests of libraries. Its first year is experimental and it will be developed to meet the needs of libraries and other uses as they are manifest. Under the title *Information Quarterly* it will be cumulated each three months, and the first quarterly cumulation is already before the library public. We are glad to have not only the support of all libraries but their criticisms and suggestions for what should be a permanent and valuable addition to library equipment.

LIBRARY PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES*

BY FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Law Librarian, Columbia University.*

THE university library differs fundamentally from the public library in that it cannot choose its own line of development. It has before it at the outset a specialized problem, created by agencies superior to itself, which it must solve in order to perform its function. The initiative lies not with the university library, but with the university as a whole, attempting to arrive at certain ends and using the library as one means towards their accomplishment. The public library, on the contrary, is not functionally subordinate to the public school. Its development has been parallel with the school, and it has chosen its own methods of contributing toward the advancement of public education. It was the public library and not the school which chose as its motto, "The public library is an integral part of public education." The slogan was needed because the public, namely the tax-payers, had not yet been convinced that the public library was as essential as the public school. The emphasis on public education assumed also that college and university libraries were already recognized as integral parts of higher education. In theory, the assumption was justified, and the foremost among teachers and administrators have emphasized this fact in their writings and from the platform. On the general proposition, no argument is necessary; but there is need of directing the attention of both teachers and librarians to the detailed library problems that arise because teaching and librarianship are both parts of one scheme of higher education. Unless these problems are considered and provided for in advance, any change in scope, purpose or method in an institution of higher education leaves the library lagging behind, forced into a period of temporary inefficiency, from which it emerges with unnecessary effort.

The purpose of this article is to point out

some of the difficulties which confront the library as a result of its intimate connection with the university. Many phases of the subject are scarcely touched upon, as for instance, the problem of supplying books for individual research by professors and graduate students. The discussion concerns itself chiefly with questions involved in dealing with groups of students whether they be engaged in graduate or undergraduate work. The material arranges itself under the headings Extension and growth, and Changes in methods of instruction; and since the latter topic is the more subtle in its implications it will be treated first.

CHANGES IN METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

The general tendency in all instruction to-day, including even that in preparatory and high schools, is from what may be called the few-book method to the many-book method,—a recognition of the power of the printed page for which librarians have always stood sponsor. The lecture, note-taking, text-book and quiz method of instruction is fast passing away in undergraduate as well as in graduate study. Text-books are still in use in undergraduate and Master of Arts courses, but they have been relegated to a subordinate position. Emphasis is laid on work done and the assimilation of ideas gathered from many sources rather than upon memorizing the treatise of one author. Necessarily, references are chiefly to easily accessible works of secondary authority, and reading instead of research is the objective. The culmination of this method is found in study for the Doctorate in which research among documents of primary authority is carried on less closely under the daily direction of instructors, but with inherent need for consulting many books.

Instruction, therefore, is in reality carried on by the case method, which has come into extensive use in law schools. In

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the law school, however, the difficulty of supplying a sufficient number of copies of law reports led to the preparation of case-books, and, contrary to expectations, the publication of these books did not decrease the demand for the original reports. In most law schools the case-book serves merely as a point of departure in the investigation of principles. The case method has also been adapted to the study of medicine, a work entitled "Case teaching in medicine" having been prepared by Dr. Richard C. Cabot of the Harvard Medical School. In other subjects, however, the case method has not yet resulted in the preparation of case-books which might be substituted for references to the original sources. There are, indeed, many source books in history, politics, sociology, the classics, and literature, but these thus far have been used as collateral reading and not as substitutes for the sources themselves. It is doubtful whether the case-book for other subjects will ever reach the extensive development which has taken place in law. But the case method itself, apparently, has come to stay. It has been developed so far in fact that most universities now give courses for which no text-book is available. For instance, Professor Frederick J. Turner of Harvard University announces in a syllabus of 116 pages that there is no text-book suitable for use in his course on the History of the West in the United States. He thereupon gives citations to about 2100 separate readings contained in 1300 volumes, and says that his course requires no less than 120 pages of reading per week in these books. Professor James Harvey Robinson's course in Columbia University on the History of the Intellectual Class in Western Europe has no text-book, and the reading for a class of 156 students is indicated in a pamphlet of 53 pages, containing references to 301 books. Illustrations could be taken from almost any subject in the university curriculum. For instance, in Course 151 Geology, Columbia University, a graduate course, between three and four thousand pages of reading a semester are required in addition to the study of textbooks and attendance upon lectures. The course is divided as follows: two hours a week are

devoted to lectures, while eight hours a week are devoted to readings in many books.

The above indicates a general tendency in instruction which has a direct effect upon library problems, and it may be assumed that any librarian will attempt to foresee and meet new demands resulting from such a general development going on under his observation. When, however, there is specific action by the university administrator in line with this development, he may find it more difficult without advance information to foresee the problem. A few illustrations may be helpful.

The adoption of the preceptorial system by Princeton University was a decided change from the former method of instruction, and was likely to modify the library problem to an unusual extent. It did, in fact, during the first year of its operation, increase the use of reserve books in the library building more than 16,000 volumes, in addition to greatly increasing the use of the 30,000 volumes on open shelves; and the new demands made it necessary to appropriate annually a considerable sum for the purchase of duplicates. From Columbia University a pertinent example may be drawn. On July 1, 1912, a resolution of the Trustees went into effect changing the regulations governing the degree of Master of Arts. Instead of judging a student's qualifications for the degree by attendance upon lectures and by his thesis, it was required instead that a student should devote to his work "about ten hours a week, including whatever attendance, preparation, incidental reading, or laboratory work may be required." It was possible, therefore, for instructors to require fewer hours of attendance upon lectures and to assign regularly and systematically a greatly increased amount of reading. This they did with the result that in the year 1912-13 there was a total increase in the use of books in the General Reading Room of nearly 32,000 volumes. The increase in the use of reserve books alone was nearly 6000 volumes.

From the library point of view, the growth of the laboratory or case method of instruction appears to be an independent phenomenon. It should be noticed,

however, that coincident with it is the general tendency to adopt a policy of teaching each subject with emphasis on its relations to other subjects. The combined effect which these two changes in methods of instruction have had on library practice is a topic worthy of more careful study than it has here received. It is possible, however, to state the following observed results:

(1) The total number of volumes needed for a course is larger now than formerly, both because of the increase in the number of separate books required, and because of the need of extra copies of many of these books. Duplication of books has become a normal method of supplying reading. This appears in the accession records of Columbia University Library, which show the addition of duplicates as follows:

1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
115	190	1240	3523

It is a significant fact, also, that the College Study, which is the undergraduate reading-room of Columbia College, has over 1000 duplicates out of a total of about 6000 volumes.

(2) There is a progressive demand for larger collections of books on open shelves where they may be consulted without formality. The department library movement is one result of the need for easy access to books. There are opposing elements in the idea of direct access. The first is the desire of departments to build up special collections adjacent to classrooms and laboratories, primarily for the use of one group of students. The second is the need felt by one group of students for convenient reference to books segregated for another group. Because of emphasis on the relations between subjects each of which is taught by the case method, there is a considerable overlapping in the printed material required. Unless the librarian has unlimited funds, he has before him an impossible task, involving the purchase of innumerable duplicates and the adjustment and readjustment of the classification according to the changing desires of each department of instruction. The necessity for compromise is apparent, and this shows it-

self in the tendency, except in the professional schools, to limit the growth of department libraries to narrow lines, providing for other needs by making a large part of the collections in the general library accessible on open shelves.

In a reference library, open shelves, whether in department libraries or in the general library, require much high-grade library service. The reference librarian becomes a direct teacher in the use of books, and gives constant assistance not merely in finding separate books, but in dealing with the whole literature of a subject. Librarians are well pleased that the exigencies of instruction require open shelves, for this is a library policy which has long been approved by them on independent grounds. It is possible, however, that open shelves may be responsible for an increasing difficulty which confronts the reference department. Graduate students require more assistance in the use of card catalogs than in former years. It has been assumed that this is due to inherent difficulties in the catalogs themselves, including size and complexity of arrangement. The fact may be, however, that the fault lies in the training of the student, who up to the time when he enters upon his graduate work has had little practice in the use of the catalog because books are directly available either on the open shelves or at the reserve desk.

(3) The whole development from the few-book method to the many-book method presupposes a system of reserve books. By this expression is meant the placing of a collection of books behind an enclosure of some kind from which they are given out by a library assistant for use in the room. The reserve collections, continually changing in accordance with the directions of instructors, are in reality composite textbooks. The burden of purchasing and caring for these books has been transferred from the student to the library. Such a system is first of all a convenience to the students who thereby know where the required reading in a given course is to be found. It is also essential from the library point of view in order that the books which the library already possesses may be in constant use before additional copies are bought. This is accomplished by permit-

ting the student to keep a book only while he is actually using it, and in some cases, during rush periods, limiting the length of time during which he may use the book in the reading room, in order that it may be loaned to as many students as possible in one day. A record of the use of the book, including the students' names, is kept, and this information may be of great assistance to professors in learning what students are doing the required reading. The mere clerical work of maintaining an efficient reserve system is large, its success being dependent upon intelligent co-operation between the teaching faculty and the library; but it involves also a technical problem to be solved by the librarian. What relation does the number of copies of a given reserve book bear to its use? To put the question concretely, How many copies of a book are required to supply a class of 200 students, all of whom must read thirty pages of the book within two weeks? The librarian must decide this question in advance, in order that enough books may be on hand. He cannot rest his decision wholly on the recommendation of the instructor chiefly interested, because requests for the same book often come from several sources. The duty of administering the reserve collections with economy and efficiency must be accepted by the library. In order to find a basis for judgment, the present writer in 1910 attempted a study of the use of reserve books in the Columbia College Study. For periods ranging from four to twenty-eight days, records were kept of the use of books most in demand in literature, history, philosophy and economics. For each book the following facts were recorded: (1) number of copies, (2) number of students in the class, (3) total number of times all copies of a book were used, (4) average use per day, (5) average use of one copy per day. Recognizing that it would be impossible to deduce definite conclusions from the figures, since they do not include other elements such as (a) the number of pages of required reading in each book, (b) the length of time in which it must be done, (c) the character of the subject matter, and (d) whether there were alternative reading, the following generalizations were made: In English and American litera-

ture, where ordinarily the reading is not difficult, a class of 175 to 200 students can be served with five copies of a book. In history and economics the same number of copies will serve a class of not more than 65 students when an assignment of 50 to 75 pages is to be read in ten days. In philosophy, three copies of a book are usually sufficient since the demand is steady rather than spasmodic.

The above conclusions were drawn on the assumption that professors would announce assigned reading a considerable time before it must be completed, and that excuses from students that "they could not get the books" would not be accepted. They relate only to one undergraduate reading-room, and must not be taken as generalizations which would hold in other colleges or under other conditions. They merely represent the results of one attempt to solve a technical problem involved in the administration of the reserve system.

EXTENSION AND GROWTH

There are two kinds of growth in a university which directly affect the library. The first is growth in what is offered to students, and the second is growth in the number of students and professors. Under the first head come additions to the curriculum. The evolution of the curriculum and its relation to the elective system have been extensively investigated by students of the history of education. It has been shown that the transformation of university libraries from storehouses to laboratories for use began when the elective system broke down the rigidity of the curriculum. This itself is a significant fact; but we need to realize that the curriculum is a matter of constant interest to librarians. The mental process of determining that a new subject shall be added to the curriculum involves a consideration of books, for no new subject is apt to receive serious consideration unless it has developed a literature of its own. Fundamental as this fact is, it is easily overlooked when a new course or department is established. In general it may be said that the literature of a new subject is the most expensive part of the equipment which will be required, and that very likely an addition to the library budget will be

necessary. As a general rule, "new departments are as sciences the result of combining certain phases of older sciences, or offshoots of one, or attempts to synchronize the work of several." The desire of the new officers of instruction is naturally therefore to draw from the general collections those books which deal specifically with the new subject, and to build up a collection which divides itself by new lines from the older topics. As has already been shown, this demands new purchases and much duplication.

The addition of an entirely new school to a university produces important library results even though funds are provided for additional books. For instance, the methods of the Princeton University Library have been almost revolutionized by the development of the Graduate School. With this development has come the necessity for segregating books which formerly were in the general collection, and of providing service which formerly was unnecessary. In Columbia University the establishment of the School of Journalism necessitated a large departmental library occupying a whole floor in the Journalism building, and containing in addition to ordinary reading rooms a newspaper room which is expensive to maintain. Immediately, however, the difficulty arose of so limiting the purchases for that School as not unnecessarily to duplicate the collections in the General Library.

Thus far, under this head, we have mentioned only extension by means of accretions to the curriculum. But there is a further avenue of extension by continuing the courses through the summer, and by continuing them into the evening. The Summer Session at Columbia University began in 1900 with an attendance of 417. From that time until 1909 the growth was gradual, but from 1909 to 1914 the attendance increased from 1946 to 5590. This enormous development of the summer courses, held during six weeks in July and August when the regular work of the university is suspended, makes continuous the wear and tear on books and the strain on the library staff. It is optional with members of the teaching faculty whether they accept appointments for the Summer Session, while

with the library staff the extra work has been considered part of their regular duty. There is no complaint on this score, but it is evident that the library problem has been greatly complicated. The summer vacation was formerly a period when large gifts could be cataloged, rearrangement of collections made, an inventory taken, and preparation made for the regular session. Practically all such work now has to be done during the brief period between the close of the Summer Session and the opening of the fall semester. Unfortunately this also is the period when most of the members of the library staff must take their vacations.

New university activity, through the Department of Extension Teaching, fills reading-rooms as well as class rooms during the evening, and creates a demand for new books and for more copies of books already provided for the day courses. The actual number of potential readers added to the clientele of the library by the Extension Department of Columbia University in the year 1913-14 was 2813. This number does not include those who have become members of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, which forms the non-academic division of Extension teaching. The needs of this latter group are partially met by co-operation with the Public Library, which has established a branch in the library building.

Problems raised by mere numerical growth in professors and students are perhaps more easily foreseen than any which have been discussed. It is evident that a library equipped as to buildings, staff and books to serve a faculty and student body of a given size must eventually have a larger equipment, if the number of users continues to increase. For some time the librarian, by readjustment of facilities and by increase in general efficiency, can meet the increased demands. To use the phrase of the engineer, he will not be justified in asking that his plant be increased until he has developed the existing equipment to the highest point of efficiency. He can prepare for a certain percentage of normal growth and will do so as a part of his ordinary duty: but there comes a time when nothing short of more seating capacity and larger appropriations for staff and for books will suffice.

CONCLUSION

From the above recital one undoubted conclusion can be drawn, namely, that the library not only in theory but in practice, is an integral part of the educational system of the university. It must be fully admitted therefore that the library's policy is predetermined by the university itself, and that the aim of the teaching faculty must be adopted by the librarian as his own. This done, his problem begins.

To those who have participated in the attempt to meet changing conditions in a growing university it is not necessary to point out that this problem is a technical problem. The librarian stands in the position of an engineer, to whom is presented a task which by the methods of his profession he must perform. Numerical growth, expansion, addition of new schools and new subjects, and the introduction of the laboratory method by which books are made actual tools for use, all mean to the librarian more books; larger reading rooms and more of them; a large staff, specialized and grouped into departments; the supervision of a complicated system; and capable business administration. These are all technical matters and are of sufficient magnitude to require all the time and strength of those to whom they are entrusted.

The peculiar relation which a university library bears to its constituency has produced various devices for giving the faculty a large voice in the administration of the library. There are faculty library committees, joint committees of the trustees and the faculty, departmental library committees and representatives, and there is general acceptance of the necessity for cordial co-operation between the library and each member of the faculty. All this is admirable; but faculty committees and representatives naturally concern themselves with policies and ends sought rather than with methods and technical library problems, while co-operation is a voluntary and unofficial relationship, easily overlooked in the press of academic duties. The technical problems remain to be performed by those who have elected to serve through the profession of librarian. And since no change can be made in the policy or methods of a university without raising some technical problem, it is the technical libra-

rian who, as adviser, should be placed in a strategical position in the university. In other words, he should be so placed in the university that all changes in the scheme of educational administration will normally come to his attention before they are acted upon, instead of after they have become accomplished legislation. It is not sufficient that he receive such advance information as others not primarily interested in the library deem necessary. It is not to be expected that those who do not actually direct the technical activities of the library will perceive fully the technical bearings of proposed legislation. The technical librarian therefore should be present at the meetings of that body through whose hands all educational legislation passes. This does not imply that he need be present as a voting member, but it does assume that he can be of assistance to the voting members and that, in order to perform efficiently the duties which rest upon him, he is entitled to foreknowledge of his tasks. As a practical working unit in the scheme of education, the library needs recognition, regardless of all questions of rank, title or academic standing.

"Why must people always read books to themselves?" asks Benjamin Ives Gilman. "Why should not public libraries read books to them?" No impracticable talent is needed, no Fanny Kemble or Charles Dickens, but simply an intelligent man or woman with a pleasant voice such as every educated circle can show; and no large lecture hall, but an apartment or alcove where a small group could gather without disturbing others. An enjoyable and profitable acquaintance with a book can in many cases be given on a single occasion by appropriate extracts connected by comment; and for larger works a series of readings might be arranged. A special reading-room or special reading-rooms might be a part of the plan of the library building, and a special corps of official readers—Docents in literature—made an adjunct of the library force. The schedule of readings might be laid out and advertised as a part of the library work.—"Popular Education" Report, U. S. Bur. of Educ., chap. XII, vol. I, 1913.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARIAN AND HIS COMMUNITY*

BY L. L. DICKERSON, *Librarian, Grinnell College*

THE college librarian is particularly fortunate in his community. His patrons are quite definitely selected for him; the boundaries of his little city state are established for him; the maximum population which it is possible for him to reach does not vary greatly in numbers from year to year, and, best of all, practically every soul in his community is a user of the library. In fact, it is not possible for the college librarian to think of his constituents without a slight straightening of the shoulders, or a tendency to recognize other less fortunate librarians merely with a stare from over the tops of his spectacles. At such times as he stops to think of these less favored fellow workers he sees them spending sleepless nights studying applied sociology and the psychology of advertising in a frantic effort to find a method by which they may increase the number of non-fiction readers or bolster up the circulation in such a manner that it will show an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year; and he sees them attempting to keep the turnstile at the east entrance revolving through bringing in the small boy from his play, the society woman from her clubs, and the old man from his pipe and his corner. Since he has vision of his frantic driven friends in the public library working in this manner, this is the one thing that should make us charitable with him for his attitude of arrogance, for he sees himself in circumstances which make it unnecessary for him to go into the highways and byways as other men do. Do not his patrons, without his solicitation, come to him every day? If the population of his community is 1000, cannot he rest assured that 800 of these will cross the landing in front of his reading room every day, Sundays, and possibly Saturdays excepted? As a matter of fact, does not that community maintain and support fifty, sixty, or even a hundred truancy officers, commonly known as professors, associate professors, assistants and instructors, whose sole duty it is to see that

his reading room is comfortably filled; that all the old books and the best new books are read; that at least once or twice each year every book in the library is torn from its rightful place on the shelves and scattered to the four winds of the heavens by heartless vandals—vandals who in the public library are known as the “gentle reader.” but here as Smith’s class in poly sci or Old Granite’s class in tombstones? Can you blame him for being a little conceited over the very select people who go to make up his community, people coming from the best homes with all the buoyancy of youth (a buoyancy that cannot always be contained within the restricted walls of this community life, and must sometimes be released through zig-zag parades or “pep meetings” inaugurated for the purpose of midnight entertainment of lethargic townsfolk), and a zeal for A’s; can you blame him for his pride in his community of gentle folk whose members always say “Thank you,” who have clean hands and who never infect you with such impossible annoyances as chicken pox, measles and mumps?

Considering, then, those librarians who must live in communities of varying sorts, in department stores, with foreigners whose only English vocabulary consists of “Teddy de Roose,” in the realms of the much-cultured people who know you only over the telephone, cannot the college librarian say, with some hope of carrying conviction, that his community is a particularly desirable one?

This librarian’s life, then, is a sort of communal one, and the community is made up of two elements: the officers of instruction and the student body. As a matter of fact, few college librarians to-day are content to confine their efforts strictly to the college circle, but rather they seek to extend opportunities to the alumni and others on their mailing list (these constituting an important part of their extension work), and to citizens of the towns in which the colleges are located. All of these are important and will justify any serious attention given to them; but for the present

*Address given at the Summer Library School, Iowa City, Library Week, July, 1914.

moment let us eliminate every element of the community except the student group, for in its final analysis it is the student for whom the college library exists, and all work which does not relate to him either directly or indirectly should be of secondary importance.

We shall eliminate for the present also the officers of instruction (and I hope that all of you who intend to become college librarians will subsequently enter some library school where you may carefully study the relation of the librarian to this particular element of your constituency).

We are concerned, then, in a modest way with the librarian and the student body in a college of liberal arts. In referring to the college library it is not always easy to distinguish between the university and the college, but in a general way let us have in mind the library in a college of liberal arts and the undergraduate student. This student offers problems and possibilities, not particularly peculiar, but yet *distinctive*, and so far as it is possible we shall separate them from those of the public library, the high school, and the university library.

Let us assume, first, that since the college librarian is working day by day with students who come to him for advice and direction, he should, and, to rise to the limits of his possibilities, must, be a teacher, and be as completely equipped as any classroom instructor on the college staff. This assumption will bear considerable amplification, and the reasons for it will become more evident as we progress.

Seriously and honestly, we *are* fortunate in our library patron. Let us consider this particular community with which we are concerned. We have the student at a time when he is of peculiar interest to the librarian; he is advancing from a period of allegiance to text books and of discipline to that final stage in his student life, the one of professional study and of dependence on himself. Here he is neither free from dependence on text books, nor does he consistently receive instruction through formal lectures, since he is likely to be the subject of both methods in the same day, and it is not at all unlikely that he will labor with the extremes of the two methods while taking different courses in the same depart-

ment. Again, either from choice or otherwise, previously he depended very largely on his teacher for direct guidance and advice in the preparation of his work, but now, under changing circumstances, he will to a much larger extent depend upon the librarian. The possibilities of a personal relation are very great for this very reason, especially if the college be of the smaller type, greater than they will be in the university where the very numbers make a personal touch a matter of some difficulty. If we examine our student carefully and consider him in successive stages from the grammar grade to graduate work, we shall find, I believe, that this is his great period of adjustment: his courses are selected with some particular thing in life in mind, the ideals of childhood days are still before him and are become more glowingly attractive or they are supplanted by new ones conceived in the light of broader experience; there are also students who are so exceedingly wise or so very foolish as to take everything in the college course the registrars will allow them, willing to wait a few years before they decide on a vocation. The nature and extent of the reading done by students in this latter class is of a value inestimable. And of most importance is the fact that a very large majority of college students are in the stage of adjustment of their moral and religious ideals; pretty definite ideas are becoming fixed of the students' individual relation to society, to the established law, written and unwritten, and to that transcendently bigger question—Life itself. I believe very firmly that the direction given to tendencies of college students gives rise to thoughts that are fathers of the actions of the college men and women who stand out as leaders in business and the professions, and I deny to any single factor in the college organization greater possibilities in this adjustment than to the library.

It behooves us to determine the aim of the college library reader, and, in turn, the aim of the library itself, and, if possible, to reconcile these two aims. We shall find, upon analysis, that the aims are practically correlative, and it becomes a mere matter of adjustment on the part of the librarian to make the library complete its function.

The aim of the student, so far as he has a definite one, is to have the library serve him in his attempt to master the subjects of instruction. Also, he will expect it to supply him with such general reading matter as his tastes demand, and he has a vague idea that the library is another factor in the college that will help him get a "liberal education." The librarian has this student at his great reading age, when, due to the time at his disposal and the variety of his studies, his opportunity for wide reading is greater than at any other period of his student life. I realize the utter impossibility of convincing any student of the truth of this statement, but the reading of hundreds of the best students and the testimony of graduates who look back with longing to these days convince me the more of its truthfulness.

With the aims of the student in mind, then, the librarian undertakes to meet these general and specific demands as essential to a realization of the aim of the library, which, in turn, is a realization of the ideal of the college. We hear from every direction the charge that this ideal is peculiar, vague, indefinite. It is said that the college should aim to give men a liberal education, then we are confronted with the charge of a distinguished president of an eastern university that "The college is without a clear-cut notion of what a liberal education is, and of how it is to be secured." There is the complaint again that the college student emerges flighty, superficial and immature, lacking, as a class, concentration, seriousness and thoroughness. No one can doubt, however, regardless of the criticisms, that the American college is making a serious attempt to give men broad vision and prepare them for service and for life in the biggest sense. That is the ideal. That is definite enough. Its realization should be the aim of the library and should constitute the broader outlook of the librarian, who will not allow it to be obscured in his attention to necessary and essential routine.

We have definitely placed the college library community for purposes of consideration to-day. In order, then, that we may understand the relation of the librarian to that community, let us note the importance of a thorough acquaintance with his partic-

ular community. This is especially important in an educational institution, where the student is received at the age of eighteen and the whole college interest is directed toward *him*—not toward the product of his work, for the college is not concerned with the accumulation of facts for the student, though to a certain extent the student must be a collector of information. Rather, in the library especially, we are intent upon developing in him certain tendencies and upon schooling him in methods of using materials, even though these methods may not be put to use while he actually is in college. Emphasis will be placed upon the side of instruction in the library rather than upon a direct finding of material. The student himself is the object of all of the forces in the college administration, and the librarian must study such administration as an aid to him in appreciating the co-ordinate forces which unite to turn out the finished product: the product not to consist of a graduate, but of a man who will never graduate so long as he has a love of knowledge, an appreciation of beauty, and the power of reason.

The library will not only fail to contribute to the aim of the college if it does not relate itself to the whole administration, but it may, in fact, be a positive evil if it fails in this through maintaining one ideal of education while the general policy maintains another, thus making the student the victim of two opposing forces. These policies and ideals must be appreciated through a study from within. The librarian is more than an officer of administration, and in many respects (particularly in respect to his influence) his position carries more responsibility than that of the department heads. He will find that it is folly for him to try to relate his work to that of the administration and the classroom unless he bases his work on principles of sound educational policy. Working on this basis, he will seek information through faculty meetings and conferences, being careful always not to allow himself to be drawn aside by committee work which would misdirect his energies. He must know the individual teacher and his methods of working, in so far as they relate to the library. If the teacher believes in the best results being

obtainable through holding students to strict text-book assignments, his students will offer but few opportunities to the librarian; but if, on the other hand, he makes use of a lecture method, with broad reading lists and general assignments, the librarian has work of an entirely different character with the students concerned. It is only through conferences without number, and making use of such printed outlines as the instructors have available, that the librarian can meet the student sympathetically with an appreciation of the teacher's aim and work with him intelligently in preparation for the work which is outlined for him.

Then, too, it is of importance that the librarian be alive to the interests of the student and have a sympathetic appreciation of his problems. His interests are extensively varied, and we shall find that altogether too often they lie almost everywhere except in books. The library, as a mere collection of books, may be to him just so much lifeless or formidable matter, and to such a student it must, in its entirety, be socialized and vitalized. Life must be injected into it. Somewhere a personality must go out from it, and such personality is the thing that will give it life. The student who has cultivated the habit of reading will find it, the one who has just once conscientiously tried to follow a subject to its utmost limit will find it, and the personnel of the staff more than everything else will make the collection of books living. The members of the staff can give it a human relation; and let it not be forgotten that such vital touch cannot be adequate if it comes from the librarian in charge alone, since by no means is he always the medium between the book and the reader; the point of contact in the college library, as in all others, is the reference or delivery desk, and that is the very place where personality will the most effectively assert itself. You library students will be sought after from the breadth and length of the country if you are actually equipped for desk work; but your technical preparation, founded on scholarship, must be as thorough as that of the most highly specialized cataloger, and in addition to that you must have an actual love for humanity, a sympathy so deep that it will give you infinite patience, and to the extent that you

have these qualifications you will become the most highly specialized librarian on the staff. The librarian with technical equipment and sympathy should grow to occupy such a place in the college community that the student will become dependent upon him; but, mind you, the librarian should have his readers dependent only with the intention that this relation will be productive of greater independence on the part of the student through training, and such dependence should continue through the student's college course for purposes of instruction and advice only. Less and less should the librarian be called upon for definite information or isolated facts. He will make the library of greater resources for his students through making it a thing personal and living. With these responsibilities upon him, we shall say again that the librarian must be a teacher and, more than that, a psychologist, who realizes that before he can appreciate fully his relation to that part of society with which he is associated he must know his associates as a class and as individuals.

The college librarian owes to his community a certain measure of instruction in the use of the library. Regardless of the advantages the boy or girl has had in the way of high school or public libraries, we find that the number of those entering college who have any knowledge of the catalog and reference books is so small as to be almost negligible, and this is a situation that need not excite astonishment or amazement. During his high school days the student's reading hours were occupied for the most part with the required classics or standard authors, and his reading in the public library was not of the nature that demanded particular knowledge of library short-cuts. This is not true, of course, of all college freshmen, but it is true of the average entering student and will be the more fully appreciated when we consider the number who come from high schools with limited means and from small towns. When this student enters college, instruction in the use of the library and of books is important, both in order to make more efficient the use of material during the college course and to form habits of organized work before the college man undertakes research work

or enters professional training. Great as this need is, college librarians have been far more intent upon building libraries than they have in seeing that men know how to use the resources already at hand. Such instruction as has been given has been woefully inadequate and insufficient, lacking uniformity both in regard to the nature of instruction and methods used. A splendid contribution to progress was made in 1912, when the secretary of the American Library Association sent questionnaires to 200 college and university libraries to determine the extent to which instruction is given in the use of books in libraries. The result of this investigation is given in the 1912 report of the Commissioner of Education. A note of optimism is struck in the beginning paragraph, which says: "An increasing number of the leading colleges and universities are furnishing such instruction." From this report we learn that 64 of the 149 institutions reporting give absolutely no instruction in the use of books. We learn what is more important, that much of the so-called instruction that is given is of such a general nature and so briefly considered that it would not be recognized as definite instruction by any competent teacher. For instance: "The work ranges from one hour or one lecture early in the semester to systematic courses running through the year." Of 200 institutions to which letters were addressed, only 34 require students to take this work. It is highly probable that of these 34 several may be of the class that offers only a few hours' work to freshmen. A few more quotations from their report will be to the point. There are only 28 institutions, or 57 per cent of those reporting, that give any attention whatever to the subject; of the total number of hours of work reported as being offered, only 364 are required as against 1525 hours of elective (a ratio of 1 to 4); 51 institutions did not report and probably are below the standard of those which did do so; the most of those reporting no work offered in instruction in the use of the library were smaller institutions, but the group includes also some of the state institutions and larger colleges.

It is apparent, then, that generally speaking, instruction in the use of the library

is not extensive, to say the least. This is significant, since any group of college and university librarians will readily and firmly assert that instruction not only should be given, but should be compulsory, and I have no recollection of any teacher opposing the question on theory. We are convinced that the lack of instruction is due to failure to fully appreciate its need and to a difference of opinion on the part of teachers and librarians as to who should give the instruction. It is another hopeful sign that during recent discussions of the subject both professions have insisted upon doing this work. This much is true, however: it is absolutely essential, if the student is to work with any degree of efficiency, that he know at least the elementary things about catalogs, indexes, library arrangement, and bibliography making, and he is not going to get any instruction that is worthy of the name through a few elective lectures. The work, by all means, should be a required part of the curriculum. The quarrel between librarians and teachers as to which are the better qualified for giving the work may well result in a compromise, and each take a part of the work. There are excellent reasons for the instruction becoming a part of beginning courses and a direct relating of it to actual classroom work. And there are reasons, also, for its being done by those professionally trained in the subject. It is important, however, that the instructions be uniform throughout the courses and that the student be held to the work. Nothing will justify the librarian in failing to see that the student receives this equipment early in his college course. At the very best, the average student is all too inefficient in his preparation, and if he does not receive drill in methods, and a knowledge of how to get and use those materials which form the basis of his work, if he approaches his preparation with a feeling of uncertainty and bewilderment, inexcusably bad results are sure to follow. A knowledge of the materials to be used and of how to use them is a prime essential of correlated work.

The effectiveness of the work of our patrons may be increased again through getting the book to the student expeditiously. Not even the mechanic who comes

to the public library with a demand for certain mathematical formula which he must have in order to arrive at definite conclusions within thirty minutes will be more righteously indignant if the library fails him than will the most indigent college student who must prepare within thirty minutes a complete analysis of constitutions of the free governments of the world if he cannot be directed to sources wherein he may find these in a form that will not require much cutting. This question of getting the book to the student, and sometimes getting one book to all the students, is the biggest single demand the college librarian has to meet, and failure to meet it adequately must inevitably militate against successful work. The student is going to judge the library by what it does for him in his emergency, and not satisfied with this, is going to judge by what it does for him every day. His whole attitude toward the library will depend very largely on this question of the demand being met. The direct relation between calls for books and classroom work is so close that the latter may very easily be wholly disorganized by a careless librarian, and repeated failures of a student to get the books needed indicate that something is radically wrong with the student, the librarian, or the teacher, and no conscientious college librarian will fail to draw upon the unlimited resources at his command to remove the cause. In a college library so many of the calls for books are definite assignments and comparatively easy of being met that the librarian must be equal to them or fail in one of the critical places.

We shall find that a student's demands for books are inspired by one of three motives: first, preparation for the recitation; second, information on special subjects; third, general or cultural reading.

To meet the first demand, the college library must make use of practically the same method followed in others, that of a system of reserves, variously managed, depending upon the arrangement of the library, the number of students to be accommodated and the nature of the work required by the teacher. Of all books in the college library, these must be the most efficiently administered. They must be made

to reach the maximum number of readers with the minimum waste of time. This means that the librarian must provide that they be available as many hours as possible, circulate freely and be accounted for every minute. The collection will not be permanent; consequently, the instructor must always make provision for their reservation before assignment is given, and he is responsible if the book fails to be reserved. Frankly, the best results are not obtainable from this restriction of use of books, and its only justification is a serious attempt of the librarians to make an inadequate supply of books meet a normal demand. The books are temporarily withdrawn from general circulation and home use is for the most part impossible, but the library is making use of the best means known to meet practical difficulties, and it must be admitted that even the provision of restriction, when applied to all borrowers alike, makes for greater freedom of circulation. The reserve arrangement is more important in the college than in high school or university library, since in the high school a greater proportion of supplementary reading is of standard authors which may safely be duplicated extensively and circulated freely, and in the university independent work lessens that congestion which results from large groups of students working on the same assignments. Careful and intelligent attention given to a reserve system will reduce its disadvantages to a point where these may almost be negligible. Foresight in purchasing, duplication, and subsequent disposal of surplus copies when the demand has ceased, assignment by the teacher to a wider range of authorities, a division of classes in such a way that the demand is distributed through a longer period of time, all will reflect directly to better advantages for the students. College librarians have exhausted their resources in an attempt to find a system of reserves which will be best adapted to their particular libraries, and they generally find it impossible for several reasons to adopt the university plan of well-equipped seminar rooms which provides for rather more permanent collections and which gives the advanced student greater privacy in a special room, possibly with an adviser. There remains, then, only a choice

between reading-room reserves and those behind closed desks.

The arrangement of books to be used for required reading on open shelves in the reading room has met with favor with many librarians, and has the advantage of settling the student within a group of books bearing on his subject. The difficulties of administration, however, through a temporary loss of books at the times most needed, have made the librarians generally favor a system of closed reserves whereby such books are behind a closed desk and under the direct supervision of the librarians. There is an advantage to the student in this arrangement, since he may approach his subject with little or no loss of time, knowing for a certainty that a book is or is not available. Pedagogically, such an arrangement is unsound, however, since it tends to make a student rely upon symbols, makes him mechanically take what the librarian has to offer, and gives him no opportunity to become familiar with books and authors through comparison.

This whole question of reserving books is only one of the best provisions for making a certain class of books available for all the students. We have intimated that the system is not entirely satisfactory to librarians, but is being used as the best way out of a bad situation. If the library is given more room a better arrangement than any of these for the small college at least is one which will provide, in addition to the usual reading room, a large one, separated into alcoves by low shelves. There are notable instances of an approach to this in the arrangement of stacks with study alcoves. That, however, has the disadvantage of exposing the whole collection of books to the general reader. Under the arrangement we have suggested, with a large room divided into a number of study alcoves, each equipped with one large and several small tables, it would be an easy matter to surround the alcoves with shelves of books required for supplementary work. The collection would to some extent be changing, but for the most part would remain permanent. Many more books would be accessible to the student, who would make his preparation in a room surrounded by books on the subject he is studying, and

who would thus cultivate a tendency to wider investigation. There would be the advantages of closer relation of reserved collections in a large room, rather than widely separated groups which otherwise might be closed too much of the time. The collections would not be shut off from the main library to the extent that those in seminar rooms are. The question of supervision would be simplified, since one attendant would be in charge, and the supervisor might in this manner be a better trained person than would be possible if several were employed for different rooms. Such a plan is theoretically sound, since it provides a tutor working both for the librarian and the teacher, responsible to the former, and gives to the student personal service unprovided for otherwise in any other type of library.

The other demand of the student for material on special subjects is common to all libraries. In the college there may be expected with regularity a great many calls for preparation on topics for debates and literary societies. It is perfectly natural for the work of such organizations to depend directly on the library, and the two should work together with intelligence. The librarian will find that the officers and committees of such organizations are willing to confer with a view to effective work, and such conferences should be arranged at the beginning of each year or semester; conferences with committees from the debaters' league or club for the purpose of determining to what extent use is to be made of collections of debates, for preparation of bibliographies, for the assignment of a particular member of the staff to this work, etc. Through his work with program committees the librarian has an opportunity to be of direct assistance to the students and to exert splendid influence on the character of the programs; he may provide for conferences with those preparing special topics. In addition to these two demands, there are always special reports and topics which require extensive preparation, and for these the librarian should be fortified with the best bibliographic material available. In all this personal work, emphasis should be placed on instruction rather than on directly supplying material. Of course, the average

man wants his material without delay, but he will often be better satisfied if he is directly pointed to a way in which he may work out a subject than he would if he were kept waiting while another person did this for him; and regardless of this, the librarian must keep foremost the idea of training.

In his attitude toward the general reader, I fear that the college librarian has been clothed rather smugly with conservatism. He has seen the student busily engaged with that reading which must be done in order to master assignments, and he has realized that the professor will take pains to outline for the student considerable reading of a certain sort. There are possibilities, however, of the librarian influencing or directing a great deal of reading which the student does, and this reading is of importance, since it is that which he does from choice. We must create conditions in the library which will encourage and foster reading of a wide nature. Since our patrons form a distinct community, we may extend to them a freedom which would be very unwise in libraries of other types. Rules may be liberalized and many of them obliterated altogether; stacks may be opened when they could not be opened to the general public. Whatever arguments have prevailed against the system of open stacks, many of us grow to favor it more and more, for it cannot be denied that it will encourage wider reading, and in the college this will outweigh a great many objections. With stacks open to all students, rules liberalized to the extent that any reasonable number of books may be had, beyond any doubt the student will be encouraged to make more extensive use of the library; and these students as readers and as prospective readers fall into one of two classes: those in the one with the reading habit already developed and who wish only to have it extended; those in the other class needing inspiration—an awakening to their opportunities. Those in the first class are the ones who will welcome such helps as reading lists, particularly lists which constitute an organized course of reading on a variety of subjects. It is our experience that the number of students who wish to do systematized reading is far greater than the

teacher supposes, and that both men and women will read books on the sciences, history, biography, poetry and general literature if they have brief annotated lists. We can hardly overestimate the value of such lists when the books are selected and annotated by some member of the faculty and when the student knows that the teacher who made the list welcomes conferences. The second class of students will not be so easily interested, but these, as well as those in the other class, can be appealed to through advertising means, through exhibits of new books, books in attractive bindings, exhibits on special subjects, ranging from football to poetry, combining with them all the personal attention of the librarians. The college librarian is not content to have a student complete his course reading only those books required by the demands of the classroom. The field of general reading is peculiarly his to extend and to develop, and he will find that almost without exception the response of the students will more than justify the attention he gives it.

These are matters of routine, and it would be an easily satisfied librarian who would be content to let this constitute the end of his work—rather these details constitute the means toward an end. There are in the public libraries men and women, good and wise, who may well be envied for the constructive work they are doing. There are those who have regenerated a town through making books living instruments of service, and there are those who have done the biggest things that came within the possibilities of their lives through setting in motion currents which have actually, aside from furnishing entertainment, changed the inner lives of their readers; those who have given to their patrons an outlook over and beyond the sordidness of their surroundings and the miserableness of their times. These are the men and women who are giving inspiration to the college librarian who is brought to see that if those things are possible in a community whose population is practically stable, he, with a community whose population actually changes entirely every four years, has possibilities of influencing a larger population than any single public library can ever

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LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.



reach. That population is made up of men and women who are at the age to catch an inspiration, and with the average number of students who are qualified as leaders, not to mention the rank and file who will carry immeasurably greater influence, if the college librarian can give them that which will make a public or private library necessary to their lives, if he can give them that which will direct their thoughts to a higher plane, then he will very nearly fulfill his mission as a college librarian. He owes that to his community. It is not a condemnation of the older librarian to say that the ideal of the librarian has changed within the last quarter of a century. Rather is it a tribute to him to say that the ideal to-day also should include those particular ideals which inspired the men who did the pioneer work. It is highly probable that we are in danger of regarding too lightly the greatest qualification which the best of them had, that of profound scholarship, and a splendid plea for which you will find in Mr. Carlton's address at the last meeting of the A. L. A. That qualification will make an excellent equipment in the college librarian if he has associated with it a pulsating interest in the life about him, not as a pedagogue, but as a layman teacher who should aspire to give men a faith in mankind and an appreciation of life in its larger aspects.

I cannot resist the temptation to return to the thought that the relation of the college librarian to his community can best be tested by the faithfulness with which he does his day's work as he finds a student trying to master the subjects of instruction, and that his fundamental work is that of instruction—instruction in the very broadest as well as the commonly accepted meaning of the word. Considering this, he owes more to the student than to supply him with a collection of books readily available for reading; he owes more than this to the college with which he is associated. There are institutions without number which undertake to give men technical training for a profession, business or a trade, but not a few of them in the very process absolutely crush the finer instincts inherent in the student. If we can by association, adver-

tising, by an exhibit, and, better, by personal influence, bring the student to a place where he will see the beauty of a single line of poetry, the fallacy of a single untenable theory, love a book even for the book's own sake, we shall approach the ideal. The very essence of that liberal education which our student is in search of lies in an appreciation of beauty in all its forms, of music, painting, form and color, and in the commonplace life about him.

The college librarian, then, stands as a layman teacher between a profession of teachers and his community; and he has at his command the greatest instruments modern invention and intelligence have devised, which he can employ to give to an ever-changing procession of ambitious young men and women guidance and direction. Through a maze of technicalities from which he must make stand out clearly the aims of the two constituent parts of his community, he must know the two elements equally well, and for the essential element of his community he must provide some of his professional information, provide for his actual daily work, utilizing these means toward a realization of an ideal, the creation of a taste, the cultivation of an attitude, and toward the cumulation of forces with the hope that they will actually and undeniably tend to equip these men and women in such a way that they may have vision broad enough to see life in its whole perspective.

It is a curious fact that in all those visions of future happiness with which men in all ages have loved to make this world a little more promising, they have provided that future world with everything you can conceive, except a library. Jewels and flowers and harps and instruments of music, horses, and hounds, oh, everything, even dice, they have thought of, but it never occurred to the human mind to mar the serenity of Elysium with books. But as we stand here in this twentieth century, in what we choose to call an "advanced civilization," we cannot somehow get on without books. We cannot get rid of them. We have to reckon with them.—DR. THOMAS ETHELBERG PAGE, at the opening of the new Public Library at Lincoln, England.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY*

BY THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

BEING asked to discuss the University Library in a fifteen minute paper makes me feel as Edward Gibbon must have felt when the young lady seated next to him at a dinner party said to him, "Dear Mr. Gibbon, now do tell me all about the decline and fall of the Roman Empire!" It is a pretty big subject, but the previous speaker's treatment of the correlation of the work of the college library and the student is so full that it makes my task somewhat easier.

A university is not merely a higher grade college, where facts are doled out to maturer students, but an institution for the increase of knowledge. Research and specialized or professional training are the aim of the university, as distinguished from the college. Professional departments necessitate professional libraries. The professional departments are built as a superstructure on the undergraduate or college department. The professional libraries of a university are an outgrowth of the general or college library. The university library is differentiated from the college library chiefly in its scope. As the university frequently includes a complete college course, so the university library in its scope includes not only the activities of the college library, but it has problems peculiarly its own. These are chiefly the provision of literature for research, the administration of departmental libraries, and the correlation of these departmental libraries to one another and to the main library. President Gilman defined a university as "an institution for the promotion of higher education by means of instruction, the encouragement of literary and scientific investigation, the collection of books and apparatus, and the bestowal of degrees." The collection of books in different universities will differ as widely as the institutions themselves. Universities have been said to be universal in their scope and so have something to do with everything. From this point of view, nothing is alien

to a university library, which should shelter universal literature; but in any particular university library, narrowly limited in its funds, as it is sure to be, the selection of books must be kept within bounds, with more or less strict reference to the interests of the various departments of the university.

Our early university libraries were, of course, a reflex of the curriculum of earlier days. The classical course, with its emphasis on cultural studies, and professional courses in law, medicine and theology, limited the book collections very narrowly, and, with the old method of text book teaching, the need of enormous libraries was not very strongly felt. But to-day, with the faculty devoting a large part of its energy to research, with more attention being paid to the graduate school, and with the lecture and laboratory systems in vogue, the library occupies a much more important place in the organization of the university. "The library and the laboratory," said the late President Harper, "have already practically revolutionized the methods of higher education." "In a really modern institution," said he, "the chief building is the library; it is the centre of the institutional activity."

A university must be something more than an aggregation of training schools for the learned professions; it must befriend learning and encourage research. Consequently the university library must be supplied with funds for the purchase of the books needed in special investigations by members of the faculty and the graduate school. The question of providing the books needed in a piece of literary or historical research is frequently a more serious one than when the investigation is in the field of pure science. The books take the place of laboratory material and, as we are often told, the library is the laboratory of the humanistic departments. In the assignment of book funds this must be borne in mind and a more generous allotment made to literature or to history than to chemistry or physics, for example. In

*Read before the National Council of Teachers of English.

the selection of a subject for research the professor in charge ought not to lose sight of the resources of the library and he ought not to assign a subject to a student if an adequate representation of the source material is not in the university library or cannot be provided without curtailing unduly the resources of the department. The demand for all the editions of a minor author who may be the subject of a doctorate dissertation, may be legitimate enough and it may be argued that the university ought to encourage research by providing all these editions, but they ought not to be asked for at the expense of the all-round efficiency of the library. If a student at the University of Illinois is working on Cowper it would be cheaper for that institution to allow him a stipend for a sojourn at Cornell University, where there is a special collection of works by and about that author, than to try to collect the literature anew.

In the duplication of English authors for the general use of students the question arises as to what extent these should be extra copies of one edition or single copies of different editions. The desk assistant prefers to have all the Kiplings and all the Stevensons of the same edition, so that, after she has located a short story or a poem in one copy, she can find it with equal ease in another copy when the first one is not available. On the other hand, for bibliographical reasons and for purposes of comparison, it is unquestionably better to have a dozen different editions of Shakespeare rather than a dozen copies of one edition. The resources of the library for purposes of investigation are not increased by the purchase of extra copies of a single edition, even though that edition is the standard one. But by the collecting of different editions the opportunities for comparative study are greatly enhanced. At the University of Michigan we have a rule of the Board of Regents which prohibits the purchase of duplicate copies of books from the General Library fund. Duplicates are ordinarily to be bought from special grants made to the various departments for administrative needs, being regarded as necessary equipment just as much as is laboratory apparatus. This rule does not affect the

purchase of innumerable editions of standard authors.

The question of specializing along one line or another is always before a university library. It is quite impossible for the average university library to be equally strong in many lines. Just as the departments vary in strength so will the library be emphasized on one side more than on another. If the library has a striking lead in one line, it should be developed further along that line, rather than forced into another line because a sister university has developed another side of its library. If Chicago has a special equipment in Semitics there is no particular reason for Michigan trying to rival her sister university in that line, and it would be equally futile for Chicago to try to duplicate Michigan's Shakespearian library. This is not saying that we should not have the essentials of an ordinary working collection for every special subject represented in the university curriculum, and for other subjects of interest to several departments, although there is no specific instruction in these subjects; but expensive duplication of highly specialized collections is to be deprecated. Specialization should be encouraged among libraries as well as among investigators and when a library has an exceptionally rich special collection it should be marked off as a more or less special preserve for that particular library. This is the only way that our resources can be made nationally adequate. Co-ordination and co-operation must be the watchword.

The use of interlibrary loans should be encouraged. The cost of transportation for the out-of-the-way book is much less than the book itself, and, if the book is of a sort that is not likely to be wanted again in a long period, the economy is twofold—not only the purchase price but the cost of handling and storing is saved.

With the cheapening of the processes of making facsimiles, their use is rapidly growing in favor. Facsimiles of manuscripts and early printed books are of the greatest value to American students of language and literature. The Tudor facsimiles of early English plays are a great boon to the English department of any university.

To-day our masters, the public, insist

that the university be made a place where everything useful may be studied, instead of being a place where nothing practical is taught. The clamor for vocational education has had its effect on the university and on the university library. While a few years ago the shelves of the average university library were innocent of anything so mundane as the literature of trade, to-day we have hundreds of titles on business methods, accounting, shop management, and efficiency engineering. The scope of our collection is no longer limited to things academic. Technology is well represented and the useful arts have a fair quota. A whole new literature in regard to various crafts has sprung up and much of this must be acquired by our university libraries. Books on how to do things are now thought worthy of a place under the same roof as erudite editions of the classics. To take one illustration: the literature of journalism is now of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of a separate departmental library at Columbia University.

While the college stands primarily for cultural interests, the university must be something more than a mere training school for professional experts. The university library (like the college library) must therefore be concerned with things outside the literature of the sciences and professions. There must be a generous supply of cultural literature, so as to insure the proper attitude toward cultural reading among the graduates as they go out to teach. The university library should be a fountain head of cultural influences. In the university library in which I feel a special concern, we have devised a method of putting on inspection shelves books of cultural interest primarily for the benefit of the undergraduate reader. The shelves slope at an easy angle so that a person seated in front of the rack can glance at the titles and choose at leisure. It invites to browsing. The books are indicated as intended for this rack by the use of a red star on the label. This star is put on by a rubber stamp. The case is known as the "Red Star Case" and books are selected for it primarily for their ability to interest the students. The books are not necessarily new purchases; some have been in the library for years without

having their attractions discovered by the students, and the books are found in the stack as fresh as when first acquired. To merit a place on the Red Star Case, the books must look inviting; no shabby or rebound volumes are put out, nor is it ever used for proselyting, although we have been asked to put there a lot of literature on various crusades (sex hygiene, swat the fly, and the like). The case would lose some of its popularity, if the students suspected that it was being used to give them sugar-coated courses. At the University of Michigan we do much in this line of cultural reading that need not be done in a university situated in a large city where there is a good public library, or in the suburbs of such a city. There the need for books of cultural value is partly met by these other libraries and the university is spared some of this expense.

The university student must be taught how to work for himself and by himself, in both the laboratory and the library, and while the major part of this instruction must come from his professors, the library staff must be prepared to help in instructing students in the use of the library. In order to be able to assist the research worker, the library assistants must have done some research work themselves, must have learned the methods of the investigator, the use of original sources.

If by chance a university student has escaped library instruction in his high school period or during his college career, the university librarian ought to see to it that he gets some of this instruction while he is at the university. It may be impossible to corral him in a class if he is an advanced student, but nevertheless he ought to be taught how to use the university library and this instruction will probably have to be given him by the reference librarian and desk assistants. While a knowledge of the rudiments of modern library economy is becoming more general in our universities, there are almost every day flagrant illustrations of its absence. At the University of Michigan we find it advisable to require all members of the classes in freshman English to meet with our assistant reference librarian, to listen to a talk on the main features of the library and then to visit the library

under her guidance. This is done by dividing the class into sections of about twenty and the work counts as a regular exercise in the course, the students being expected to write a theme on the library. Talks are given to another class on the more common reference books and how to use the library. While this is more properly the function of the high school or the college library we find that it is needed by the majority of the freshmen in our literary department. Although the students who come to us from the Detroit Central High School show clearly the benefit of the training in the use of a library which they have had under Miss Hopkins, yet we do not feel that it is time wasted for them to listen to our Miss Gillette, for she is sure to correlate their general information with reference to our own special library conditions and to drive home some truths which, while they may have been heard before, can with profit be heard again. We are always sure that to the majority of our freshmen the information given them in regard to the library and how to use it is an essential introduction to their course at the University.

And what of the university librarian? He must be a man of wide sympathies, one who will welcome with equal cordiality a gift to the classical library and an addition to the library of the engineering department, and be as much interested in the literature of homeopathy as in that of the regular school of medicine. When one professor complains that there is a lot of trash being admitted to the library shelves (meaning the literature of some other professor's specialty) the librarian must keep his own counsel, while remembering that the complaining specialist is perhaps stronger in his field because he thinks that no other subject is of the same importance. The librarian must take a neutral stand; he must regard as grist every thing that comes to his mill. He must see forty ways at one time and be posted on the interests of all his colleagues on the faculty. If he is alert he can see needs that they are unaware of and if endowed with persuasive powers he can secure for his library many things which will be of great benefit to the whole institution.

THE WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF HARVARD COLLEGE

By WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, *Librarian*

THE general plan of the new library was described in some detail in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May 1913. The building is now nearly completed, and by the end of the summer the books and the library staff will doubtless be installed and the library will be in working order. Some further description of the building can now be given.

The view in this number of the *JOURNAL* shows the main front, which faces north and forms one side of the eastern section of the college Yard—not the old Yard surrounded by dormitories and historic Massachusetts and Harvard Halls, but the newer Yard to the east of University Hall, having Appleton Chapel on the north, Sever and Emerson Halls on the east, and the new Widener Library on the south side. Standing on the site of old Gore Hall, it occupies practically all the space between that and the street (Massachusetts avenue). The outlook from the top of the broad steps and from the windows on this side is a delightful one, with the tower of Memorial Hall rising above the trees. Three high portals under the colonnade give admission through doors of handsome wrought iron and glass to a vestibule, and thence through swinging doors to a dignified entrance hall thirty-six feet broad and fifty feet in length. The walls of this hall, and those of the staircase beyond, are lined with Botticino marble of a warm, yellowish gray, beautifully but not conspicuously veined. Two rows of columns down the length of the hall, and corresponding pilasters against the walls, are of veined statuary marble. Straight ahead, at the further end of the hall, is a broad staircase of the same Botticino marble, leading at its first landing to the Widener Memorial rooms, and so designed that even from the very entrance one will catch a glimpse in the distance of the portrait of young Harry Widener on the further wall, if the intervening doors happen to be open. On each side of the entrance hall a broad corridor leads off on the west to the Director's Office, the Library Council Room and the Treasure Room; on the east, to the Li-

brarian's Office and the administration rooms for the Ordering and Cataloging Departments. The Treasure Room on the west side is 54x32 feet, and is equipped with protected metal cases in which many of the Library's rarest and most valuable books will be kept. Those for which there is not room here will find a place in the adjoining portion of the book stack, which is to be screened off from the rest of the stack so that it can be entered only from the Treasure Room.

The Cataloging Room on the east side is a still larger room, 32 x 70 feet, and is well lighted from two sides. This room and an adjoining smaller room will contain twenty-eight desks, and in addition the cases for the union catalog, comprising the official catalog of the Library and cards from the Library of Congress, John Crerar Library, University of Chicago Library, University of California Library and Boston Public Library. The room of the Ordering Department is adjoining and is likewise lighted from two sides, being in the northeast corner of the building. It is connected by a private staircase and by a book-lift with the Collating Room directly beneath it. On the other side the Cataloging Room opens directly into the stack, where there is access by means of stairs and an automatic elevator to each of the eight floors of the stack.

Returning now to the entrance hall we mount the stairs to the first landing, and find ourselves at the door of the Widener Memorial rooms. The first room is a spacious reception room with semi-circular bays at the four corners, and high arched alcoves with windows at the right and left, giving the effect of an octagon. It is covered by a domed ceiling, is lined from floor to cornice with a warm white marble and is decorated with fluted columns bearing graceful capitals. The second room is the Library, which is finished throughout in carved English oak. Here Harry Widener's books will find their resting-place, and his portrait will look down from over the great fire-place. The decoration of these rooms, as well as that of the entrance hall and stairs, was designed by the well-known firm of White, Allom & Company, of London, all wood carving being done in Eng-

land. The marble work was executed in New York.

Coming back to the stair landing at the entrance of these rooms, we look back down the stairs, through the entrance hall, to the great doors with their wrought iron grills; upward along the stairs on each side and through the arches of a spacious foyer, and on through the open door of the Reading-Room, we look across to the windows on the other side of that room. Through the windows on each side of the stairs we see, on the other side of the light-courts, the east and west wings of the Library, filled from top to bottom with book-stacks; and we realize that this is the focal point of the Library, both architecturally and for the associations which it is meant to perpetuate.

From the foyer at the head of the stairs we may pass directly into the Reading-Room, which occupies the full length of the northern side of the building; or turning to the right we may enter the Catalog and Delivery Rooms, or on the left, pass through a lobby (connecting with the elevator and with the stairs to the third story) into the Periodical Room. The great Reading-Room is an impressive room, 192 feet long and 42 feet wide. The arched and coffered ceiling, with sky-lights of soft-colored glass, is 44 feet high. Each end of the room is separated from the main body of the room by lofty columns and has a lower ceiling. At one end the Reading Room communicates with the Periodical Room, and at the other end with the Catalog and Delivery Room. The tables have seats for 264 readers, to which the Periodical Room adjoining adds 28 more, making accommodations for 292 in all.

The Delivery Room is divided into two portions by handsome columns of Siena marble, one part of the room being devoted to the catalog cases, which have been made by the Library Bureau, and the other portion being in front of the delivery desk. This is at the side of the room, and the working space behind it communicates directly with the stack. There is also a small Bibliographical Room adjoining the Catalog for such works of bibliographical reference as best supplement the card catalog.

The book-stack occupies the greater part of three sides of a hollow square, and is approached from the north side of the building through the Delivery Room and the Periodical Room on the second floor, and through the Catalog Department Room and the Treasure Room on the first floor. It comprises eight floors as finished and equipped at the present time, with a possibility of extending the stack downward by two floors into the present basement. Its distinguishing characteristic is the provision of commodious reading-stalls along one side of the stack on each of the six upper floors, the whole number of these stalls being 300. The stack itself has been constructed by the Snead Company and is expected to be most satisfactory. One interesting modification of the usual plan has been made in order to eliminate the open slits in the floors of the stack, which are usually provided to equalize the heating and ventilation, but which are objectionable both because of their appearance and because they permit small objects and even books to drop through from one floor to another. Some opening of the kind is necessary, but in the Harvard stack the opening is made in the vertical base of the lower shelf, instead of in the horizontal surface of the floor.

The total capacity of the stack may be best stated by saying that the eight floors contain 9168 sections, each three feet, four inches in width and seven feet, or seven feet four inches in height. As shelved at present, the capacity according to the usual figures, eight volumes to a foot, will be about 1,433,000 volumes. When completely shelved, the capacity will be increased by about 300,000 volumes and will reach about 1,733,000 as stated by the contractors; the equipment of the first and second tiers in the basement will add space for about 465,000, so that the total capacity of the stack, when finished and entirely filled, may be stated as 2,200,000 volumes. This, however, does not include a portion of the stack which is devoted to newspapers, and it does not, of course, include the very considerable amount of shelving in other parts of the building.

One of the interesting and difficult problems of the building is that of delivering

books with reasonable promptness in the Delivery Room as they are called for. The problem is not as serious a one as it would be in a public library, since in a college library so many users of the library, both professors and students, have personal access to the stack, but it is, nevertheless, one of no small difficulty. A mechanical carrier would help greatly, and the possibility remains of adding that at some future time, to the library's equipment, but for the present we must depend on foot power. The length of the stack from one end to the other may be expressed by saying that it includes 187 rows, but the shortest distance along the inside ends of these rows from one end to the other is 346 feet. At a convenient point in both the eastern and the western wing there is communication from one floor to another by stairs and by automatic elevators. The main stations for stack service will naturally be at these two points on the floor of the stack nearest to the level of the Delivery Room. These stations are connected by pneumatic tubes with the Delivery Room and with the corresponding points on each of the other floors. Orders for books most easily reached from the station on the west side of the building will be sent directly to that station from the Delivery Room, and orders for books best reached from the eastern station will be sent directly to that station. Boys at these two stations will be sent for the books and will bring them to the back of the Delivery Room, not coming down into the Delivery Room itself, but putting them on certain shelves which are open on one side into the stack and on the other into the delivery space. Books will be returned from the delivery desk to the stack in the same way, and thus the difficulty which comes from the unavoidable difference in level between the floor of the Delivery Room and the nearest floor of the stack will be diminished.

Another distinguishing characteristic of the Library is the provision of private studies for the use of professors. There are about seventy of these studies, nearly all being directly accessible from the stack, or from corridors connecting with the stack.

The third floor of the building, which rests upon the top of the stack, contains

thirty-two rooms to be used for special collections, seminary rooms, offices, and studies. In these rooms a number of special libraries, heretofore scattered in different buildings, will be brought together, and will enjoy the convenience of a closer connection with the main Library. These special collections will include the Classical library, which has been for many years in Harvard Hall, the Child Memorial library of English, the Lowell Memorial library of Romance literature, and the French, German and Sanskrit libraries, which have heretofore been in Warren House, the Mathematical library, which has been in Sever Hall, the library and reading room of the Business School and the library of the Department of Education, which have been in Lawrence Hall, and the library of the Bureau of Municipal Research, which has been in Wadsworth House. Seminary rooms for these departments, and for Economics, History and Government will be provided as far as space allows. On this floor is also to be placed the Library's collection of maps.

It remains to speak of the ground floor, which is entered directly from Massachusetts avenue on the south side of the Library, and which is entirely above ground though masked on the north by the imposing flight of steps which leads up to the main entrance of the Library on the floor above. On this ground floor is to be found, on the west side, a special reading-room for elementary work in history and economics, corresponding to the reading-room which has been hitherto maintained in Harvard Hall. This will have its separate entrance on the west side and will provide for 166 readers. It serves primarily the courses in which many copies of books for parallel reading are required. The entrance from Massachusetts avenue brings one immediately to the foot of the stairs and elevator leading to the corridors connecting with the professors' studies, while through a long passage-way we come to the foot of the stairs which lead up into the main entrance hall at the other end of the building. On this floor are provided a room for the janitor, a dining-room and kitchenette for the ladies of the staff, toilet-rooms and coat-rooms, an office for the superintendent of the building, a re-

ceiving-room for boxes and parcels coming by express, a collating room directly under the Ordering Department on the floor above, a room under the Catalog Department, which will be used by a part of the Catalog staff and by the editorial staff of the Quinquennial Catalog, and extensive storage rooms for duplicates, etc. In the basement below this floor, seventeen feet in height, are the possibilities for a further extension of the book-stack, and the somewhat elaborate machinery needed for the use of the building—the dynamos which run the five elevators and two book-lifts, the compressed air machinery for the pneumatic tubes, the dynamo and fan for the vacuum-cleaning system, a pump connected with the steam-heating apparatus, enormous fans which pump warm air into the Reading-Room and the stack, a filter through which passes all the water which enters the building, and the connections for electric light and power. The building is to be heated by steam, conveyed through a tunnel from the plant of the Elevated Railroad Company, which also furnishes heat to the other buildings of the College Yard and to the freshman dormitories.

Such, in brief, is the superb building which Mrs. Widener has erected as a memorial of her son, and which will provide unequalled facilities for the use of books by professors, by students, and by visiting scholars.

LIBRARY BINDING PRICES

BY W. C. HOLLANDS,

*Superintendent of Bindery and Printing
Plant, University of Michigan*

In conversing with any interested library worker on the subject of binding, the question of first consideration is always price; and in very few cases does the question of the relation of durability and service to price enter into the conclusions. Note the advertising of library binders and you will observe that emphasis is placed on price.

In deciding the advisability of establishing a bindery as a part of a library's equipment, the question of cost at which the binding can be done takes precedence over every other consideration. The question of ser-

vice and utility does not influence the decision. How different from the point of view regarding any proposed improvements at the desk, in reading room, stacks, or, in fact, any phase of the administration by which the service can be made more efficient!

These impressions were brought to mind as I pondered over the correspondence received from libraries all over the United

159 libraries, for return with rates paid by them for binding certain periodicals of different sizes, supposed to be common to all libraries and bound in six styles. The list contained periodicals representing different problems to the binder. For instance, *Century*, *Atlantic* and *Outlook* are practically the same size, but *Century* is printed in thin sections, *Atlantic* in thick sections and *Outlook* in single sheets. The six

Title	No. of Libys. Reptg.		Cloth		Library Buckram		Buffings		Cowhide		Per. Mor.		Tur. Mor.	
	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.
<i>Philistine</i>	41	8	73	9	69	6	81	6	83	7	102	5	106	
<i>Chautauquan</i>	95	20	35	24	50	10	143	15	84	11	101	15	75	
<i>Dublin Review</i>	67	13	70	17	73	9	84	10	88	8	103	10	102	
<i>Atlantic</i>	136	27	60	37	85	10	92	23	103	17	114	22	110	
<i>Century</i>	135	24	79	36	80	12	96	23	99	17	115	23	117	
<i>Outlook</i>	132	29	60	40	85	10	99	23	101	12	114	18	110	
<i>Q. J. of Micros. Science</i>	71	14	80	18	81	8	101	11	101	9	125	11	123	
<i>U. S. Pat. Off. Gazette</i>	62	16	60	12	85	7	125	12	135	6	161	9	110	
<i>Dial</i>	120	26	75	35	100	10	115	19	113	11	131	19	151	
<i>Am. Med. Association Journal</i> ..	60	13	96	17	97	8	150	8	155	4	193	10	150	
<i>Builder</i>	56	11	75	11	100	7	143	9	171	7	170	9	208	
<i>Saturday Evening Post</i>	36	6	123	8	125	4	161	8	165	6	191	4	150	
<i>Ladies' Home Journal</i>	41	7	147	9	148	6	166	8	163	6	246	5	192	
<i>Harper's Weekly</i>	96	19	100	25	160	10	164	16	163	11	223	15	200	
<i>Scientific American</i>	105	20	100	26	195	13	157	20	172	11	245	15	193	
<i>N. Y. Herald</i>	36	9	142	10	155	6	238	5	251	3	279	3	275	
			100	10	195								283	
			271	10	239								400	
			125		225									

States in regard to the rates paid for binding certain periodicals. The results of their compilations may be as interesting to your readers as they have been to me.

When the bindery was established at the University in 1895, the rate charged for all work, for the purpose of comparison of cost, was the same that the library had been paying the contractors in Ann Arbor and Chicago. These prices were in force until 1905 when returns from fifty university and state libraries showed that they were far below the average, in most cases. The average of the prices paid by all in 1905 has been used since that time, as a basis.

To determine how far the advances in prices of labor and materials had affected these prices, in June 1914, I sent cards to

styles of binding were cloth, buckram, one-half buffings, one-half roan or cowhide, one-half persian and one-half morocco. The variation in the prices paid is astonishing when the relation of the librarian to sources of information is considered. They show a range of 30 cents to \$2.12 on the same item, in one case, and 75 cents to \$5.00 in another case.

The replies show many inconsistencies. In one case "the binding was done by the state printer and cost the library nothing." In another the state printer was charging \$1.24 for work for the library and 75 cents for identically the same work for a department. One is paying the same price for cloth as for one-half morocco for all books, and all sizes.

From the increase in cost shown on that style, it is evident that binders are becoming aware of the little relative difference in the cost of cloth and leather bound books of the same class and workmanship.

For our use the prices were averaged in each style for each item, with the following result. In each case the number preceding the price indicates the number of libraries replying who bind in that style the periodical named. The second prices, listed under cloth, library buckram and one-half Turkey morocco, were the average in 1905, and have since been used as the basis for charges by our library. To help those who desire to compare these prices with those they are paying, I attach a copy of the specifications covering the different processes in our bindery.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BINDING PERIODICALS AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

Collate.—Return books with shortages or defective numbers.

Strip.—All but last number of volume and special covers. Exceptions: Library, Binding, Printing, and locally printed periodicals which are bound entire.

Press.—All books pressed for 24 hours before sewing.

Guards.—Heavy plates guarded and hinged with muslin.

Sew.—All books sewn one on, with Hayes thread of a size suitable for the thickness of the sections. First and last sections overcast. First and last sections and end-papers reinforced at fold with cloth extending one inch over outside, and sewn on through cloth. Cloth and Buckram bound books sewn on not less than 4 linen tapes, 3-8 in. wide for light books and ½ in. wide for heavy books. Morocco bound books sewn on not less than 4-5 ply hemp cord. Books of single sheets have sections overcast and sewn as other books.

Tipping.—Outside sections tipped and undue swelling knocked out before trimming.

Trimming.—All books trimmed to sample.

Cleaning backs.—After rounding and backing, backs of all books are coated with thin paste and thoroughly cleaned of all glue before lining.

Lining backs.—Cloth and Buckram bound books are lined with heavy canton flannel full length of book and extending not less than one inch on each side of back. Morocco bound books, silk head bands, lined with cloth between head bands, loose back one on three off. Raised bands.

Boards.—Cloth bound; cases. Buckram bound; double boards with outside cloth joint tapes and canton lining pasted between. Morocco bound; laced on all cords.

Material.—Cloth: Holliston B & E grade, colors to match. Buckram: Holliston & Bancroft U. S. specifications; colors to match. Morocco: Acid free Cape goat colors to match. Board: Ingalls, best cloth board.

Lettering.—All books lettered with deep gold, with Title, Volume, Series, Date, Library stamp, and any other lettering necessary to designate references or special contents.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY
GRANTS—MARCH 1915

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Calexico, California.....	\$10,000
Clearwater, Florida.....	10,000
Dinuba, California	8,000
Edgewater, New Jersey.....	15,000
Lynn, Massachusetts (two branch buildings)	50,000
McPherson, Kansas (town and township)	12,500
Millbury, Massachusetts.....	12,500
Remington Town and Carpenter Township, Indiana	10,000
Stromsburg, Nebraska.....	7,500
Swampscott, Massachusetts	14,000
Tomah, Wisconsin	10,000
University Place, Nebraska	12,500

\$172,000

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Renfrew, Ontario	\$12,000
South Norwich Township (Otter- ville), Ontario	6,000

\$18,000

OTHER ORIGINAL GIFTS

Germiston, Transvaal, U. S. Africa..	£6,000
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ERASTUS SWIFT WILLCOX

Erastus Swift Willcox, for almost a quarter of a century librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, died in the hospital of that city on March 30, as the result of a street car accident. Mr. Willcox, who was slightly deaf, failed to hear the warning gong, and stepped directly in front of the car. He died without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Willcox was born 85 years ago, and was graduated from Knox College with the class of 1851. He taught school for a year, worked in a Peoria bank for another year, and then went to Europe, where he remained for two years studying conditions

and languages in Germany, France, Italy and England. On his return he became professor of modern languages in Knox College, a position he held for six years, when the War of the Rebellion forced a retrenchment in the college finances and the position was abolished.

He went to Peoria, which city was afterwards his home. He studied law and engaged in manufacturing and in coal mining until in 1891 he was named librarian of the Peoria Public Library, which had by this time absorbed the Peoria Mercantile Library. He first became interested in this Mercantile Library as a director in 1864, and was always active in its management. He was largely instrumental in having the property of the Peoria Mercantile Library turned over to the public library board. The books went to the city library, and the building was sold, and with the proceeds the present building in North Monroe Street was erected and dedicated free to the city.

Mr. Willcox was the author of the first public library act passed by any state. This was enacted by the Illinois Legislature March 7, 1872. It still remains on the statute books and has been copied by practically every state that has since enacted a public library law.

The *Peoria Journal* speaks thus appreciatively of Mr. Willcox's work:

"The people of Peoria owe much to Mr. Willcox in his administration of the public library. His was a wise judgment, and he knew the kind of books to select. His judgment was relied on largely. His education, his knowledge of events and his understanding of the needs and wishes of the reading public allowed an unusually complete selection for the Peoria library.

"A high tribute might fittingly be paid to the services rendered by E. S. Willcox to the state of Illinois and the city of Peoria by reason of his labors in making free public libraries possible in this state, and much might be said of his splendid influence on the intellectual life of this community as wielded during his long term as librarian. But the average Peoria citizen will pay his highest homage to the memory of Mr. Willcox as a kindly, genial neighbor and a true Christian gentleman."

ST. PAUL LIBRARY BURNED

IN a fire which broke out in the basement of one of the stores in the library building at St. Paul, Minn., the Public Library was completely destroyed on the night of April 27. Except for about 30,000 books in circulation or in the branch buildings, 800 rare volumes stored in the Auditorium, and 600 bound volumes of old newspapers kept by the West Publishing Company, the entire book collection of 160,000 volumes was lost.

A complete inventory of the fixtures and books, taken Sept. 30, 1913, with records of book purchases since, is in the city comptroller's office, and will form a basis for insurance adjustment. The building and contents are valued at \$450,000, and the city carried insurance of \$259,000.

Before the fire was extinguished, search was begun for temporary quarters in which to reopen the library, pending the completion of the new library building in the fall. After a vain attempt to get the senate chamber in the old Capitol, the old House of Hope church was secured, and opened on May 1. Branches will also be opened in two school buildings.

Agents of W. Dawson Johnston, the librarian, at once began going over the stock of the St. Paul Book and Stationery Company, which offered the city at cost all the books it could use. The loan of office furniture has also been offered, and a general appeal has been sent out for book shelves and for donations of books and magazines.

LIBRARY EXTENSION WORK AT THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE library extension work which is being carried on by the Massachusetts Agricultural College might well be described under the following divisions:

1. Letters and lists.
2. Talks on agricultural literature.
3. Book circulation.

Letters and Lists.

The librarian is very frequently called upon to advise librarians and others as to the purchase of the latest and best books on agriculture and related subjects. Sometimes these inquiries are best answered by sending out typewritten or printed lists which have

been compiled from time to time. At other times new typewritten lists have been made in order to make sure that the latest and best titles are included. In order to meet various demands, sixteen Library Leaflets have so far been published listing the best books on the following topics: Fruit growing, Dairying, Poultry, Vegetable gardening, Beekeeping, Animal husbandry, Trees, Rural civic improvement, Flower gardening, Farmers' co-operative associations, Marketing farm products, Best farm and garden papers, and Books for farm women and young gardeners, copies of which have been mailed to the libraries of all the agricultural colleges, to various library commissions and to a large number of individuals in all parts of the United States. A great deal of care is taken in the compilation of these lists. In every case the advice and assistance of the expert on the college faculty most interested in the subject involved is secured for the selection and evaluation of the titles.

Talks on Agricultural Literature.

The college librarian, as a member of the faculty of the extension service of the college, has been called upon to talk before granges and library organizations. Talks have also been given to short-course students and other gatherings at the college. In all of these talks, the idea has been to tell something about the ancient and historic books on agriculture, something about the best farm journals, the latest and best books on agriculture, but more especially the very desirable publications which come out as advertising material and also the publications sent out by the experiment stations, various state and federal boards, departments and other agencies.

Circulation of Books.

The circulation of books as part of the library extension work began in 1910, when four large boxes were constructed, each to contain about sixty volumes. It was soon found, however, that the boxes were too large and heavy, and also the collections of books were too large; so the present scheme is to send out smaller collections and more of them. It is the practice now to make up packages of books of from ten to thirty volumes, and including several pamphlets or bulletins. The packages may be devoted to

single phases of agriculture, or may be general collections, all depending upon the wishes of the persons interested. These packages are loaned to the public libraries throughout the commonwealth for a period of eight weeks, subject to a renewal if that seems feasible. In addition to lending books to the small public libraries of the state, there has also been occasion to lend books to agricultural high schools, county improvement leagues, agricultural extension schools, and similar organizations. The borrowing agencies pay transportation charges to and from the College Library.

In order to carry on this work, an entirely separate and special collection of the latest and best books on agricultural and related subjects has been built up. This includes publications on the general subject of agriculture, domestic animals, farm administration, beekeeping, fruit growing, rural sociology, home economics, etc. This collection has been built up to some extent through the generosity of the publishing houses, which were willing to donate copies of the latest and best books for work of this kind. Another part of this collection is made up of the best government publications and other desirable items along these particular lines. The third and largest part, however, is made up of books purchased with funds from the extension service. Records showing the use of this material are kept on hand, and for the past three years are as follows:

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Libraries receiving books...	37	37	42
Books sent out.....	629	439	760
Bulletins and pamphlets sent out	252	201	241
Total number of libraries helped.....			116
Total number of books loaned.....			1828
Total number of pamphlets loaned.....			694

All of this library extension work is operated entirely as part of the work of the main college library for the support of which the extension service does not make any contribution except the \$200 a year which has been apportioned for the last three years for the purchase of books, wrapping paper, twine, etc. The work of correspondence, keeping of records, shipping of material, and all other details have been carried along with the regular library work.

CHARLES R. GREEN, *Librarian.*

A LIST OF BOOKS BY AMERICAN TWENTIETH-CENTURY POETS

A LIST of books by representative American poets was printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in February, 1914. It was made by a committee of the Poetry Society of America, and was given out at the request of many librarians. That list having been found useful in the library service, an additional group is herewith presented, furnished by the same committee.

The list made last year was necessarily incomplete, because of the small space that could be allotted to this subject. The names of some, therefore, that were then omitted will be found below, together with some newer names that have been considered noteworthy either because of their actual poetic value or because they represent a tendency in method or a current of thought that it was believed the public would desire to study. There seems to be a decided quickening of interest in American poetic writing; the number of poets is legion; publishers are far more willing to undertake a volume of poetry than they were a few years ago, and the number of readers is increasing. We seem to be fast meeting the condition made by Whitman when he said, "To have great poets we must have great audiences, too."

- Bates, Katherine Lee. *America the beautiful*. Crowell.
 Benét, W. R. *Merchants from Cathay*. Century Company.
 Benét, W. R. *The falconer of God*. Yale University Press.
 Burt, Maxwell Struthers. *In the high hills*. Houghton.
 Carpenter, Rhys. *The sun-thief*. Oxford University Press.
 Corbin, Alice. *The spinning woman of the sky*. Seymour, Chicago.
 Dargan, Olive Tilford. *Pathflower, and other poems*. Macmillan.
 Davis, Fannie Stearns. *Crack o' dawn*. Macmillan.
 Dawson, Coningsby. *Florence on a certain night*. Holt.
 Dawson, W. J. *America*. Lane.
 Dickinson, Emily. *The single hound*. Little, Brown.
 Ficke, Arthur Davison. *Sonnets of a portrait painter*. Kennerley.
 Frost, Robert. *North of Boston*. Holt.
 Giddings, F. H. *Pagan poems*. Macmillan.
 Giovanitti, Arturo. *Arrows in the gale*. Hillacre Bookhouse, Riverside, Conn.
 Hagedorn, Hermann. *Poems and ballads*. Macmillan.
 Holley, Horace. *Creation*. Kennerley.
 Iris, Scharmel. *Songs of a lad*. Seymour, Chicago.
 Jones, Thomas S., Jr. *The voice in the silence*. Mosher Press.
 Kemp, Harry. *The cry of youth*. Kennerley.
 Kilmer, Joyce. *Trees and other poems*. Doran.
 Knibbs, H. H. *Songs of the outlands*. Houghton.
 Lee, Agnes. *Sharing*. Sherman, French.
 Le Gallienne, R. *The lonely dancer*. Lane.
 Ledoux, Louis V. *The shadow of Ætna*. Putnam.
 Lindsay, Vachel. *The Congo*. Macmillan.

- Lindsey, F. B. *The spirit Prospero*. Sherman, French.
 Litchfield, G. D. *Collected poems*. Putnam.
 Lowell, Amy. *Sword blades and poppy seed*. Macmillan.
 Mackaye, Percy. *The present hour*. Macmillan.
 Markham, Edwin. *The shoes of happiness*. Doubleday.
 Masters, Edgar Lee. *Spoon River anthology*. Macmillan.
 Monroe, Harriet. *You and I*. Macmillan.
 Morgan, Angela. *The hour has struck*. The Aster Press, N. Y.
 Neihardt, J. G. *The stranger at the gate*. Kennerley.
 Norton, Grace Fallow. *The sister of the wind*. Houghton.
 Oppenheim, James. *Songs of the new age*. Century Company.
 O Sheel, Shamus. *The light feet of goats*. Privately printed.
 Rice, Cale Young. *Collected plays and poems*. 2 vols. Doubleday.
 Rand, Kenneth. *The rainbow chaser*. Sherman, French.
 Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt. *One woman to another*. Scribner.
 Scollard, Clinton. *Poems*. Houghton.
 Smith, May Riley. *Sometime, and other poems*. Dutton.
 Sterling, George. *Beyond the breakers*. Robertson.
 Sweeney, Mildred McNeal. *Men of no land*. Unwin.
 Towne, Charles Hanson. *Beyond the stars*. Kennerley.
 Untermeyer, Louis. *Challenge*. Century Company.
 Van Dyke, Henry. *The Grand Canyon*. Scribner.
 F. D. W. *Little verse for a little clan*. Privately printed.
 Wheelock, John Hall. *Love and liberation*. Sherman, French.
 Widdemer, Margaret. *The cloak of dreams*. Winston.
 Wilcox, Ella Wheeler. *Poems of problems*. Conkey.
 Wilkinson, Florence. *The ride home*. Houghton.
 Woodberry, George. *The flight*. Macmillan.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF LIBRARIANS

"It is a curious thing," said Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton University Library, in a recent letter, "that with so many library schools on the one hand and so many universities on the other, there is absolutely no place in the United States where systematic courses are offered on the history and science of books and libraries, looking towards the equipment of those who are to become librarians. There isn't very much done even from the standpoint of the scholar and what there is chiefly with reference to the training of scholars or teachers and in the courses of palaeography and art."

In this connection it is interesting to glance over the program of the course in paleography which Dr. Richardson is conducting this year. While the course is organized for research students rather than librarians, almost every topic would be included in a university course for the higher education of librarians such as Dr. Richardson advocates.

The course is described on p. 247-248 of the University catalog, course 568, as follows:

"Paleography. General and applied. Introduction to the psychology, methodology, and history of ancient writing; the material and form of books, the evolution of alphabetic writing, the science and method of textual and higher criticism. Application in the field of Latin codices, with practice in decipherment, dating, and the method of research; including search for the manuscripts, exercise in the description and collation of manuscripts and the formation of genealogical tables, the discrimination of documents and voluntary variations. Second term, 3 hours a week.

"The course is intended at bottom to be a practical one and to give the kind of things which it is necessary for a man to understand in order to take up work on the manuscripts with view to a critical edition of some text—how to find the manuscripts, how to read them, how to examine and record observations, how to collect these as evidence and use them in deciding the readings of a critical edition. It aims to give the kind of information which the giver feels would have saved him time and have improved his work if he had had these same hints given to him in the beginning.

"The course does not aim so much at the minute practice of the various schools of handwriting or tracing in extreme detail their development as to give the whole general setting, a bird's-eye glimpse of the development, and a method to enable the student to continue the practice.

"Special practice work will, however, be set according to the field in which the individual student is most interested, Latin, Greek, or English. Illustrative work will be carried on chiefly in the Latin, because the giver's particular studies serve to make this the most concrete base, but if any one is specially interested *e. g.* in New Testament criticism, some suggestion and direction will be given, in a less expert way, in this line.

"Alongside this practical aim and method, there will be a series of lecture-talks, systematic and historical, to suggest the underlying reasons, in the nature of the human mind and the material in which it works, that make textual and higher criticism

necessary and shape or condition its method. These include topics such as Inward handwriting and books, The origin of handwriting, The alphabet, Oral and manuscript transmission of books, Variations, natural selection and survival among books, Textual, historical and literary criticism, The multiplication of books by hand, Printing, The origin of libraries, etc., etc.

"There is no text-book which gives the exact scope of the course. This may be judged in part, however, from the dozen elementary books which have been laid out on the table in the paleographical room as follows:

1. On the subject of the books in general, Rawlings, Weise, Specht, Schubart.
2. On the alphabet, Clodd, Taylor.
3. On the development of Greek and Latin handwriting, Thompson, Reusens, Gardthausen.
4. On manuscript illumination, Herbert.
5. On criticism, Sandys, Scrivener.

"These do not coincide with the bibliography which will be given at an early exercise, nor do they cover all matters but merely suggest the general scope of the subject."

THE NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE association known as the New England College Librarians grew out of a meeting of about thirty college librarians held at the opening of the new library building at Clark University, January 14, 1904. Mr. William C. Lane presided and Mr. Harry L. Koopman acted as secretary. The subjects discussed were "Dead books," "Special collections," "Inter-library loans," "Departmental libraries," and "Periodicals." After a three hours' session "the meeting reluctantly dissolved, with the understanding that the secretary might call another meeting at such time and place as should seem convenient." (Proc. and Add. at the Public Opening of the Library Building of Clark University, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1904, Clark University Library Publications, April, 1904, pp. 72-78.)

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club held at the Boston Public Library, January 17, 1907, several of those present expressed a desire to form an association for the consideration and discussion

of purely college library problems. Dr. Wadlin kindly placed a room at their disposal, Mr. Lane taking the chair and Mr. Koopman again serving as secretary.

There were 27 present, representing 12 institutions. It was voted "to form an association of New England College Librarians." "To have but one official, who shall be the Secretary." "To hold at least one meeting a year." The undersigned was then elected to the secretaryship, a position in which he has been retained ever since. At a later meeting held at the M. I. T., Boston, April 20, 1907, it was decided that "any person connected with the library of an academic degree conferring institution in New England be entitled to take part in its conferences."

Meetings have been held at the various New England college libraries, usually the latter part of April or early in May, the numbers present ranging from 30 to 50.

Among the subjects discussed at these meetings have been the following:

The A. L. A. card index to serials.
The best device to keep track of books temporarily removed from the shelves.
Business methods.
Business records and library accounts.
Charging systems appropriate for college libraries.
College libraries as depositories of government documents.
Courses of general reading for the staff.
Disposition of reference books on purchase of new editions.
Economical methods for caring for continuations, annual reports, etc.
Economy of space in the storage of books.
The future of the card catalog; present tendencies and future development.
How shall school material—catalogs, reports, courses of study, etc.—be treated, and how is it wise for each library to collect and preserve such material?
How should we encourage cultural reading among students?
Instruction of students in the use of the library.
Inter-library loans. Are libraries justified in making a charge for such loans, and can a general understanding be reached as to amount and nature of such charges?
Is it advisable for colleges to print reading lists for summer vacations?
The library budget.
Methods of filing newspaper cuttings, extracts from periodicals, etc.
The relation of required reading to the capacity of undergraduate students.
Reserved books.
Should college students take up library work without special library training?
Stacks for libraries.
The standing of the library in the university.
Student assistants in the library.
Subject headings.
To what extent should duplicate books be provided by the library for class work?
The treatment of government documents.
Use of the Library of Congress copyright catalog.
Vacations of the library staff.
The valuation of college libraries.
What statistics should a library report give?

The association is unique in that it has but one officer and neither constitution nor by-laws, and there are no fees. The deliberations are of the round table order and it is an unwritten law that there shall be no reading of papers. The secretary arranges for each meeting by conferring with the librarian who is to be host and the librarian where the last meeting was held. He writes to each member asking for topics for discussion, and then prints the program. The meetings are very informal and every effort is made to encourage the younger members to take part in the discussions.

The fact that the members who attend are all interested in the same problems and that there is ample opportunity for personal acquaintance and interchange of ideas, make these meetings more enjoyable for college librarians than the larger general meetings in which college problems are touched upon only incidentally.

The librarian where the meeting is held presides and the members vote on the order in which the topics shall be taken up for discussion, the chairman calling upon the one who proposed the subject to present his case.

LOUIS N. WILSON.

CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH TEACHERS AND LIBRARIANS

UNDER the auspices of the committee on school libraries of the New York Library Club there will be held a conference of English teachers and librarians on Saturday, May 8, at 10 a. m. in the Library of the Girls High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject: "The library as an aid to English teaching."

Among the English teachers who expect to be present and take part in this discussion are the following: Franklin T. Baker, Columbia University, New York; Alfred M. Hitchcock, Hartford High School, Hartford, Conn.; Sarah E. Simons, Central High School, Washington, D. C.; Edwin Fairley, Jamaica High School, Jamaica, N. Y.; Benjamin A. Heydrick, High School of Commerce, New York.

The following topics will be discussed:

1. Necessary library equipment for modern English teaching—books, periodicals,

- clippings, illustrative material, bulletin boards, etc.
2. What the librarian can do in organizing this material.
 3. Possibilities of a library classroom equipped with lantern, victrola, small stage for acting plays, etc.
 4. Relation of the library to the different phases of English work to-day.
 - a. Oral English. Debating. Public speaking.
 - b. Dramatization. What modern plays should the school library contain?
 - c. Cultivating a taste for good reading through the study of the best standard and contemporary literature.
 - d. Vocational guidance through English composition.
 5. Importance of definite instruction of students in the use of books and library aids, card catalog, indexes, reference books, etc.
 6. Co-operation between school library and public library.
 7. Encouraging the ownership of books.

There will be an exhibit of illustrated editions of books for high school students and it is hoped that Miss Margaret Coult, head of the English department of the Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., will tell of the use of clippings and pictures in her English work and illustrate her talk with examples from the Newark Public Library. The exhibit of clippings, pictures, illustrated editions, etc., at the National Council of English teachers at Chicago, Nov. 1914, will be duplicated as far as possible.

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MARY E. HALL.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB LIBRARY

IN "A history of the University Club of New York," privately printed and issued to club members only, Mr. James W. Alexander, who was president of the club from 1891 to 1899, devotes two chapters to the library.

When the club was reorganized, in 1879, one of the first steps taken was the creation of a plan for the institution of a suitable library. A committee of five was appointed, with Henry Holt, the publisher,

as chairman, and this committee set about raising a special fund for the purchase of books, that the library might not become at the very outset a financial burden to the club. A subscription paper was circulated, followed by a general circular of appeal, and the amount subscribed (about \$3500) was spent for books of reference and for Greek, Latin, German, and French classics. English classics were left to be purchased later, on the theory that members were more likely to have them in their own homes. The circular sent out stated that the library was to be built up along three lines: first, as a reference library; second, as a university library, with all publications and memorabilia pertaining to the universities of this country and Europe; and third, as a club library, with books both historical and practical on the recreations of gentlemen in their social organizations and in their outdoor sports.

In the first report of the library, made May 1, 1881, it was said to have 2006 volumes, and its value was put at \$5200. The general policy has remained to build up a cultural library, and at present history, biography, description and travel, literature, and the fine arts form more than two-thirds of the collection, the remainder including small groups of medical and legal works, mostly general treatises and reference books. In selecting books for purchase, men eminent in their several domains have assisted the librarian and the committee. Current novels are obtained from loan libraries, and very little fiction is purchased. At the present time the library contains 29,542 volumes and 21,534 pamphlets, and it is difficult to find shelf room for all. The library has overflowed into other rooms on the library floor, and a card-room on the floor above has been taken for the collections of college memorabilia. Bronze signs, extra shelf guides, floor plans, and an up-to-date catalog are provided to help members find what they like without assistance if they so desire, although the librarian, Arthur W. Colton, or an assistant is always ready to assist and explain. Periodicals of the world, including reviews, magazines, and illustrated papers, are on the tables in the library and subsidiary rooms.



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LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

The library is on the second full floor of the building, sharing the space with the reading and writing rooms and the card-room, and is unsurpassed for beauty, comfort and convenience. The central space is occupied by a square hall, treated in Pompeian colors. The library proper consists of a gallery something less than one hundred feet in length by sixteen feet wide, exclusive of the alcoves, which are nine feet in depth. There are five alcoves on each side, lighted by windows on the south side, overlooking Fifty-fourth street. The central alcove on the north communicates with the central hall, and access is also given to the library at either end. Elaborate frescoes decorate the ceiling and the end walls, some of them being copies made by H. Siddons Mowbray of the Pinturicchio mural decorations in the Vatican, and others original compositions by Mr. Mowbray. The walnut bookcases reach to the spring of the vault. Bronze and marble busts adorn the library and also the central hall, and the soft, neutral-tinted carpets, easy chairs, and ample provision for research made at the numerous tables produce an atmosphere of repose conducive to the contentment of the reader and the student. That the library is appreciated is indicated by the fact that many authors of distinction habitually use it as a study in the preparation of their books, and it has proved, as was originally hoped, the most important and useful department of the practical facilities offered to members of the University Club.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ART LIBRARY IN PARIS

"Do not fail to visit the *Bibliothèque Doucet*" they said to me in Paris. "Doucet Library" brought forth no response from memory; even the official title, *Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie* did not bring up pictures any too clear. Off, then, to the rue Spontini, which cabby remembered only after some thinking. There, at numbers 18 and 20, not far from the Bois de Boulogne, in five apartments of a large apartment house, is quartered a remarkable collection of books—100,000 volumes—on the history of art. The property of Monsieur Jacques

Doucet, but by him thrown open to the public from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily. A remarkable collection, sensibly administered. Supposing they do have only a classification by large groups, even the books in the room devoted to individual artists being arranged not alphabetically, but by order of accession, what of it? Does not Monsieur Gabriel Rouchès, *bibliothécaire* of another large Parisian art library, that of the *Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts*, inform us that they are remaking their catalog and will arrange their books in the order of acquisition, since they consider that the old method they have followed, of arranging books by subjects, is quite defective. Again, supposing the American librarian is pained at the use of a written author catalog in bound-volume form, and a subject, or rather class, catalog on cards standing on end and rod-holed in the most irregular way, and filed three rows in a drawer? (The *Bibliothèque Nationale* goes them two better, as to that, and has five rows in a drawer.) Away with these dry discussions of classification and cataloging. What are the Doucet people doing with their wonderful wealth of material? Why, good and useful work.

Here are just a few items culled from a note-book. There is, for instance, a great collection of catalogs of art sales, listed in chronological order in a written catalog of 47 volumes of 1000 pages each, and this catalog includes not only what they have, but what they ought to have. A veritably Teutonic thoroughness and energy! Or, again, not content with obvious resources at hand, they have indexed *L'Art*, *L'Artiste*, *Le Journal de Paris*, and a few other periodicals, even to short notes and to reproductions of eighteenth and nineteenth century art. One very important feature of the collection is the material on "Ceremonies" of all kinds. And there is also an entire room devoted to reproductions of drawings. Of the latter, no doubt, was born the "Société de Réproduction de Dessins des Maîtres," of which Monsieur Doucet is treasurer, and which has reached its fifth year of existence and of publishing activity.

And speaking of publishing as an important "by-product" of this institution, one

must not forget the valuable "Dictionnaire" of which André Girodie is director. Furthermore, the drawings lead us quite naturally to prints, and the Bibliothèque Doucet has a print-room of its own. A place of delights and rarities, presided over by Clement Janin, well known as a writer in his field. Not old rarities, but modern. Remarkable collections—as complete as possible, and more complete than might have seemed possible—of the etchings, engravings, lithographs and monotypes of Redon, Rodin, Lepère, Lunois, C. Pissarro, Toulouse-Lautrec, P. Colin, Degas, Forain (a more important collection even than that in Dresden), Legrand, Legros, Degas Jeaniot, and an American, Ethel Mars.

Here, then, is this collection, quietly but effectively bearing its share of the work which, in various fields of art, is being carried on also by the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, the Library of the Musée des Arts Decoratifs (under Monsieur Deshairs), and the print department of the Bibliothèque Nationale (under François Courboin).

F. WEITENKAMPF.

NORWEGIAN LIBRARIES

A WRITER in *Der Bibliotekar* for August, 1914, gave a good account of the "Free libraries in Norway," covering the early history and present administration, which will interest librarians in this country.

The Norwegian government began to set aside money for free library purposes in 1850, and up to 1910 the yearly appropriation had reached a sum of 47,000 marks. About ten years ago the Ministry of Education appointed a commission to investigate, report on, and reorganize the system of free public libraries throughout Norway. As a result of the labors of the commission 900 rural libraries and 47 city libraries receive support from the ministry. Some of these libraries, particularly those in the rural districts, are very small, having only about 1000 books in their possession. Norway is a sparsely settled country. All communities of any size are on the sea coast. In the interior the large estate with its tenant farmers or small farms of independent owners takes the place of village centers.

The Department of Education gives 200 kroner a year to any library fulfilling the conditions of asking. As these conditions necessitate local support to the amount of the official sum asked for, most of the smaller communities are not able to ask more frequently than every second year. The books bought by the appropriation must be chosen from the official catalog of publications issued each year by the department. That condition gave opportunity to some publishing houses for big profits, to gain which they offered considerable discounts on books bought for libraries. But the official catalog is well chosen and carefully edited and serves in the main as a reliable guide for the choosing of new books for isolated districts. The new books are bound, numbered and supplied with cards in a bindery chosen by the department, so that they are uniform all over the country. The administration of public libraries is at present in the hands of a capable trained library expert, Dr. Karl Fischer, whose duties are many and varied. He supervises the giving out of the appropriation; receives reports of all public libraries, balances their accounts and chooses the librarians; issues the yearly General Catalog and the organ of the library department *For Folke- og Barneboksamlinger*, and supervises the classes for librarians.

No public library in Norway has its own building as yet, although some cities, notably Bergen, are building new homes for their books. As a rule the books are kept in the schoolhouse or town hall, or else in some part of the church or in the dwelling of the librarian. This latter is usually the schoolmaster or rector, as the pay is too small to enable any man to give his whole time to the work. The Department of Education gives special opportunities to public school teachers to fit themselves for library work. In a country of such scattered population and of tiny communities separated from one another by mountain ranges as is Norway, traveling libraries would be of immense value. It is only very recently however that this system has been suggested and is now being weighed by the Library Department. There are small traveling libraries designed for the use of laborers on public works such as highways,

bridges, railroads, etc. Fishermen during the working season at sea are supplied with books and a special seamen's library system exists for the use of deep sea sailors. There are four Norwegian cities which have no public library, and forty out of nine hundred rural communities are equally orphaned. The best known city public libraries are those in Christiania (Deichman Library) with 103,000 books; Trondhjem, 20,000 books; Kristiansand, 8,300 books; Hamar, 5,400 books, and Bergen, 100,000 books.

There are a number of special free libraries and reading rooms for children connected with the public schools in many towns, for which the Department of Education gives a yearly appropriation of 20,000 marks, usually in the form of books.

American Library Association

THE BERKELEY PROGRAM

The Berkeley conference program is rapidly taking definite shape and several of the addresses and papers can now be announced with assurance. The committee realize that the waving banners and gilded domes across the bay will exert a powerful pull and that first-class "counter-attractions" must be provided over on the university campus. It has not been forgotten, however, that we are confessedly going to the west coast to see the great fair and the committee have tried to leave time for the study of the arts and sciences in the concrete to say nothing of cultivating the acquaintance of that alluring stretch appropriately named "The Zone." The local entertainment committee do not know there is an Exposition going on over in San Francisco. At least that is our conclusion after studying over the numerous joy-rides, soirées, Grizzly Peak picnics and such that proverbial California hospitality has planned for our delectation.

But the program. This will not be eclipsed by the other "attractions," as those who go to Berkeley will find out, and after a deal of juggling a schedule has been evolved that will permit us to see not only the things that are lovely but also to hear those that are of good report.

The first session will be held on Thursday afternoon, June 3. Mr. Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York, who, speaking as an old li-

brarian himself at our Washington conference last year, said that we as librarians do not have the love for books that we should have, and that we should cultivate more the love of fine printing and good paper and choice bindings, is going to talk to us at this meeting about this very thing, taking as his topic, "The book." We are fortunate to get Mr. Kent to cross the continent for this service and we bespeak for him a cordial welcome and a sympathetic hearing. Another New Yorker, Mr. T. M. Cleland, an authority on printing and printing types, is also traveling three thousand miles with a message, and he will deliver at this session an illustrated lecture on "The fine art of printing." "Bulletins and library printing" will be discussed in a paper by Mr. Everett R. Perry, of the Los Angeles Public Library. Perhaps none of us doubt that our reports and bulletins might be served up in a fashion more palatable to the general public. So thinks, at least, "The Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript* in a recent announcement.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made to have the evening session on the 3d over at the Exposition grounds, going over on special cars and a special ferry. An address of welcome will be given by a high official of the Exposition and President Wellman will deliver his presidential message. Then will follow an informal reception and a chance to get acquainted and renew old friendships.

Friday morning, June 4, Miss May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, will discuss the growing appeal of modern poetry; Dr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of Congress, will speak, taking as his text the curiosity-provoking title, "Per contra"; and it is expected that an illustrated lecture will also be given.

The two remaining general sessions will be held on Monday morning, June 7, and Wednesday morning, June 9. "The theory of reference work," will be the subject of a paper by Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the Library of Congress; Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of the Denver Public Library, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "New features in library architecture"; Mr. George F. Bowerman, of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, will speak on "How far should the library aid the peace movement and other propaganda," and Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, will discuss "The province of the public library," and a general discussion will follow. One or two other addresses are being arranged for, including one from a member of the faculty of the University of California.

The affiliated societies and various sections will each, with one or two exceptions, hold at least one session. The section meetings, however, will not be emphasized as much as usual, on account of the wish to leave time for visiting the Exposition.

The local committee are hoping to arrange trips to Mt. Tamalpais; a walk up Grizzly Peak, just back of Berkeley, to have a picnic supper and see the sunset; an auto or trolley trip around Oakland and out to Mills College, which has a particularly beautiful campus; and a ball on the Exposition grounds on the evening of Tuesday, June 8, which is officially set apart as "A. L. A. day" at the fair. The conference will adjourn Wednesday noon, June 9, and the post-conference party (or parties) will leave later in the day.

The local committee will conduct an information bureau at A. L. A. headquarters in the University Library building during the entire week; a pamphlet on interesting trips with particulars as to cost, how, when, how long, etc., will be distributed; also a leaflet on the exhibits of greatest interest to librarian. Fuller particulars regarding the program will be printed in the May *Bulletin* of the A. L. A.

G. B. U.

EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

The committee having charge of the American Library Association exhibit at Leipzig, anticipating the Panama-Pacific Exposition, endeavored to kill two birds with one stone and accordingly made its plans to provide for both exhibits.

The unexpected outbreak of hostilities in August and the state of chaos into which European countries were plunged, made the accomplishment of the committee's plans for a time seem altogether hopeless.

The committee therefore began anew and issued its requests for duplicate material and sent out its appeal for funds. The request for material met with a generous response and the subscriptions of money were very liberal. After the material had been sent in, word was received that the cases from Leipzig had been shipped and were on their way to New York. The receipt of this information was as welcome as it was unexpected. Upon their arrival, the cases were shipped directly to San Francisco and the work of preparation was arrested until they were received at the exposition grounds.

Mr. Gillis, the chairman of the California State Committee, had agreed to attend to the details of the receipt and arrangement of the material, but on account of his serious and

prolonged illness, the work has fallen upon the other members of the California local committee, Messrs. Chas. S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Public Library, and Milton J. Ferguson, assistant librarian, State Library, Sacramento, California. They have carried on the work very acceptably under unusual conditions, taking up the threads as they were dropped by Mr. Gillis and pushing the work through splendidly. In spite of all set-backs and by the strenuous efforts of the local committee, the American Library Association exhibit was ready in time for the formal opening of the Exposition on February 20 and though much remained to be done, to the casual observer it looked completely finished.

Much of the material from Leipzig was found to be in poor condition; the model library was damaged beyond repair; mounted material and a few books were mildewed or crumpled and torn. With the duplicate material on hand the local committee was able to replace some of the damaged exhibits, or to substitute others in place of them so that the exhibit at San Francisco will be substantially the same as that at Leipzig.

The space at San Francisco, about 2033 square feet, is smaller than that allowed us in Leipzig; and of a different shape, but since the Library of Congress is exhibiting in the Educational Building, instead of with the American Library Association, the smaller space is sufficient for our needs. The motion picture films illustrating every phase of library work in California are also shown in the California booth in the Palace of Education and the attention to library work will therefore not be confined to one building.

No attempt has been made to include a "model library" or collection of books as was done at Chicago and St. Louis, and the offer of the San Francisco Public Library to place a branch in the booth had to be declined for lack of space.

Miss Elizabeth Lowry was in charge of the exhibit for a few weeks. Mr. J. L. Wheeler, of the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library will be on duty from May first until after the conference. Mr. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, will remain in charge for a few weeks following the Berkeley meeting. Arrangements for the balance of the season are under way, but have not yet been completed.

The California libraries have agreed to furnish volunteer workers to assist the regular attendants during the entire season.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman.*
American Library Association Committee on
Panama-Pacific Exhibit.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION*

At the midwinter meeting of the Council of the American Library Association the petition of the school librarians was presented by a special committee, and the section was granted.

The high and normal school librarians of the Middle West met in conference at the La Salle Hotel, January 1, 1915. One of the topics for discussion was the scope of the new section. It was agreed that the school libraries section should be the center of information regarding school library activities and the place for professional consideration of work with school organizations.

Two important topics for immediate consideration were presented.

1. Many towns, cities, counties and states are considering the organization of school library work and are making inquiries as to systems of school library supervision now in use and their effectiveness. It was voted that a committee be appointed to make a survey and offer recommendations for model systems.

2. Since the success of library work in schools rests with the school librarian, it is important that the persons undertaking this work should have not only the best educational and general library training, but also such special instruction as will qualify them for work with high school boys and girls, teachers and superintendents. It was voted that a committee be appointed to investigate the training now offered for school librarians and to lay the matter of special training before the committee on library training.

The Berkeley conference is planned to include general sessions as far as possible, but sections are granted one session to be held on Saturday, June 5, 1915. This will give opportunity for organization of the school libraries section, for review of the school library situation as it exists to-day, and for planning further activities. At this meeting there will be reports from the library sections of the National Council of Teachers of English, The National Educational Association and other educational associations, and open discussions of all topics presented. The co-operation is asked of all interested in this phase of library endeavor, in making this meeting practical and valuable.

FANNY D. BALL, Grand Rapids,

Secretary.

Library Organizations

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The North Carolina Library Association held its ninth annual meeting April 1 and 2 at Raleigh. The first session was devoted to association business. Reports of officers and committees were made and the following officers elected: President, Miss Mary B. Palmer, Charlotte; first vice-president, Miss Nan Strudwick, Chapel Hill; second vice-president, Miss Eva F. Malone, Durham; secretary, Miss Carrie Broughton, Raleigh; treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Griggs, Durham. Two-minute reports from librarians present brought encouraging news of library progress in the state. After the session, the visitors were taken for an automobile ride and were shown the various institutions and points of interest in the city.

Thursday evening the members of the association were entertained at a delightful dinner at the Yarborough Hotel. This was immediately followed by the evening session held at Meredith College.

At this session, the feature was the address of Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott on "The listening child." She spoke with her usual effective simplicity of the importance of story-telling and its place in the public library and in the life of the nation. The revival of story-telling in this country started with the coming from England of Marie Shedlock to lecture to the kindergarten teachers of New York City. It spread to schools, playgrounds and libraries. Mrs. Scott believes that sometimes children should be told stories "just for fun," and related the development in interest and imagination of a group of mill children to whom she told such stories. At the close of her lecture she told three stories, to the great delight of her hearers. A musical program of several numbers was rendered by the Meredith College choir, Miss Mary Pruette, Miss Kate Johnson, and Mr. Needham Broughton.

On Friday morning, the association met in two sections for round-table discussion of the problems of public and college libraries. The college librarians discussed "Discipline in the college library"; "Problems of cataloging in the college library"; and "Reference work in the college library." Library life at Davidson College was attractively described by Miss Shaw, the librarian. "Rural extension," "State publica-

*This report of the midwinter meeting was received too late for inclusion in an earlier number.

tions," "Essentials in children's work," and "Local history collections," were the problems considered by the librarians in the public library section.

At the last session, held Friday afternoon, Mrs. A. F. Griggs presented an annotated list of reference books of 1914. Miss Nan Strudwick reviewed briefly three books that tend to idealize country life and rural vocations. These were "A woman rice planter," by Patience Pennington, "The bend in the road," by Truman DeWeese, and "The friendly road" by David Grayson.

Books for the country school teacher's own library were suggested by Miss Edith Royster. To aid in direct class-room instruction, she should have Gayley's "Classic myths," text-books, and a good dictionary. For broader school work, a rural teacher should own Eleanor Smith's "The common school book of vocal music," Bancroft's "Plays and games," or Johnson's "What to do at recess," and Fanny E. Coe's First and Second books for the story-teller. She should use also the Bible for Christmas stories, Hofer's "Legends of the Christ Child," and Grimm's Fairy tales. Kinne and Cooley's "Foods and household management" would be a most useful addition. The country school teacher should have books for personal refreshment and inspiration. These may include a volume or two of Burns or Wordsworth, and the Bible. To aid in professional and scholastic growth the teacher should have Smith's "What can literature do for me?", Curtis' "Education through play," and Cubberley's "Rural life and education," Miss Royster recommended that the teacher subscribe for one good newspaper, a magazine such as the *Review of Reviews*, *Literary Digest* or *Current Opinion*; also a good professional magazine, such as *School News*.

The executive committee reported the reelection of Dr. Louis R. Wilson as a member of the North Carolina Library Commission.

The meeting was one of the best ever held in the state, both in point of attendance and interest.

MARY B. PALMER.

INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The recently organized library department of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association held two sessions in connection with the spring meeting of the association in Spokane, April 15-16. It was felt the meetings of the department should be definitely stamped as

conferences for school people and not merely as gatherings for librarians. To this end, the speakers, especially at the first session, which was a joint session with the department of county superintendents and rural schools, were largely superintendents, principals and state officers.

The general topic for the first day was "School library needs in small communities and how to meet them." The principal of the Touchet, Washington, High School gave a vivid presentation of the difficulties of school library organization in a small town. Mr. Paul Johnson, county superintendent of Walla Walla county, discussed the possibilities open to the county superintendent in developing rural school libraries. He felt that aid should be sought of the public library wherever possible, and that the county library scheme offered the most satisfactory avenue through which to do school library work. The county superintendent was too busy to look after the matter carefully, and even with the proper amounts expended in book purchases in the schools, there was needed the stimulating personality and trained methods of a visiting librarian to push and encourage.

At the close of Mr. Johnson's talk, Mr. George W. Fuller, of the Spokane Public Library, outlined the county library idea more fully, dwelling on the reasonableness of carrying books to all the people.

Following Mr. Fuller's speech, representatives of the state departments of education of Idaho, Washington, and Montana spoke of the library work being carried on through their offices. For Washington, the deputy state superintendent of education, Martha A. Sherwood, mentioned three main lines of endeavor: The publication of a high school list in the state teacher's manual, the compilation of the state list for grade schools, and the inspection of elementary school libraries to find out book equipment. Miss Sherwood reported the proportion of volumes suitable for grade school use to be much smaller than that for high schools. This, she said, was due to state inspection of libraries in accredited high schools. She thought the state board should be asked to recommend the reduction of high school library purchases to the end that grade school libraries might be built up. Miss Sherwood's remarks called forth many questions and much discussion.

The second session was a round table on "The normal school and the library." Miss Mabel Reynolds, librarian of the Cheney, Washington, State Normal School, presided, and gave a résumé of normal school library

history. Reports on library training courses in the various normals of the Inland Empire were then made. Miss Rankin of the Ellensburg School said that this year two-thirds of the seniors and two-fifths of the juniors were taking the elective library training course. The Idaho State Normal at Lewiston sent a most encouraging report which was elaborated upon by George A. Black, principal of the school and president of the Inland Empire Teacher's Association. Discussion brought out the fact that in the state teachers' examinations in Idaho candidates for certificates are required to answer questions on library cataloging and organization, and that in the Lewiston School a course in library training of ten hours per week for one quarter is required of all candidates for graduation.

Miss Wilson, of the Bellingham State Normal, gave a most thoughtful talk on methods of increasing normal school library efficiency. She emphasized the necessity for the standardization of library training courses and for more ample appropriations for such work. The normal school library should more and more become a laboratory, she thought. The aim should not be to solve the problems of the pupils with ready-to-wear information, or to make up the "intellectual deficits" of the faculty, but to teach the former how to answer their own questions and lead the latter to a larger appreciation of the library's function.

At the close of the discussion the department adopted a resolution requesting state boards of education to make library training a required normal school course.

In connection with the meetings, the Spokane Public Library prepared and placed in the Lewis and Clark High School Library an exhibit of books for elementary schools arranged by grades, and the women of the faculty acted as hostesses at a tea in the school library.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Francis A. Yeomans, principal of city schools, Chewelah, Wash.; secretary, Margaret Roberts, secretary State Library Commission, Boise, Idaho.

LUCILE F. FARGO,

Secretary, Library Department, Inland Empire Teachers' Association.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Made-in-Canada was the dominant note for the fifteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, April 5-6, and even if it did rain or snow on the first day, the enthusiasm was sufficient to characterize the

meeting as the best in the history of the association. The business session on Monday morning was full of interest and encouragement. Mr. Burpee's committee on public documents reported encouraging co-operation with the King's Printer in the matter of progress towards an efficient distribution of government publications. Mr. Williams' committee on library institutes noted that the fifteen institutes had duly held their meetings and that interesting discussions, valuable papers and large audiences continued to characterize these library meetings held all over the province. The committee on selected list of books reported the issuing of the four quarterly numbers during the year, and the committee on technical education gave a report of considerable labor in connection with this movement and the promise of a great deal larger effort in the coming year, especially in the preparation of a good bibliography of the Useful Arts. The work among the blind was dealt with most informally by Mr. C. S. Swift, the librarian of the Canadian Free Library for the Blind. The reports of the secretary and treasurer, E. A. Hardy, were exceedingly encouraging, and recorded a year of library activity throughout the province and a fairly satisfactory balance in the treasury.

"Canadiana" was the chief topic of the papers and addresses, being dealt with in the following phases:

- 1.—"The Canadian public library as a social force." W. O. Carson, chief librarian of the Public Library, London.
- 2.—"The Canadian public library and the local historical society; from an historical standpoint." Clarence M. Warner, president of the Ontario Historical Association, Napanee.
- 3.—"The Canadian library's opportunities for encouraging the reading of Canadian authors." Miss Mary S. Saxe, librarian of the Public Library, Westmount, Que.
- 4.—"Canadian country folk and rural libraries." Peter McArthur, Appin. (Author of "The Prodigal, and other poems," "To be taken with salt," etc.)
- 5.—"Children's literature: From the Canadian point of view." Miss Adeline Cartwright, children's librarian, Dovercourt branch of the Toronto Public Library, Toronto.

All of these papers and addresses were full of the spirit of Canadian nationhood, emphasizing the value of this as an asset as well as a library duty. The address of Monday evening by Mr. Peter McArthur, on "Canadian country folk and rural libraries," was one of the most delightful addresses ever given in the history of the association; it was packed full of shrewd observations and of sympathetic studies at first-hand and was characterized by a high literary charm and an abundance of humor that made it a delight to listen

to. Those who say that Canada has produced only two humorists, Judge Haliburton and Stephen Leacock, must revise their opinions and add Peter McArthur to the list.

Miss Cartwright's paper called attention to the need in Canadian libraries of lists of children's books prepared by Canadians, inasmuch as the American lists, which are in many respects models of careful bibliography, tend to ignore, very largely, children's books by British and Canadian authors.

The two other papers were very practical studies. Miss Black, of Fort William, presented the results of years of investigation, of conditions in her city, with its twenty-nine nationalities, in a comprehensive paper "Town survey in theory and in practice."

Mr. Andrew Denholm, of Blenheim, who has a wide knowledge of rural conditions, from many years of first-hand study, took very strong ground as to the necessity of solving the rural library problem in as comprehensive and thorough fashion as it has been solved in towns and cities.

After the address on Monday evening the association was received in an informal way by the chief librarian and staff of the Toronto Public Library. All departments of the library were thrown open for inspection, notably the historical room, containing the John Ross Robertson collection of over 2000 pictures illustrating Canadian history, and the stack room, with its 100,000 volumes of reference books.

The sessions of the association were held in the art gallery of the library, on the walls of which the pictures of the annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists formed a delightful background for the meetings.

The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, David Williams, Public Library, Collingswood; first vice-president, George H. Locke, Public Library, Toronto; second vice-president, Miss Mary J. L. Black, Public Library, Fort William; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Hardy, 81 Collier Street, Toronto; councillors, D. M. Grant, Public Library, Sornia; W. J. Sykes, Public Library, Ottawa; F. P. Gavin, Public Library, Windsor; W. H. Murch, Public Library, St. Thomas; Miss Carrie Banting, Public Library, Hamilton; W. O. Carson, ex-president, Public Library, London.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*.

SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual convention of the Saskatchewan Library Association opened its proceedings on Monday, April 5, in the Collegiate Institute, Yorkton. Owing to the in-

adequate train service, a number of the delegates were unable to be present. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a fair and representative attendance when President Cameron called the meeting to order. After a few remarks from the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The secretary-treasurer, J. R. C. Honeyman, read a report of the work of the association since the organization meeting at this time last year. From this it appeared that the committee of the association appointed to interview the Honorable Mr. Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, had carried out the instructions and been favorably received, as recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September, 1914, p. 717.

The executive committee of the association had also adopted a resolution supporting the movement for the establishment of a Canadian National Library. This resolution was to have been forwarded to the Dominion Government, but owing to the outbreak of the European War has been allowed to lie over.

The statement of receipts and expenditures submitted by the secretary-treasurer showed the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory state.

Mr. John Hawkes, provincial librarian, who was present by invitation, gave an interesting address on the traveling library system of the province which was inaugurated a few months ago. Already sixty-five traveling libraries have been sent out and one hundred and fifty applications have been received. At the close of Mr. Hawkes' address several questions were asked and approval was expressed by some of the members with regard to the appointment of a local board for each traveling library, which is a feature of the scheme.

At the evening session the nominating committee recommended that the officers of last year be re-appointed, and this report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. H. Gibbard then addressed the convention on "Aggressive library work in Saskatchewan." Mr. Gibbard, who was formerly a member of the Ontario Library Association and one of the original founders of it, gave striking examples of what had been accomplished in the eastern provinces and urged an aggressive policy for Saskatchewan. At the close of his address Mr. Gibbard introduced a resolution asking the government to undertake the publication and circulation of literature which would be helpful to the authorities in places where it was desired to establish public libraries, and appoint a committee of the three public librarians at Moose Jaw, Re-

gina, and Saskatoon to co-operate with the educational authorities in the work of preparing such literature. A discussion followed.

J. R. C. Honeyman then addressed the convention upon "Library legislation in the prairie provinces," comparing the systems at present in force in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. He considered it necessary that in framing future legislation the governments concerned should consult persons who were engaged in practical library work, and moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That the Executive Committee be requested to appoint a standing committee on library legislation."

One feature of the session was a paper read by Mr. G. A. Brown, superintendent of city schools in Prince Albert, on the "Co-operation of school libraries and public libraries." The paper was an admirable one and led to a very interesting discussion. Mr. Brown outlined the Buffalo system and showed the value to the teaching profession of active and constant co-operation between these two educational organizations.

On the motion of J. R. C. Honeyman, seconded by Mr. A. H. Gibbard, Mr. John Hawkes, provincial librarian, was appointed an honorary member of the association.

A motion was also adopted to appoint a committee to confer with the committee of the Saskatchewan Educational Association with a view to affiliation. The following resolution was also adopted, "That in view of the apparent success of the measures inaugurated for the establishment of a system of traveling libraries in this province, and the great benefit likely to be derived therefrom when fully developed, this association strongly urge upon the provincial government the necessity for making liberal money appropriations annually for this purpose."

Next year's meeting will be held on Easter Monday, 1916, in whatever city is chosen by the Educational Association for its gathering.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met April 8 at the Lewis Institute. Professor Edwin H. Lewis of the Institute gave the address of the evening, his subject being "William Vaughn Moody."

Professor Lewis spoke particularly of the Promethean legend as treated by Mr. Moody in his trilogy. The first two parts, "The fire bringer" and "The masque of judgment," were completed at the time of Mr. Moody's

death; but the third part, which was to be the "Story of Eve," was never finished. Mr. Lewis showed in what manner Mr. Moody differed from other writers in the treatment of the legend and laid much stress on the modernity of his method and the beauty of his poetry.

The president, Miss Louise B. Krause, appointed a committee, Messrs. Barr, Carlton, Dodd, Hanson, and Legler, to confer with the library committee of the Chicago Woman's Club to consider the advisability of making a bibliography of historical material contained in private collections in Chicago. The club appropriated twenty-five dollars toward defraying the expenses of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Panama Exposition, after hearing from Mr. G. B. Utley of the exhibit and the cost of gathering and installation.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held in the Franklin Avenue branch of the Minneapolis Public Library, March 11.

As this branch is the headquarters of the Scandinavian work in Minneapolis, the program was Scandinavian in character. Miss Emma B. Nilsson, who has charge of the Scandinavian collection, read a very interesting paper full of information about her work and about the Scandinavians and their interests. Mr. Wallerstedt, the Swedish consul, then showed lantern slides of Sweden, and Miss Todd of the Minneapolis Public Library gave a brief talk showing the possibilities of the use of different kinds of slides with the new portable stereopticon recently purchased by the library. The members then adjourned to enjoy Scandinavian refreshments provided by Miss Rosholt and Miss Nilsson.

R. L. WALKLEY, *Secretary*.

IOWA CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Library Club of Iowa City has been discussing the various phases of library work for the community. The subject for the March meeting was "What the library should do for its municipal departments and business men," and the paper was read by Mr. James Hodgson. The paper for the April meeting took up the question of "The library and rural extension" and was read by the president of the club, Miss Helen McRaith. The subject of the paper for the May meeting is "Vocational education" and Professor E. E. Lewis of the State University will be the speaker. These papers have covered a wide

field in an interesting manner and have been supplemented with book reviews and library news.

RUTH GALLAHER, *Secretary*.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association will be held at Salem, Oregon, May 31 and June 1. At the close of the meetings, delegates may catch the 10:38 p. m. train for California, arriving in San Francisco at 7:30 a. m., June 3.

The P. N. L. A. draws its membership from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alberta. The state capitol and library are located in Salem, which is a city of 18,000 population, settled in 1840, and located on the Willamette River, 52 miles from Portland.

Miss Anne D. Swezey, librarian of the Salem Public Library, has charge of the local arrangements. George W. Fuller, librarian of the Spokane Public Library and president of the association, is in charge of the program.

Eastern librarians who are traveling to Berkeley via Glacier National Park, the Yellowstone or the Canadian Rockies, should not fail to see the new library in Portland or to visit Salem with the P. N. L. A.

N. E. A. LIBRARY CONGRESS

August 24 is to be library day at the N. E. A., which meets in Oakland, Cal., this year. There will be three sessions—a morning one devoted to the consideration of library training in high schools and normals; an afternoon session, the program of which is being planned with especial reference to the interests of rural and elementary schools; and an evening session of a more general nature which will include a stereopticon survey of school library development throughout the country, and addresses by Dr. E. O. Sisson, state education commissioner of Idaho, and Mr. Bernard Steiner, of Baltimore.

Committee chairmen are working over the details of the morning and afternoon sessions, complete programs for which will be published later. Slides for the stereopticon display have been prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

It is hoped that educational associations in all parts of the country will appoint delegates to the congress in accordance with the request recently sent out by the secretary. It is taken for granted that librarians will not need special invitations, but will make it a point to attend this gathering of school and library forces if it is within their power to do so.

LUCILE F. FARGO,

Secretary, Library Section, N. E. A.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association will hold its next annual meeting at Joplin, Missouri, October 20-22, 1915. A session will probably be scheduled at Carthage with a stop-over at Webb City.

MARY E. BAKER, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The usual biennial trip to libraries of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia and Washington was made March 29 to April 8. The libraries visited were the New York Public Library (including the Harlem and Seward Park branches), the Newark Free Public Library and its business branch, the Columbia University Library and the Bryson Library of Teachers College, the Brooklyn Public Library and several of its branches, Pratt Institute Free Library, and the Library Society of Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr College Library, the University of Pennsylvania Library, the Library of Congress, the libraries of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Documents Office and the Public Library of the District of Columbia. A considerable number of the students made optional visits to the office of the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y., the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, Haverford College Library, the Library of the School of Philanthropy (New York City), while several who were interested in special lines of work visited others which could not be included as a regular part of the visit. The staff and students of the Library School of the New York Public Library gave the party a luncheon and informal teas were given by the staffs of the Newark Free Public Library and the Bryn Mawr College Library and by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens of the Pratt Institute Free Library. With the exception of April 3, on which the party was attacked by one of the worst snow storms of the year, the unusually good weather added much to the comfort and pleasure of the trip.

Miss Jean Hawkins spent several days in March visiting the Pratt Institute Library School and the Library School of the New York Public Library and a number of libraries in New York City.

Several additions to the collection of juvenile literature have recently been made by interested alumni and friends. Among recent donors are Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Miss Mary L. Davis and Miss Frances J. Olcott.

F. K. WALTER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Ione Armstrong, librarian of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Public Library, gave two lectures before the school, March 11 and 12, one on the work of the Council Bluffs Library and the other on "What training for librarianship means." On the evening of March 11, a reception to Miss Armstrong and Edna Lyman Scott was given at the home of Miss Simpson.

The Library Club met on the evening of March 16 in the parlors of the Woman's Building. The reading of one issue of a newspaper, the *Chambana Tribune* of the year 1920, made up of contributions from the staff, faculty, and students was the event of the evening.

The month of field work assigned to seniors began March 22 and closed April 17. Eleven seniors were given work in the following co-operating libraries: Rockford Public, Rockford High School, Evanston, Jacksonville, Galesburg, Springfield, Decatur, Evansville, Ind.; Jackson, Mich.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the Indiana Library Commission.

Miss Eva Cloud, librarian of the Kewanee Public Library and a former student in the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, will give a week's work to the students in the Summer Library School.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Elizabeth H. Cass, B. L. S., 1914, has been compelled by illness to give up her work as assistant in the Western Reserve Library School.

Miss Edna May Hawley, B. L. S., 1903, librarian of the Oregon Supreme Court Library, died February 25, 1915, in Salem, Oregon.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class left New York on Friday afternoon, March 26, at 4 o'clock for Philadelphia, where they remained until Monday morning. Saturday morning a visit was made to the Library Company, where Mr. Abbot discoursed entertainingly of the early and later history of the library. The rest of the day was spent in various departments and branches of the Philadelphia Public Library. Leary's old bookstore was visited Monday morning and a number of commissions for the Library were executed there. A stop-over was made at Wilmington in order to see the Library of Wilmington Institute, and another at Baltimore where the new library building of Johns Hopkins University was inspected. Headquarters in Washington were at the Ho-

tel Powhatan where we were made very comfortable. Among the Washington institutions visited were the Public Library of the District of Columbia, the Superintendent of Documents' Office, the library of the Engineering School of the War College, the Library of Congress, where we were entertained at luncheon by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Pratt, 1902, and the libraries of the Smithsonian Institution, of the Bureau of Education, and of the Department of Agriculture. Among the visits of non-professional interest were those to Mt. Vernon, the White House, the Pan-American Union, the National Gallery, and the Corcoran Art Gallery. We were favored by wonderful weather until Saturday, when, owing to the blizzard, the proposed visit to Annapolis was given up and the class returned directly to New York.

The class in book selection has had an interesting problem to work out this year in the selection of a class-room library for the use of the students of the Brooklyn Public Library training class, the plan being to have a class-room collection which should be representative of new movements, activities, and ideas in different fields of knowledge. The students have greatly enjoyed this, and one of them said to me, after the first list had been discussed in class, "I never supposed I could possibly learn so much about books in so short a time."

The April lecturers included Mr. Eastman, who gave his regular course on library buildings during the first two weeks of April, and Miss Plummer, who gave her course on the history of libraries on consecutive Tuesday afternoons in April. Miss Marie Shedlock gave an evening of fairy stories in the children's room on April 9, to which the class was invited.

The Library School was sorry to have missed the visit of the Albany Library School which occurred during our own spring trip. The Syracuse Library School visited the library on Thursday afternoon, April 15.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Jessie Welles, 1899, who has been for some years superintendent of circulation in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has sent in her resignation to take effect May 30. Miss Welles is to take a well-earned vacation during the summer, and hopes to return to library work in the fall.

Miss Lillian Burt, 1902, has been made cataloger at the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, California.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—DEPARTMENT OF
LIBRARY SCIENCE

The college reopened after the Easter recess on April 6, and will continue, except for the respite of Lexington day, until the end of the term on Decoration day. Final examinations follow June 1-11, and the Commencement exercises will be held June 16.

Lecturers scheduled for April and May are:

- April 12. Dr. L. L. Campbell, "Some of the best books and periodicals on physics."
- 16. Dr. J. F. Norris, "Some of the best books and periodicals on chemistry."
- 21. Miss Maud Campbell, "The Massachusetts Free Library Commission's work with foreigners."
- 26. Miss Lutie Stearns.
- May 3. Dr. Louis N. Wilson, "Library administration from the point of view of a university librarian."
- 17. Mr. E. H. Anderson (two lectures), "Library administration, considered especially from its human relations"; "The New York Public Library."

The annual visit to the libraries of Providence will be made on one of the remaining Saturdays.

Several of the students are doing paid practice work in cataloging or organizing in private or society libraries of Boston.

A new field of practice work is just being opened up which is of especial interest in view of the increasing importance of the work of the librarian in school libraries, especially secondary schools. The principal of the Girls' Latin School, our neighbor on the Fenway, has granted us the privilege of sending students into the high school library to observe and obtain practical experience in handling the problems of such a library. This school has a most attractive library room with equipment and the library is actively used, under the direction of Miss Pulsifer of the English department, and the opportunity for co-operation which will be mutually advantageous to the two institutions seems very favorable. The Boston Normal School, near by, also has a good library room, with a collection of books, and a number of class room libraries, and it is hoped that this, too, may later be a field for practice, as well as the other educational institutions now building on the Fenway.

GRADUATES

An interesting piece of bibliographical work just completed by a Simmons graduate is the "Classified selected list of references on city planning," by Theodora Kimball, 1908. The National Conference on City Planning is publishing this list, which contains about one thousand titles of material which is "useful

and available, representative, well illustrated or suggestive of particular points of view."

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The spring term opened April 5, with all students present. The visit to other cities during the spring vacation was waived this year, owing to circumstances which made it difficult for many students to take part in the trip. Those who wished to go as individuals were supplied with cards of introduction, and reported profitable visits. Fifteen of the junior class who remained in town assisted in receiving the party from the New York State Library School, who were entertained at luncheon on March 30.

Senior lectures from March 4 to date have been as follows:

School and College Library, and Advanced Reference and Cataloging courses:

Théophile E. Comba, "Technical Italian" (through March).

Elizabeth C. Stevens, "Binding processes, papers, etc."

Administration course:

Charlotte E. Wallace, "Library schedules."

Mary K. Simkhovitch, "Settlement work for adults."

Corinne Bacon, "Book selection" (lectures two to four and test).

Caroline M. Hewins, "A child and her books."

Reports on settlements visited.

Children's Librarians' course:

Corinne Bacon, "Book selection" (lectures two to four and test).

Anna C. Tyler, "Picture bulletins."

Caroline M. Hewins, "A child and her books."

Anna C. Tyler, "Boys' and girls' clubs in libraries."

Visits to local children's libraries.

The juniors during March listened to the following lectures:

Edward F. Stevens, "Copyright," "Net prices," "Book buying" (three lectures).

Théophile E. Comba, "Italian literature" (two lectures).

Annie C. Moore, "Administration of the children's room."

William R. Eastman, "Library buildings" (lectures one to three).

The first local library visits were scheduled to the Society and Mercantile libraries.

Several students availed themselves of the invitation to visit Senator Clark's art gallery, as given through the New York Library Club, on March 11.

Twenty-six librarians and assistants are registered for the "May course for librarians." Seven libraries in New York state, five in Connecticut, and five in New Jersey, will be represented, three libraries sending two or more assistants.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

March 17 was a day filled with varied and pleasing interests for the school. Mr. T. M. Black, director of recreation in the department of public welfare of the City of Cleveland, spoke in the course on the public library and community welfare, on "Recreation a community necessity." Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, whose coming had been keenly anticipated, lectured on "The fifth kingdom and its keeper," giving an inspiring presentation of the nobility and dignity of the librarian's calling as the keeper of the king's treasures—the books. The class party in the evening celebrated St. Patrick's day in several novel ways, and the presence of Miss Ahern as the guest of honor added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

Miss Anna G. Hubbard, head of the order department of the Cleveland Public Library, gave three lectures to the school during March on "Bookbuying," "Publishers," and on the work of her department. Miss Lutie E. Stearns, whose popularity as a platform lecturer has not lessened her interest in library work and library schools, was a welcome visitor on March 30, when she spoke to the students on "Social relationships in community life," a subject which was intimately related to the course on community welfare. Miss Stearns prefaced this lecture by discussing the "Library spirit" and with her usual wit and wisdom delighted all who had the privilege of hearing her. Following the Easter vacation of one week, the first lecture in the community welfare course was by Mr. Allen T. Burns, secretary of the Cleveland Foundation Survey, on the work of the Foundation and the plans for the educational survey of the City of Cleveland which is being undertaken by the Foundation.

A decision has been announced by the University faculty providing that for the combined course of the Library School and the College for Women, one full year's credit for the year's work in the Library School is allowed and the year in the Library School may be taken either the third or fourth year of the combined course. Elections must be made at the close of the freshman year in the College for Women for this course, when a con-

ference is held with the director of the Library School.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School opened April 7 for the spring term after a recess of five days.

During March and the early part of April the Training School had the privilege of hearing the following special lecturers:

Miss Mary E. Ahern, "The fashioning of a librarian."

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, "A child and her books," and "Books of games and sports for children."

Miss Anna A. MacDonald, "Work of the Pennsylvania Library Commission."

Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, "Present day cataloging," and "Nursery rhymes."

Miss Josephine Rathbone, "Fiction" and "Reference work."

Miss Lutie E. Stearns, "The meaning and purpose of librarianship," "The place of the library in a social survey," and "The children's librarian and war and peace."

Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer of the Indiana Library Commission, gave a course of six lectures on "Administration of small libraries," April 8-15. The lectures were supplemented by an exhibit illustrating present day methods of advertising. Four problems were required in connection with the course.

The junior and special students of the Training School entertained Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh at a luncheon at the Students' House, March 31.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Edith Louise Smith, 1911, resigned her position as children's librarian of the Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to accept the position of children's librarian at the Red Hook branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Phebe Pomeroy, 1912, assistant children's librarian of the central children's room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed children's librarian of the Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Elizabeth English, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Edna Whiteman, special student 1903-04, and instructor in story-telling and supervisor of story-telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has given, for the third year, a course in story-telling in the University of

Pittsburgh, School of Education during the winter and spring terms.

Miss Margaret Carnegie, 1915, will give the course in story-telling in the School of Education during the summer term.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual Atlantic City dinner of the Drexel Institute Library School Association was given at the Hotel Chelsea, Saturday evening, March 6, 1915.

Twenty-four members of the Association were present and they had as their guests Miss Corinne Bacon, Mr. Robert P. Bliss, Miss June R. Donnelly, Mr. John Erskine, Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, Mr. Howard L. Hughes and Dr. Theodore W. Koch.

After the dinner a brief business meeting was held in the Red Room.

MINNESOTA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Minnesota Public Library Commission Sixteenth Summer School for Library Training will be held at the State University, Minneapolis, June 14-July 23. The corps of instructors will include Miss Clara F. Baldwin, director; Miss Martha Wilson, director of course for school librarians; Miss Bertha Barden, Miss Helen J. Stearns, and Miss Ruth A. Haven.

This brief course is intended primarily for librarians of small public libraries and school libraries and assistants in larger libraries, who are not able to attend a regular library school, and its object is to prepare the students for better work in their present positions, and not to provide a substitute for regular library school training.

All of the instruction is given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practice work which is carefully revised. The work will require the entire time of the student from seven to eight hours a day; two or three hours for the lectures, and the remainder for the practice work, which must be done at the school. Application for detailed information, and for admission to the course (which latter must be made by May 15), should be sent to Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

Courses in bibliography, school library administration, and cataloging and classification will be included in the summer school work at Columbia University which opens

July 6 and closes August 13. Instruction will be given by Miss Helen Rex Keller, Miss Mary E. Hall, Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, and Miss Laura R. Gibbs. The course is intended for librarians, assistants, and teacher-supervisors of school libraries, and complete information concerning the course may be obtained from the Secretary of Columbia University, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION —SUMMER SCHOOL

The Summer School for Library Workers will open its fifth year at State College, June 28, for a six weeks' term in connection with the summer course for teachers. Admission will be limited to those who are already in library work or are under written appointment to library positions. No entrance examination will be required but the work will be such as needs a high school course, or its equivalent, as preparation.

Tuition will be free to all residents of Pennsylvania. Others will be expected to pay a fee of \$20 at registration. For application blanks, write to the Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

Reviews

U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Bulletin, 1914, no. 34. Library instruction in universities, colleges and normal schools. Compiled by Henry R. Evans, Editorial division, U. S. Bureau of Education. Washington, 1914. 44 p. 8°.

In May 1913 the Bureau of Education sent a questionnaire to the colleges and normal schools of the United States to obtain data on the teaching of the book arts, bibliography, and library economy, and the results are here published. Of the 446 colleges and 166 schools reporting, 355 colleges and 73 schools gave no instruction in the book arts, and 91 colleges and 93 schools reported courses more or less adequate and complete. The reports are here given in the words of the president, librarian, or other officer of each institution, and are arranged in two groups, college and school, each in alphabetical order of states. An annotated bibliography of thirteen titles ends the work.

It would be unwise to assume that there really are 355 colleges in which no instruction is given in the book arts. Harvard, for example, does not appear in this report at all, yet at Harvard, as in all the larger colleges, there is much bibliographical instruction of an informal and individual kind, by teacher or libra-

rian, or both. There are also many courses in literature and history in which emphasis is laid on the proper use of books as tools. Yale, for instance, has an introductory course in history, which is practically required of all freshmen, with an annual prize of twenty-five dollars for excellence in library work. Graduate instruction, too, at least in the humanities, is largely concerned with the proper direction of the literary research of the student. Under ordinary conditions, however, a subject of study must be organized and placed in the curriculum, or it is apt to be neglected, and the questionnaire must have made many heads of colleges consider the advisability of establishing or recognizing a new branch of study. That the circular had a stimulating effect is evident from the recorded plans for new or enlarged courses. Mr. Evans's interesting and lucid report is a mine of information as to the purpose, scope, and method of existing courses, from introductory freshman lectures to regular electives and required work of the highest grade. It is a safe prophecy that if a new edition of this bulletin appears five years hence, it will show twice the number of courses, and much improvement in their character and conduct. Meantime it is apparently the duty of 355 college librarians and 73 normal school librarians to see that the remissful heads of their institutions read and digest the present bulletin.

ANDREW KEOGH.

BOSTWICK, ARTHUR E., *ed.* The relationship between the library and the public schools; reprints of papers and addresses. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1914. 331 p. \$1.35. (Classics of American librarianship.)

The "Library and school" is the first volume of a series, *Classics of American Librarianship*, to be edited by Dr. Bostwick. If there were a "Five-foot Shelf," or even a Two-foot Shelf, of library literature, this volume should be included. The editor has collected the classics on the relationship between the public library and the public schools, written by educators and by some of the pioneers in the library profession who have given most thought and have offered the most valuable contributions to the subject—Mr. Dana, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Gaillard, Miss Prentice, and others. These papers, twenty-four in all, are reprinted in full, and are arranged chronologically from Charles Francis Adams' notable address of 1876 before the teachers of Quincy, Mass., on "The public library and the public schools," to Dr. William Dawson Johnston's address before the University Convocation of

New York State in 1909 on "The library as a reinforcement of the school." Explanatory notes connecting the papers, and brief biographical sketches of the authors are made by Dr. Bostwick.

This volume is of value historically, offering an interesting retrospect of the first phase of library and school development—the period when the big topics for discussion were age limit for children, class-room libraries, special library privileges for teachers, graded reading lists for children, circulation of pictures to schools, library visits to schools, and the story-hour for children. The papers give a good summary of the things that have been said for twenty-five years about the relationship that should exist between the "people's university" and the school, and the things that have been done to bring about such a relationship.

The second phase in the development of library and school co-operation—the era of the modern school library and the school librarian—has not been fully chronicled in Dr. Bostwick's volume. Enough of importance has happened within the last five years to fill another volume on either the normal school or the high school library.

The era of greatest activity in school and library co-operation—the period of organization of school librarians, of their co-operation with great educational bodies, of library publicity in educational literature, and of the publication of notable reports and handbooks—has developed since 1909, when Dr. Bostwick's history ends. In this recent organization of school library work, the establishment of a school library section of the A. L. A. and the work of school library committees are most important. These committees on the normal school library, the high school library, library instruction in schools, the rural school library, school library administration, and training for school librarians, are more or less permanent. Serving as bureaus of information for the whole country, they are doing much to standardize school library work.

In co-operating with educational bodies, school library sections of state teachers' associations have been formed in many states, and school librarians have co-operated with the Vocational Guidance Association, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and for two years a school library section has met with the National Council of Teachers of English. The compiling of notable reading lists and reports, the publishing of library papers in educational magazines, and the preparation of school library exhibits, have

been important in the publicity work of school librarians of recent years.

A second volume in Dr. Bostwick's series could deal with this recent organization of school library work, and with some of the present-day problems of the school librarian, such as the adaptation of the classification to fit school needs, the instruction of students in the use of books, the librarian's part in vocational guidance, the training of teacher-librarians for the smaller or rural schools, and library publicity among educators.

That the school has been slow to accept the library is not to be wondered at. The modern library with its tools of research was not in existence when the present generation went to school. Many of the important reference tools have been published within the last five or ten years, and school people have had no chance anywhere to learn about them. As soon as the librarian introduces the schools to this new institution and *demonstrates* what the library means as a laboratory in school work, saving time for teacher and pupil, and making school work alive and interesting, teachers will be convinced that the library is a good substitute for the old-time text-book regime.

The school librarian and the modern school library have come into existence, and they are successfully bridging the "chasm" between the library and the school about which Charles Francis Adams wrote forty years ago. The school librarian, having not only the library background and point of view, but the school experience and point of view as well, understands the school in its own pedagogical terms, and the library in its own terms, and can sympathetically interpret the one to the other. Consequently most of the chapters in a volume on the school library should be written by school librarians, who have given the breath of life to school and library relationship by demonstrating the possibilities of the library in school work, and who have bridged the chasm between the teacher and the librarian who do not see with the same eyes.

Dr. Bostwick has done a great service in bringing together invaluable papers that have been more or less inaccessible, because they were scattered, but the title-page, bearing the date 1914, does not indicate to the reader that recent activities since 1909 are not recorded. A second volume of the series should bring the subject of library and school relationship up-to-date. Dr. Bostwick's first volume on library and school is so welcome that librarians will look forward to a second volume, recording the present live chapter of history

in which school library work has made such important strides.

IDA M. MENDENHALL.

GIBSON, STRICKLAND. Some Oxford libraries. Oxford: University Press, 1914. 119 p.

As the title clearly indicates, this attractive little volume does not aim to be all inclusive, but limits itself to a popular account of the "Ancient Library of the University," "Duke Humphrey's Library," "Bodley's Library," "Some notable Bodleian books," "Records, chiefly Bodleian," "Mediæval college libraries," and "Eighteenth century libraries." The book can be heartily commended to American librarians as giving the spirit of Oxford and being a good introduction to its library stores.

In his preface the author very modestly says that this book lays no claim to original research and is mainly intended for those who wish to learn rather more about the older Oxford libraries than may be gathered from works of reference and guide-books. It does not aim to describe all the Oxford libraries, but only those deemed worthy of special mention and those which will best repay a visit. The book has the great merit of readability and will be sure to interest more people in the subject of the libraries of Oxford than many dry-as-dust tomes compiled from original records.

Six out of the eight chapters treat of the ancient University library or its successor, the Bodleian. There was a time when well-intentioned people considered the Bodleian as a suitable repository for curiosities and freaks. The public failed to distinguish between a library and a museum and among the donations are recorded such things as a crocodile from Jamaica, a sea-elephant, a whale caught in the Severn, and a skull, a mummy, a skeleton, a tanned human skin, the dried body of a negro boy, and a negro baby in a jar of alcohol. Uffenbach, the German student and traveler of the beginning of the eighteenth century, says that the Bodleian was much frequented by visitors, among them bores and women, who stared at the library like a cow at a new gate. The chief objects of interest were two small, worm-eaten leaves from the siege of Oxford, Queen Elizabeth's heeless shoe, the skeleton of a pygmy, a map of China, the dried hand of a siren, the Devil's alphabet, and Joseph's coat of many colors. That the Bodleian was very early appreciated at its real worth by scholars we have ample evidence. When Sir Francis Bacon published in 1605 his "Advancement of learning" he sent a copy to Bodley with a



VIEWS OF THE LIBRARY AT MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE, SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

letter saying: "You, having built an ark to save learning from deluge, deserve propriety in any new instrument or engine whereby learning should be improved or advanced." Friends sprang up on all sides. The librarian, in the preface to his catalog of 1605, said that already there seemed to be more need of a library for the books, than of books for the library.

Samuel Daniel prefixed to a newly augmented edition of his own works, printed in 1602, some dedicatory lines in praise of the "Libraries of Oxford, erected by Sir Thomas Bodley, knight." They begin thus:

Heere in this goodly magazine of witte
This storehouse of the choisest furniture :
The world doth yeelede, heere in this exquisite
And most rare monument, that dooth immure
The glorious reliques of the best of men;
Thou, part imperfect work, voutsafed art
A little roome, by him whose care hath benee
To gather all whatever might impart
Delight or profite to posteritie.

In the chapters on "Mediaeval college libraries" and "Eighteenth century libraries," Merton College Library, the oldest in England, and the pattern for all the earlier college libraries, is naturally included, as is Corpus because of its connection with the English Renaissance and its beautiful building. St. John's, on account of its association with William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; the library of Jesus College because of its being preserved in its original state; Queen's College Library, as an ornate and elaborate example along mediaeval lines, and All Souls as a specimen of the Italian style, are singled out for special description. Other libraries, says Mr. Gibson, which appear to promise much have but little to offer. Wadham, for example, beautifully situated in a college grove, loses its attraction as soon as the visitor steps within its walls, and the most interesting fact of its history is that, by direction of its founders, it was located above the kitchen for the sake of extra warmth and dryness.

That Mr. Gibson has a fine feeling for the sentiment and the associations that cling around these repositories of forgotten authors is shown by his description of the Old Library of Jesus College, "one of the most charming of Oxford libraries, and one of the least frequented, built and furnished by Sir Leoline Jenkins about 1676. It is entered by a broad winding oak staircase, and consists of a long, well-lighted room with small windows on either side, and a large window facing the southwest. Two rows of oak bookcases extend the length of the room, each side of a case having four rows of books—the folios ranged below, and the quartos and

octavos above. On the side of each case is a frame, divided into two compartments, designed to contain a list of the books on the shelves. On the right hand, between the bookcases, are low oak benches with panelled backs, narrow counters sloping towards them from the lower row of folios. . . . In the Long Vacation, when the College is tenantless, the silence will be broken only, at every hour, by 'the sound of many bells.' The books are mostly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are stately *Biblia Polyglotta*, learned commentaries of Thomas Aquinas, Tostatus and Alfonso Salmeron, long superseded editions of the classics, ponderous works on antiquities, and dreary rows of *Concilia* and legal *Acta*. The walls of the gallery are lined with long rows of miscellaneous books in varying tints of brown, and in all stages of decay. Here are the books of Science, ancient medical treatises, sets of the *Acta Eruditorum* and the *Annual Register*, and numerous volumes of pamphlets bearing on long-forgotten controversies. This, then, is the Old Library, the peace of which is rarely disturbed. It is, in fact, a mausoleum of books long since dead; for can any change of scholarship quicken old Tostatus and raise him from the grave; will any theologian, save out of mere curiosity, ever pore again over the sixteen folio volumes of Alfonso Salmeron? It is only by a few antiquaries that the old books are taken from their shelves. The undergraduates never enter, indeed some have never heard of the Old Library. It is elsewhere, in the Undergraduates' Library, that the present generation seeks learning."

The college libraries of Oxford and Cambridge and many of the European university libraries are so bound by traditions that they have little of administrative practice that can help the American college or university librarian solve his problems, but as fore-runners of our own academic libraries their history should be more familiar to American librarians than it is. The relations of the libraries of the various colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are not clearly marked. Most of them grew up without respect to what had been done in the neighboring college libraries and there has been very little co-ordination between these separate collegiate libraries. At Oxford, for example, the great stream of books flows into the Bodleian which is the central research library of the university. The Commission of 1850 very properly suggested that the resources of both the Bodleian and the college libraries might be expended in a manner more conducive to the

general interests of learning, so that they might be made to supplement rather than repeat the Bodleian. Unfortunately very little came of the suggestion and in 1871 the librarians of the various colleges met and it was decided that the colleges, instead of continuing to make sporadic purchases from the whole field of literature should rather husband their limited resources and restrict themselves to a special province. Comparative philology was to be looked after by Oriel; philosophy by Baliol; modern history by Merton, Trinity and Brasenose; classical archaeology by Worcester and theology by Lincoln. Baliol and Worcester succeeded in keeping somewhat to the plan as laid down, but for the most part the scheme was not very fruitful. However, there has been some further specialization, as in the law library at All Souls, the library of foreign literature at the Taylor Institution, and the physical science library at the New Museum. Likewise at Cambridge, each of the twenty-eight colleges possesses a library, largely independent of its sister libraries. Only one is furnished with a card catalog. Most of the books are of interest only to antiquarians and bibliographers. Consequently they are very rarely used by the undergraduates.

In looking over a collection of books on Oxford Colleges, I was much impressed with the richness of this section of library history, and was reminded of a conversation I had with Mr. Gibson while visiting the Bodleian last year. At that time he assured me that no one was more conscious than he of the fact that he had merely touched the surface of things in the present publications. May he be encouraged to give us the fruits of further research!

THEODORE W. KOCH.

Librarians

BENEDICT, Laura E. W., Ph. D., has been appointed librarian of the Botanic Garden of the Brooklyn Museum, and has entered upon her duties. Miss Benedict was one of the staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago, during the years of its organization in the early nineties. Later she organized the Library of the Lewis Institute, Chicago, and while engaged in this work took the course of study at the University of Chicago. At the St. Louis Exposition she became interested in the Bogobo tribe of Filipinos and afterward visited the Philippines, living with this hill tribe as teacher, and studying their language, myths and habits. She collected specimens of their textiles and

metal art and industry, which are now the property of the American Museum of Natural History. Miss Benedict received her doctor's degree at Columbia University in 1914.

BLUE, Thomas F., branch librarian in charge of the Western and Eastern Colored branches of the Louisville Free Public Library, has accepted the invitation of the Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., to deliver the address on June 2, at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Wayland Institute, Washington, D. C., and Richmond Theological Seminary, Richmond Va., for the education of colored youth. His subject will be "Public library work among colored people."

BUDINGTON, Ethel Helena, for more than five years past in charge of the order department of the Library of Columbia University, was married Dec. 2, 1914, to Henry Furnald Natsch of New York City.

BURRAGE, Champlin, librarian of Manchester College, Oxford, England, has been elected as head of the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University. He succeeds George Parker Winship, who goes to Harvard May 1 as librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener collection. Mr. Burrage is an alumnus of Brown, but has lived in England and on the Continent since his graduation in 1896, devoting much time to research work along historical lines. He was born in Portland, Me., April 19, 1874, and prepared for college at the Portland High school. Both his father, Henry S. Burrage, D.D., (1861), and grandfather, James T. Champlin, D.D., LL.D., (1834), president of Colby College (1857-1873), were graduates of the university.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., former librarian at Dayton, O., will act as librarian at the University of Denver during the summer.

EDMANDS, John, has some interesting reminiscences in *Public Libraries* for April, under the caption "Library classification." He describes the scheme he evolved for use in the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia, and gives some memories of the early days of the Yale College Library and of the A. L. A.

HALL, Anna G., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has discontinued her course at the Library School to accept the librarianship of the Public Library at Endicott, N. Y.

HERRICK, Grace E., B. L. S. Illinois, 1911, will give the instruction in library science in the 1915 summer school of the Oshkosh (Wis.) State Normal.

HOLMES, Florence I., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1912, is engaged in cataloging the private library of Ex-Governor John Allden Dix, Albany, N. Y.

HUMPHREY, Miss Guess, for eight years in charge of the traveling library department of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, resigned in October, 1914, to rejoin her family in Mississippi. Her place has been taken by Miss Juliet Vore, formerly of the Lincoln City Library.

McGOWN, Helen C., formerly of the library staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Superintendent of Documents Office, Washington, D. C., is now bibliographer at the United States Bureau of Mines.

MILLER, Alice Lillian, formerly of the staff of Columbia University Library, was married Nov. 12, 1914, to Harry Alton Hitchcock of New York City.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, has been occupied the last eighteen months in indexing and digesting the Proceedings of the Merchants' Association of the City of New York, covering all activities from its organization in 1897 to date. The material has been type-written on large cards, and arranged alphabetically by subjects and chronologically under each subject. Mr. Nelson began his library work in connection with the Gorham (Me.) Male Academy Library Association, which was organized in March, 1855, and of which he was a charter member.

PALMER, Ada L., of the Buffalo Public Library, died March 31 at the DeGraff Memorial Hospital in North Tonawanda, after a few days' illness with pneumonia. Miss Palmer had been a member of the catalog department of the Buffalo Public Library for nine years, and was a member of the A. L. A.

SEARLE, Alice, librarian of the John McIntire Public Library at Zanesville, O., died Sunday, Mar. 7, after a lingering illness. Miss Searle was born in Zanesville, Dec. 14, 1843, and found her life work in her native town. For a number of years she was a teacher in the public schools, and also acted as librarian of the Buckingham Library in Putnam. When the old Atheneum and McIntire Libraries became merged in the "John McIntire Public Library," Miss Searle was appointed librarian, and held the position until her death.

SONNECK, O. G., has just had published by G. Shirmer his book on "Early opera in America," originally intended for serial publication

in the *New Music Review*. The first part, on "Pre-Revolutionary opera," was so printed; and a summary of the second part, "Post-Revolutionary opera," was also published in the same periodical in 1907. The book is well indexed, and as a work of reference will be a valuable source for information hitherto unknown, while the charm of its style will make it attractive to all music lovers.

STEVENSON, Burton E., has just added another volume to his long list of books, in "The little comrade," a novel recounting the adventures of a young American surgeon in the early days of the European War. Another book by Mr. Stevenson, "The charm of Ireland," was brought out last December. It is the record of journeyings along the highways and byways of that "Island of the Saints," and is copiously illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

STRANGE, Joanna G., B. A., State University of Iowa, and B. L. S., New York State Library School, has been appointed an assistant under Miss Hasse in the economics division of the New York Public Library, beginning March 15. Miss Strange was assistant reference librarian at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh from 1908-1913, and reference librarian at the Detroit Public Library from 1913-1914.

THOMSON, O. R. Howard, of the James V. Brown Library in Williamsport, Pa., has just had published a little volume of verse called "Resurgam." Some of the pomes included were originally published in the *Book News Monthly*, *The Living Church*, and *The Public Ledger*, while the others are here published for the first time.

TORRANCE, Mary, B. L. S. Illinois, 1913, will again this year be the instructor in library science in the summer session of the La Crosse (Wis.) State Normal School.

VASBINDER, Lida C., N. Y. State Library School, 1911, will leave her position as assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library to become reference librarian at Colgate University.

WHITCOMB, Alice J., for five years assistant in the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMS, Olive, for several years a member of the staff of Columbia University Library, was married in August, 1914, to C. Albert Toomes Cabaniss. Mr. and Mrs. Cabaniss expect to make their home in California.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Orono. Univ. of Me. L. Ralph K. Jones, lbn. (Rpt. 1913-14.) Accessions 6229; total 54,194. Circulation from general library 9678; no record kept of use in building. To obtain some idea of the use of reserved books, a record was kept for one month, when 1195 were recorded. The value of the accessions is put at \$11,048.59, and of all the books in the library at \$77,614.56.

MASSACHUSETTS

Beverly. The Misses Louisa and Katherine Loring have given a piece of land on Vine street, in the heart of Beverly Farms, for the library building for which the city recently appropriated \$30,000. The library is to be built of stucco. The Misses Loring who gave the land are said to be the ones who refused Henry Clay Frick's \$3,000,000 offer for a strip of land to give him access to the beach near his Pride's Crossing estate.

Boston. Purchase by the city of the Faneuil Congregational Church building for \$7000 for a branch of the public library has been delayed at the request of the finance commission which is conducting an investigation as to the proposed transaction.

Boston. Mass. Inst. of Tech. L. Robert P. Bigelow, lbn. (Rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 3820 volumes, 1736 pamphlets and maps; total 102,433 volumes, 30,103 pamphlets and maps. 1173 periodicals and other serial publications were received. The library lent 53 volumes to other libraries. Circulation of books among officers and students amounted to 11,529 volumes. The permanent loan of the Baldwin collection on engineering (2000 volumes) and the gift of the Wyeth library (805 volumes) represented the principal acquisitions of the year. The expenses, exclusive of salaries, amounted to \$7550.92, of which \$5204.34 went for purchase and binding of books and \$2025.04 for subscriptions to periodicals.

Cambridge. Harvard Coll. L. William Coolidge Lane, lbn. (Rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 22,564 volumes, 24,727 pamphlets, 453 maps in sheets. Total volumes and pamphlets, 1,801,114. Figures of recorded use show 53,467 books lent, 28,736 used in building, and 26,508 reference books issued for over-night use. Income from book funds \$36,265 and from special gifts, sales, etc., \$21,599; total spent for

books \$60,836, of which \$52,764 was for the college library and \$8072 for departmental and special libraries whose orders are placed through the college library.

The catalog department has cataloged 30,103 titles, has replaced 22,043 titles by printed cards from various sources, has copied 8500 titles from the old official catalog, and has added 293,615 cards to the public catalog (79,692 printed and 213,923 written or typewritten). There are 38 special libraries connected with the university, now scattered among a number of buildings. Next year several of them will be housed in the seminar rooms in the new Widener Library. The binding repair shop, which has been running three years, has proved its usefulness repeatedly, doing a great variety of work. During the winter an investigation of the methods used in the order, catalog, and shelf departments was made by two students in the Graduate School of Business Administration, who also carried their investigations into the methods of other eastern libraries, and who presented an interesting and useful report.

East Douglas. Arthur M. Taft, for many years a well-known member of the Worcester County Bar, has left the sum of \$500 to the Fairfield Library here.

Lowell. The Public Library was reopened April 1, after being closed since the fire March 1. A temporary roof has been constructed over the main floor, and the distributing room and basement reading room are now open to the public. There is some agitation at this time for the reconstruction of Memorial building into a place where public meetings may be held. It is pointed out that by the use of the floor space in the rear of the hall, and with the elimination of the rooms on the top floor, galleries may be erected and a hall provided which can accommodate from 800 to 1000 persons. The reconstruction of the upper part of the building will not be begun for some time.

Lynn. Two \$25,000 branch libraries will be built here as the result of an appeal to the Carnegie Corporation for assistance. These library buildings in the eastern and western sections of the city will furnish the people of those communities facilities for the use of the public library hitherto impossible. The city must furnish sites for the buildings and provide for their maintenance, a requirement which will be met without opposition.

Reading. Acting by authority of a recent town meeting, the trustees of the Public Library will apply to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a gift of not more than \$25,000 for a public library building. In compliance with the terms of the Carnegie library gifts, the town will appropriate 10 per cent, or \$2500, annually for its support and provide the site. The town's public library was burned out a few years ago, and has since been quartered in the former Y. M. C. A. building.

Millbury. That Millbury is to have a \$12,500 library is now assured by the fact that the Carnegie Corporation of New York has passed favorably upon the application made by the town for a gift of \$12,500, providing the town will appropriate \$1250 every year, which it has already pledged itself to do. The lot upon which the library is to be built has been given the town by Miss Delia C. Torrey, aunt of ex-President William H. Taft, and the location is one of the ideal spots in Millbury, being in the center of the town, near the schools, and easily accessible.

Swampscott. At the Swampscott town meeting, March 18, \$25,000 was appropriated to be added to the \$14,000 given by the Carnegie Corporation for a new library.

Tufts College. *College L.* Ethel M. Hayes, acting lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1914.) Accessions 1601 volumes and 3161 pamphlets; total 71,608 volumes and 60,502 pamphlets. Circulation for home use 8512, 75 per cent of the student body having drawn one or more books.

Williamstown. *Williams Coll. L.* John Adams Lowe, lbn. (Rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 2280; total 77,145. Attendance in the various reading rooms, Nov., 1913-March, 1914, was 23,524. Income \$10,019; expenses \$9909.06, including \$4280.13 for books, \$711.06 for binding, \$403.09 for student assistants, and \$4067.84 for salaries for regular staff. Interlibrary loans have brought 70 volumes to the library. Organization of routine work has been effected by placing different assistants in definite charge of the various reading rooms. Another assistant has devoted all her time to cataloging the new accessions and to organizing a cataloging department. Lectures to freshmen on the use of the library, followed by practice work, were continued. The collecting of Williamsiana was continued. Material is mounted on heavy bond paper, 12 x 16 inches, and the sheets bound into books. A large number of volumes so prepared have been sent to New York, both as a precautionary measure against fire and

as an assistance in the development of the Williams Club in that city.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. *Brown Univ. L.* H. L. Koopman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 7483, exclusive of certain collections not yet accessioned, and 1692 pamphlets. Number of volumes bound 1491, pamphlets bound 250, books repaired 945. Number of volumes circulated 9283; special reserves in reading room 3906. Volumes cataloged numbered 27,459; cards prepared, typewritten or printed, 62,202. As a result of a gift from one of the alumni, much additional cataloging was made possible, the more conspicuous features being the rewriting of the older catalog on cards of standard size, and the cataloging of the collection of U. S. government documents. Total expenditures were \$6975.61, exclusive of salaries, including \$1683.92 for books, periodicals \$1335.94, continuations \$1346.04, binding \$1726.81, and supplies \$882.90.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. *Yale Univ. L.* J. C. Schwab, lbn. (Rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 37,546; total about 1,000,000 volumes. Income \$90,000; expenditures \$89,185.63, including \$31,317.23 for books, periodicals, and newspapers, \$2725.82 for bookbinding, \$40,671.11 for salaries. During the year 72,521 cards were added to the main catalog, representing 19,386 titles. Of these cards, the greater number were printed; 44,607 were bought from the Library of Congress, 2532 from Harvard, 1697 from the John Crerar Library, 1445 from the University of Chicago, and 2625 from the American Library Association. The library has indexed 558 articles in the publications of learned societies, and the cards for these have been printed and made available for scholarly libraries throughout the world. Through interlibrary loans the library borrowed 111 volumes from fifteen libraries and lent 239 to forty-four. Allied with the university library are 34 departmental and special libraries, some of them separately administered.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Carthage. A bequest of \$15,000 for a free library in this town is one of the provisions in the recently probated will of the late Martha J. Corcoran, of Carthage. The bequest is made with the provision that in case no Free Public Library Association has been already incorpo-

rated, one shall be formed to administer the funds and conduct the institution. The gift is made for the purchase of a site and the erection of a library, and if a library association is already in existence the executors are instructed to turn the money over to the society. The library is given as a memorial to the family, the will stating that Mrs. Corcoran's father, Samuel Branaugh, and her husband, Patrick Corcoran, had made Carthage their home for many years and loved the village.

Ithaca. Cornell Univ. L. George William Harris, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 15,947 volumes; total 439,517 volumes and 65,000 pamphlets. The library was open 308 days. Total recorded reference and department use 141,245. Of the registered users of the general library, 507 are university officers, 658 are students, and there are two special borrowers; 868 students and 293 officers reported for home use privileges. The library borrowed 225 volumes from other libraries, and lent 204 volumes to 74. During the year, 15,419 volumes, pamphlets, and maps were cataloged, for which 21,663 cards (4683 printed L. C.) were added to the catalog. The report does not include any financial statement for the library.

New York City. N. Y. Univ. L. Belle Corwin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 1846; total 74,587. Circulation 6705; 673 among professors and 6032 among students. Paid for books \$630.65; for binding \$309.99; for periodicals \$702.63. In the Law School Library, for the month ending July 1, 547 volumes were added, making a total of 24,752. During the academic year 15,015 volumes were taken from the loan desk.

Rochester. Theol. Sem. L. Glenn B. Ewell, lbn. (Rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 1215 bound volumes and 780 unbound; total about 41,000 volumes. During the year 1032 volumes were fully cataloged and 594 partly done. Circulation 9540 volumes. Evening service was extended, and the better lighting of the rooms brought the attendance figures up from 391, in 1912-13, to 1484 for 1913-14. The library was enlarged by the opening of the rooms formerly used for the Biblical and missionary museum. The library has inaugurated a service for country pastors, sending out books on request to 36 out-of-town pastors. The library pays all transportation charges.

Woodmere. A resolution has been passed by the board of education to make the library of the Woodmere Union Free School a circulating library, for the benefit of the people of

the school district. The plan will go into effect Sept. 1. Meanwhile, Mrs. Reginald Robertson has been appointed to catalog the books. There are about 1200 volumes in the school library. The library will be opened in the school house, under the supervision of the principal and a committee of the school board. A librarian will be appointed.

NEW JERSEY

Bogota. The Bogota Public Library was officially opened, April 10, with an informal reception. The circulation of books began April 12, with about 1550 books on the shelves.

Edgewater. The offer of the Carnegie Corporation of the sum of \$15,000 to erect a new library building has been accepted. The donation is given, providing the borough furnishes a site for the new building, and that the sum of \$2500 per year is given by the town for the perpetual maintenance. A site for the proposed new building is now being sought, and \$5000 has been appropriated for its purchase. As the borough now donates \$3000 for the upkeep of the library, the board figures it will save the price of the ground in the difference between what the library now costs the town and what it will pay when the building has been constructed.

Passaic. A handsome bronze memorial tablet, 36 x 27 inches, has been erected in the main library building in memory of the late William C. Kimball. The inscription on the tablet reads: "To the memory of William C. Kimball, trustee of this library 1894-1914, president 1900-1914; member of State Library Commission 1900-1914. Erected by his friends and associates."

Princeton. Princeton Univ. L. E. C. Richardson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 31, 1914.) Accessions 25,408; total 379,496. Circulation 61,260; 75 books were borrowed from other libraries and 47 lent to other libraries. The expenditures were \$54,029.64, as against \$52,763.67 last year. Of this, \$20,440.38 was for books, \$21,589.50 for salaries and wages, exclusive of janitors, \$8591.97 for building including janitors, and \$3407.79 for miscellaneous expenses. This represents a reduction of \$571.60 on salaries, \$1080.76 on building, and \$278.71 on sundries, with an increase of \$3197.04 for the purchase of books. Cataloging included 20,028 accession entries, 53,349 card entries, 13,511 classification entries, and 520,404 card filings. For 48.9 per cent of the titles cataloged, the Library of Congress cards were used. The binding department bound 3320 vol-

umes and 3044 pamphlets, besides repair work, at a total cost of \$3209.02. Student help reduced the expenses of this department about \$200.

Trenton. The John Lambert Cadwalader extension to the Public Library was dedicated April 6. The exercises were held in the large reference room, which occupies the entire second floor of the new building. The library was opened to the public after having been completely renovated and redecorated so as to conform in appearance with the extension. In its present condition the library represents the results of nearly a year of constant work toward its improvement and the expenditure of more than \$45,000, the gift of the late Mr. Cadwalader. Francis Smyth, representing the Cadwalader estate, made the presentation to the library board, and John A. Campbell, as president of the board of trustees, accepted the gift. The principal address was made by Henry W. Taft, one of Mr. Cadwalader's law partners, and was a most appreciative record of Mr. Cadwalader's life and public services.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bryn Mawr. *Bryn Mawr Coll. L.* Lois A. Reed, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1914.) Accessions (net) 2542; total volumes in library 74,293, maps 2132, pamphlets 3290. Circulation 24,648. During the year 105 volumes were borrowed from ten different libraries, and six libraries borrowed one volume each. In the cataloging department, 2477 titles were cataloged, 1694 continuations were added on cards; 10,149 cards were added to the main catalog and 1983 to departmental catalogs. The library appropriation was \$5000 for the purchase of books and periodicals, binding and general library supplies.

Edgewood. Ground was broken April 8 for the \$60,000 Edgewood Community Club and the C. C. Mellor Memorial Library. It is said to be the first club run by and for a municipality or borough. A feature of the new club is that every boy and girl in the borough, between the ages of 12 and 17, inclusive, are junior members, without dues or assessments. The buildings will be in ells. The auditorium, or club proper, will front 135 feet in West Swissvale avenue, while the library and junior department will have a frontage of 151 feet in Penwood avenue. The width of each section is 50 feet. In the wedge formed by the two buildings will be tennis and outdoor squash courts. The club building will be one story high and will contain an auditorium with a stage, roomy kitchen and dining room, where

300 persons can be served and rooms for meetings of civic organizations free of all cost. The library, reading and reference rooms, for which the Carnegie Corporation made a grant of \$12,500, will be on the second floor of the other wing. On the Swissvale avenue side porches and a pergola 318 feet long will provide plenty of outdoor sheltered seats and part of the pergola will overlook the tennis courts. Both buildings will follow the old mission style of architecture. The entrance to the library will be enhanced with old bells, as are seen on one or two early structures in Southern California. The contract calls for dedication on Oct. 15.

Lancaster. *Franklin and Marshall Coll. L.* C. N. Heller, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 1, 1914.) Accessions 1696; total approximately 29,500. Circulation outside the building 3074. Except on holidays, the library is open from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p. m., and is largely dependent on student assistants. Sixteen were employed, the library having no difficulty in securing men willing to serve at the desk one afternoon or evening per week for \$5 per year.

Midland. The \$2000 Carnegie library credited in the April JOURNAL to Midland, Ohio, should have been entered under Midland, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia. Notice came too late for insertion in the table of special libraries printed last month, that the Municipal Reference Library has been moved from City Hall to 1233 Locust street. This library was founded in 1912, and contains 1684 books and 2894 pamphlets.

Warren. The contract for the construction of the public library building, which was donated to the city of Warren by J. P. Jefferson and E. D. Wetmore, has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, of New York City. The plans call for a two-story building and were prepared by Warren & Wetmore, architects, of New York. The material that will be used in the building will be marble and stone. The cost of the building, it is reported, will be \$150,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. A collection of about 60 titles in Esperanto has recently been presented to the Public Library by the Washington Esperanto Unuigo. The collection includes Esperanto translations of many works of famous writers of different nationalities, Ibsen, Molière, Ruskin, Tolstoi, and Charles Dickens be-

ing represented. The library has also a good collection of Esperanto grammars, dictionaries, and text books.

The South

VIRGINIA

Norfolk. Plans for the branch of the Norfolk Public Library, to be located on Fifteenth street, facing Mary High School, have been completed, and bids will be asked for at once. The building is being erected by the board of directors of the Norfolk Public Library with a \$20,000 donation from Andrew Carnegie, and the lot on which it is to be built was purchased with a bequest from the late H. D. Van Wyck. The building will have a central delivery hall, from which will open the two main reading rooms, one of which will be reserved for the use of children. At the rear will be a wing containing the administration offices, cataloging room and the stack. This wing will be fireproof throughout, the front portion of the building being fireproof, with the exception of the roof. The stack will have a capacity of 10,000 volumes, capable of extension without changing the building to 20,000 volumes. Open shelves will also be provided around the walls of the reading room. In the basement, provision will be made for storage, packing and handling of books, and for the heating plant.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte. The new annex to the Carnegie Public Library was formally opened April 9. Interesting exercises in the assembly hall of the library, this hall being one of the useful and attractive additions, signalized the conclusion of the work that has been in progress steadily since October. The stack room has been enlarged, a new children's room opened, and the old children's room transformed into a reference room. The enlargement was made possible by a \$15,000 donation from Mr. Carnegie.

Greensboro. All Guilford county people now have the same library facilities, for the Carnegie Library here, with more than 10,000 volumes, was opened to all the people of the county on April 8. This is part of a big local plan for library extension work, which was begun recently in the county board of education, and rapidly found favor. The county commissioners have set aside \$1250 yearly for the work. Sub-stations will be opened in six of the more thickly populated sections of the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cheraw. The efforts of the Cheraw Civic League for a public library are beginning to bear fruit. Considerable money for books has already been pledged, and the rooms of the league will be used to house the library for the first year or two.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The city has purchased for \$3300 the lot at the northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Capital avenue for a new branch of the Carnegie Library. Work will be begun on the \$15,000 building as soon as plans can be obtained and a building contract made. Mr. Carnegie promised the amount for the building on condition that the city would provide the location.

FLORIDA

Bartow. The new Carnegie building was opened to the public March 23. An informal reception was held, at which several members of the old library association assisted Miss Coston, the librarian, in receiving. A screened veranda, with rustic furnishings, is an unusual architectural feature, and large open fireplaces make the interior attractive. The building occupies a corner lot in the heart of the city, less than two blocks from the site of the new post office.

Fellsmere. The books belonging to the Public Library have been moved, under the direction of Mrs. Will A. Ritchie, the librarian, to the new building recently completed on Cypress street. The new building is a gift to the town from Mrs. P. A. Van Agnew, of Jacksonville, and will afford commodious and comfortable quarters for many years to come.

KENTUCKY

An offer by the Shawnee Welfare Club to donate a house and lot at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway for a branch library was declined on account of lack of funds by the board of trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library at the March meeting. The building committee reported it would cost \$1000 to put the building in condition and an additional \$2000 would be needed to buy books. A full-page article in a Louisville *Herald* of recent date described the plans made to beautify the library grounds, plans which the city has never felt it could afford to carry out owing to the expense involved.

TENNESSEE

Nashville. The Vanderbilt University Library, of which Miss Dora L. Sanders is li-

brarian, now contains about 58,000 volumes. The main library, in College Hall, contains about 30,000 volumes, and there are special collections on geology, chemistry, theology, law, and medicine in the buildings housing those departments.

Springfield. A movement to establish a library here has been started by a number of citizens. Several meetings have been held and sufficient interest aroused to insure an organization. At a meeting the name Springfield Literary Circle was decided upon. Dr. J. S. Freeman was elected president, and Luther Davis secretary.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. The bill to appropriate \$350,000 to enlarge the library building at the University of Michigan has been unanimously reported out by the ways and means committee of the House, with the recommendation that favorable action be taken. This is regarded as practically equivalent to its passage.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Public Library of Chicago has a bill before the state legislature giving it an increase of \$200,000 a year in revenues. If the bill is not passed present activities of the library will be seriously curtailed.

Chicago. The Newberry Library has set a good example to other libraries in issuing a staff directory, a statement of the qualifications required of candidates for appointment or promotion, and a list of suggested reading and study for those members of the classified service who are ambitious for promotion. The staff directory gives the professional training of each member, and the date of his admission to the staff.

Chicago. Northwestern Univ. L. Eleanor W. Falley, libn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 4924 volumes, 4193 pamphlets; total 98,330 volumes and about 64,000 pamphlets. Circulation 77,977, drawn by 1378 individuals and 11 libraries. The catalog department cataloged 2510 new titles and recataloged 452, writing a total of 19,351 cards. Of the books in the library, 77,839 volumes (36,496 titles) have been shelf-listed, and 80,092 volumes (41,252 titles) have been completely cataloged. The library spent \$6883.20 for salaries, \$7075.25 for books, and \$880.60 for binding. Dr. Lichtenstein, the librarian, was on leave of absence for fourteen months, which time he

spent in South America buying books for the Harvard, John Crerar, and Northwestern libraries.

Marion. The city council has adopted a resolution accepting the gift of \$18,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a public library. A lot adjoining the Elks' Home on South Market street has been purchased and an annual special library tax levy of \$1800 will be made to provide upkeep. The plans have been accepted by the Carnegie Corporation, except for some slight alterations in the basement, and at an early date bids will be accepted.

INDIANA

Bloomington. Bloomington's new Carnegie Library, for which a grant of \$27,500 was made, will be erected at Washington and Sixth streets on the lot formerly occupied by the colored schools. The library will be of stone, and will be erected at once.

Lawrenceburg. The contract for the new \$11,000 Carnegie Library has been awarded. The specifications call for a completed building by August 12, 1915. It has been decided to erect the library on ground donated by Colonel Victor Oberting, a local brewer.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. All persons in Milwaukee county will be privileged to draw books from the public library if a resolution, drawn by Supervisor Eugene Warnimont, is approved by the county board. At present only persons living within the city limits of Milwaukee are entitled to library cards. The resolution extends the use of the library to any resident in the county, provided the county is willing to defray the additional expense incurred. The plan under consideration is to establish branch libraries in every public school, each branch to be supplied with books from the public library in Milwaukee. The cost of transporting the books back and forth, and in keeping the accounts of persons using cards, must be borne by the county.

MINNESOTA

Chatfield. The Carnegie Library was formally opened Feb. 15. The building is built of brick, and the interior is one long room, with shelving all around the walls. A club room and a rest room are in the basement.

Thief River Falls. The dedication of the new Carnegie Public Library will take place the first week in May, probably on May 4 or 5. The principal speaker will be Governor W. S. Hammond.

NEBRASKA

There are now only three towns of over 2000 inhabitants in Nebraska without provision for public libraries, says the seventh biennial report of the State Library Commission, which covers the biennium ending Nov. 30, 1914. There are only 17 towns with a population of over 1000 which have no libraries, and the average levy for library purposes is now 2 mills, as compared with 1.7 mills two years ago. There are, however, hundreds of villages which are too small to maintain libraries, and whose inhabitants do not enjoy the privileges of the town institution. Only 22 per cent of the people of the state are taxed for library support. The commission held its first district meeting, for librarians unable to attend the annual meetings of the State Library Association, at Norfolk in April, 1914. Eight libraries were represented, and the meeting was so successful that several similar ones are planned for the present year. During the two years 40,592 volumes were sent out in response to 1962 requests, an increase of 34 per cent in volumes and 50 per cent in requests over the preceding biennium. Volumes added to the collection numbered 3821, making a total of 13,585 in the library. Expenses were \$15,820.87—\$2551.43 for books, \$512.72 for travel, \$625.32 for binding, \$6709.48 for salaries and wages, and \$1823.80 for office expenses. A year ago, in an effort to direct high school students to a more suitable choice of subjects for graduating essays, a list of suggestive titles was sent out to all the high schools of the state, and met with a ready response. The commission has an exhibit at the State Fair each year which always brings prompt and direct results in inquiries for information. Since April 1, 1911, the commission has had supervision of the libraries in the 13 state institutions. With an average population of 4202 in these institutions, 11,816 volumes were circulated. Magazines and newspapers for them cost \$776.78, and books \$2291.54.

University Place. At the election, April 6, when the question of authorizing the purchase of a library site was submitted to the people, the vote was overwhelmingly in its favor. Several sites have been suggested, but the one opposite the city hall seems most probable.

The South West

MISSOURI

Columbia. Univ. of Mo. L. Henry O. Severance, libn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 8916. The library receives currently 1799 different periodicals. In the catalog department, 10,019 titles were cataloged. The number of cards and typewritten slips was 54,824, of which 25,674 were printed and 29,150 typewritten. The library, in co-operation with the university, has entered the extension field, and sent books to 200 out-of-town borrowers in 102 towns in Missouri and 18 outside the state. In addition, a few package libraries were sent out for use in preparing debates, and were in constant circulation. Circulation for home use in the university amounted to 37,275 volumes. The staff numbers thirteen, and the annual pay roll is \$11,645. Books bought during the year cost \$13,684.49, and other expenses brought the amount paid out up to \$15,521.68.

Excelsior Springs. A site has been selected by the Carnegie Library committee here for the Carnegie Library which is to be erected. The Carnegie Corporation has given \$10,000 for the building. The city now has a library of about two thousand volumes, housed in a two-story brick building.

Kansas City. The board of education has given its final approval to plans for the enlarging of the present public library.

KANSAS

Wichita. The new Carnegie Library building was opened for inspection April 3. Miss Kathryn A. Cossitt, the librarian, and members of the advisory board welcomed the visitors and conducted them through the building.

TEXAS

Austin. Statistics concerning libraries in the public schools of Texas have been compiled at the department of education. State Superintendent W. F. Doughty says the reports show there is approximately one book for every three pupils of scholastic age. The following figures are submitted with reference to the public school libraries in Texas: Total number of volumes in libraries, rural schools, 104,460; average number library books per pupil, approximately, one library book to every six pupils; total number of volumes in libraries, independent districts, 237,952; average number of library books per

pupil in independent districts, approximately, two library books to every three pupils; total number library books in all schools, 342,412; average number library books per pupil in all schools, approximately, one library book to every three pupils; total value of libraries in rural schools, \$145,754; average amount invested in library books per pupil in rural schools, 23 cents; total amount invested in library books for independent districts, \$188,901; average amount invested in library books per pupil in independent districts, 52 cents; total amount invested in library books for all schools, \$334,654; average amount invested in library books per pupil for all schools, 33.7 cents.

Beaumont. A petition has been presented to the city council asking that the city appropriate about \$5000 a year for the maintenance of a public library. The city was also asked to donate a site and application will be filed with the Carnegie Corporation for a \$50,000 building.

Nacogdoches. About four years ago the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and of the Confederacy, after the old stone fort had been reproduced on the college campus, started a campaign for a library. About two months ago the ladies engaged rooms in the old court house, opened a public library and engaged Miss Constance Burrows as librarian.

Vernon. A committee of the Young Men's Business League has succeeded in raising funds to purchase a site for the location of a Carnegie Library in this city. Vernon has met the requirements in the matter of a site and maintenance guarantee and formal application for a \$20,000 building has been filed with the Carnegie Corporation.

Victoria. The Victoria Library Association is considering the matter of establishing a modern public library in Victoria. The association has decided to invite a librarian to deliver an address on public libraries in order to stimulate interest among the citizens. The chamber of commerce is co-operating with the members of the association in the effort to secure the public library.

Waxahachie. *N. P. Sims L.* Irene Dabney Gallaway, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1914.) Accessions 335; total 6323. Circulation 10,476. New registrations 196; total 1372. The formation of a county school collection was begun and traveling libraries sent to three schools. It is planned to extend this work throughout the county.

ARIZONA

Tucson. *Univ. of Ariz. L.* Estelle Lutrell, lbn. (Rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 2029. Circulation 2700. Titles cataloged 1100. This year for the first time reference work for the teachers and students throughout the state has been undertaken to some degree both by correspondence and by means of loans of books from the library. Prescott, Phoenix, Globe, Bisbee and Yuma have been the high schools which have made application for these library loans. The library has also given suggestions in two cases for the cataloging and arrangement of the high school libraries—at Prescott and Phoenix—upon application of the teacher in charge.

Pacific Coast

OREGON

Klamath Falls. A dispatch to the *Sacramento Union* says that in the face of a contract between Klamath County and the Carnegie Corporation, by the terms of which the Carnegie Corporation was to furnish \$25,000 for a county library and the county on its part was to keep open and maintain that library as a public institution, the county court issued an order, Mar. 8, closing the new Carnegie library building and removing Mrs. J. C. Brockenbrough, librarian. The order stated that the condition of the grounds about the new library building was such that it was inaccessible to a large number of people and that the supply of books was so limited that it was an unnecessary expense to keep the building open. There was said to be considerable local apprehension that the Carnegie Corporation will bring suit against Klamath County for the money given for the library under the contract requiring the building to be kept open. It was pointed out that the Carnegie Corporation has successfully prosecuted such suits before and that even should the library be reopened by the court, it is likely that the county will have to refund \$25,000 to the Carnegie Corporation, because the contract has been violated. As to the supply of books, it was stated that there were several thousand volumes already in the library and that more were on the way.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. *Univ. of Cal. L.* J. C. Rowell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 22,325 volumes, total 282,072. In addition 6555 serials, 1772 pamphlets, and 4751 dissertations and theses were received. About fifty California authors have given au-

tographed copies of their published works for the special California collection. The library made 119 inter-library loans (317 volumes), and borrowed 56 times (100 volumes). Reclassification and recataloging is going on more slowly than was hoped. At the first of June it was estimated that approximately 11,300 volumes had been reclassified and 52,500 cards were in the new catalog. Of the depository files, the Library of Congress catalog is practically complete; Harvard University Library has sent approximately 16,480 cards; John Crerar Library, 101,040; University of Chicago, 2330; and the Royal Library of Berlin, 86,580. Complete figures on the use of the library are not kept, but from October to June, 11,600 inquiries requiring research were recorded at the reference desk. Circulation statistics have been kept since January, 1913. During that year the total was 177,009, including day, home, and overnight use. From January to June, 1914, the total was 98,021, and increase of 23,174 over the corresponding period in 1913. The early establishment of a library school, offering a course through the college year with university credit, is again recommended. The report contains no financial statement for the the library.

Eagle Rock. Eagle Rock's new Carnegie Library has been formally opened to the public. The people of the community have shown their interest by donating several hundred new books. The site for the library was provided by the city and Mr. Carnegie furnished \$7500 for the building. The structure is pure mission in style, and is of semi-fireproof construction. The shelves will accommodate 8000 books.

Los Angeles. The public library was discussed before the City Planning Association at one of its regular weekly luncheons. Meyer Lissner spoke of the proposed site for a new library building, in connection with the civic center plan. The plan contemplates a building in half of the square bounded by Olive and Grand, Fifth and Sixth Streets, between Central Park and the old Normal School. Joseph L. Wheeler, assistant librarian, spoke of the need of more money to develop the work of the library.

IDAHO

The Idaho State Library Commission closed its eleventh year of actual work in 1914. In its seventh biennial report, covering the years 1913 and 1914, it records the addition of 124 new stations to its list of traveling libraries,

with 24 applications on file which the lack of books and cases made it impossible to fill. During the last year a "single loan" system was established, by which any citizen of the state can borrow a single book from the commission for a two-week period, by paying the postage both ways. Special collections have also been prepared on request. A large box of books too old and worn for further service in the traveling libraries, together with a large number of magazines, was sent to Stanley Basin, where books are hardly ever seen. The report contains the text of the constitution of the commission.

Preston. Excavation has already started for the new Carnegie Library building, which when completed will cost \$10,000. It will be two stories high, the lower floor containing a lecture room, a room for the library staff, a storeroom, coal room, boiler room and lavatories. The second floor will be the library proper, and will be one long room, 60 by 30 feet. Shelves for the accommodation of 11,000 books will line the walls. The lower part of the building will be made of fire brick while the upper story will be constructed of dark red brick with white cement trimmings. It will be heated with steam and the lighting system will be semi-direct. Monson & Price of Salt Lake are the architects.

Canada

QUEBEC

Montreal. McGill Univ. L. C. H. Gould, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1914.) Accessions (net) 5388; total 146,300, besides pamphlets, maps, charts, plans and photographs. There were 31,508 readers and 745 visitors in the library, and 16,265 volumes were taken out for home use. The cataloging department cataloged 5768 volumes (5635 new), and classified 464 pamphlets. 1217 volumes have been bound and 1357 repaired or rebound. The traveling libraries now contain 5942 volumes, and they have been sent to 61 different places, going to every province in Canada. Circulation figures show that 10 pictures, 56 sets of stereographs, 106 Bickman lectures, and about 9200 volumes were sent out.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

An announcement in the *Times* says that no grants will be made to Irish libraries, museums, and art galleries during the war. In consequence, the National Library of Ireland will suffer this year to the extent of £1300.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS

Relation of the library school to the school and college library. Corinne Bacon. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1914. p. 396-398.

This is the age of the trained worker, and people no longer think that every one who loves books will make a good librarian. The college library in the past has usually been more fortunate than the school library in the training of its workers, but the school library is now coming into its own. Training is the short cut to knowledge, and training in librarianship is necessary in every library.

The school librarian must love books, and she must be trained, for she must inspire a love for books in the students and must train them in their use. If possible, the school librarian should have a college education, and it is even more necessary in a college librarian. The college graduate is more likely to know how to use her mind and to be broader minded. It follows that if both school and college libraries need trained librarians, college graduates must become students in library schools, but the cost of this extra year or two of training is a serious financial problem to many. Are the salaries offered commensurate with the requirements? Men's salaries, it is said, compare rather favorably with those of teachers, but in many cases librarians are underpaid, and the rights of the trained worker to a living wage should be emphasized when the need of special training is being proclaimed.

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: IV. Hannah Packard James, 1835-1903. Myra Poland. *Bull. Bibl.*, O., 1914. p. 91-92.

Hannah Packard James was born in South Scituate, Mass., Sept. 5, 1835. During the Civil War she was an active worker on the Sanitary Commission, and when the Newton (Mass.) Public Library was opened in 1870 she entered its service. She was made librarian soon after, and remained for seventeen years. In 1887 she was called to Wilkes-Barré, Pa., to organize the Osterhout Free Library, where she stayed

until her death. At different times Miss James served on committees of the A. L. A., was vice-president in 1896-97, and for many years was a member of the Council. She made two visits to England, the second to attend the International Conference of Librarians in London in 1897, and gave numerous lectures, full of inspiration for her hearers, before the library schools.

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: V. Reuben Aldridge Guild, 1822-1899. Harry Lyman Koopman. *Bull. Bibl.*, Ja., 1915. p. 119-120.

Dr. Guild was born in West Dedham, Mass., May 4, 1822. He was graduated from Brown in 1847 and in the fall became assistant to Professor Jewett, then librarian. The following year Professor Jewett was called to the Library of the Smithsonian Institute, and his assistant became librarian. The library then contained 20,000 volumes, which had increased to 48,000 when the library was moved into the John Carter Brown library in 1878. This building was constructed and arranged after Dr. Guild's own ideals, and planned to allow the students free access to the shelves, a movement in which he was a pioneer. When Dr. Guild was made librarian emeritus, in 1893, the library had grown to 80,000 volumes.

His services to the library profession were many. He was present at the first convention of librarians in New York in 1853, and his "Librarian's manual" was the only practical outcome of the meeting. He was one of the founders of the A. L. A. in 1876, and was a secretary of the first conference. He wrote, and edited, many books on Rhode Island history, and held important offices in the city government and in many religious, educational, and philanthropic organizations.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

General

CONDITIONS IN BRITISH LIBRARIES

Some British libraries: is there need of administrative reform? R. A. Peddie. *Lib. World*, D., 1914. p. 162-165.

The writer finds three classes of libraries in need of reform—those which are derelict or in a moribund condition, those which are hide-bound by tradition, and those which are only partially active. The first class includes all

libraries having great accumulations of books that for varying reasons are not available for use. In the second class the library staff is often highly educated, but lacking in knowledge of practical librarianship, and the work is carried on under antiquated methods. The third class suffers from the tradition that anyone can become a full-fledged librarian without training, as many government libraries bear witness. Too many libraries are officered by men who learn their profession after appointment. Such a man generally holds aloof from the Library Association and the benefit he might derive therefrom, and his staff follow his example. This disregard of the professional organization by the head librarian often results in the making of appointments to the staff without regard for professional requirements.

Progression from the small library to the larger one is comparatively rare, either for assistants or chiefs, since methods differ so widely in the two. The Library Association might do much to correct this condition, and the public should be educated to realize the superiority of a trained staff over an untrained one.

Library in Relation to Schools

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

A library game that has been tried at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is described by Isabel du Bois in *Public Libraries* for March.

"Have you tried the catalog game this week?" was the sign posted on the bulletin board over the catalog in the children's room. The game itself was very simple, the object being to teach the children how to use the catalog. The game lasted 10 weeks, and each week a new set of three questions was placed above the catalog, intended to bring to attention the three kinds of cards in the catalog, author, title, and subject. Each child who asked to try the game was given an explanation of the kinds of cards in the catalog and how they were arranged. A set of sample cards helped in the explanation. The children were given paper and pencil to answer the questions of the week; the papers were signed with the name, school and grade of each child.

At the end of each week the papers handed in were corrected and the names of the children who had answered all questions correctly or made only one mistake were placed on the honor roll for that week. There was great competition between the different schools to see which could have the greatest

number of names on the honor roll. One child could try the game as many times as he wished. The questions were made to include especially subjects in connection with school work and books of value but little known. In addition to finding the answers to questions in the catalog they were also asked to locate books on the shelves after finding the call number in the catalog. One test of the success of the game has been the number of children who have asked how soon there will be another catalog game.

A set of sample questions is given:

1. Who is the author of "Master Skylark?"
 2. Give the name of another book by the same author.
 3. Write the author, title, and call number of two books about wireless telegraphy.
- The game was first played at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Library Extension Work

MOTION PICTURES IN THE LIBRARY

One of the most modern motion picture machines of the day has been installed in the auditorium of the South Side Library, in Milwaukee. The machine is a modern simplex and is inclosed in a fireproof operating room. After it is installed it will be used on Saturday nights, and perhaps oftener. The films will be shown to interest people in library books.

The auditorium seats 550 persons and no charges will be made for any performance. The library will co-operate with the extension division of the University of Wisconsin and has arranged to get films showing industrial pictures also.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

MOTHERS' WORK WITH

How to interest mothers in children's reading. May G. Quigley. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 165-166.

By talks at mothers' meetings in schools, clubs, and churches Miss Quigley gets into personal touch with the mothers. Birthdays and holidays are also occasions when she gives practical advice to mothers, meeting them at the book store by appointment when desired, and supplying information by mail and telephone. Three exhibits of books have been held in the schools, and an annual conference on children's reading is held on the first Saturday in May. The mothers are represented on the program and take part in the discussion. Foreign mothers do not often come to the library, but they are sure to send their children.

LIBRARY CENSUS

In Chillicothe, O., when the school enumeration was taken last spring, a column was added to the blank, headed "Library," and every family using the library was checked. An alphabetical list of all unchecked families was made, and a guarantee card sent to the child in the family nearest the age of ten. This card carried an invitation to come and use the library. Out of the first lot sent out, over 25 per cent responded. If one member of a family did not respond, the invitation was sent to another, and as a final resort personal visits were made. In the case of children who have gone to work, a special letter is sent calling their attention to the library's books on their vocations.

CO-OPERATION WITH PUBLISHERS

In a discussion before the League of Library Commissions at Chicago last winter, recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly* of Feb. 27, 1915, George F. Bowerman of the Public Library of Washington, D. C., took up the matter of co-operation between librarians and publishers and booksellers. The librarian is interested in getting more and better books for his library, and in having a better class of literature owned and read by his constituency. That is, he wants fewer and better books published in larger editions at lower prices, and he wants to see more good bookstores in every town. The publisher's motive in producing books is a financial one, and co-operation from the library must mean help in the sale of books before it can appeal either to publisher or bookseller. Entry in the *A. L. A. Booklist*, state lists, etc., does help to make financial successes of the books so listed, and a book in a public library should be regarded as a sample copy on display, with official, expert approval. Publishers ought not to issue so many duplicating books, and they ought to make their imprints mean more. Librarians ought to help to make a bigger and more permanent success of the most important books published, thus convincing the publisher of the financial advantage to be gained from fewer and better books.

CO-OPERATION FROM COMMERCIAL CLUBS

The Commercial Club of Omaha, Neb., has co-operated with the Public Library in several ways. About a year ago when some new deposit stations were opened, the club turned over to the library for a time the advertising space in street cars which had been given it by the company. The advertising was so successful that the library now regularly places signs

in cars that travel toward the stations. The club publishes in its weekly *Commercial Club Bulletin* notices of accessions to the library that would be useful to members, and its advertising man has prepared copy for a circular announcing a civics class.

EXHIBIT CASES, USES OF

"In addition to the use generally made of exhibit cases in a library, as for displays of rare books, manuscripts, pictures, collections of coins, etc.," writes the librarian at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., "we have found it profitable to place books of general current interest in these cases from time to time. For instance, we have just had an exhibit of the Home University Library. These books, as is well known, are on a wide variety of subjects, are timely, readable and of a size that is not too formidable for the average reader. The books at once attracted attention, and were examined by many interested; and, as our notice concerning them stated that they were to be loaned, it resulted in many of the volumes being taken. There are many other collections or series of books which we believe may profitably be brought to the attention of readers in this way, such as "Stories of the Nations," "Masterpieces in Color," "Highways and Byways Series," "Little Pilgrimages," "Our European Neighbors," "Medieval Towns," etc. The mere fact of grouping the books and making a special exhibit centres attention on them."

Library Building

Storage and Shelving

BOOKSTACKS

Patents for a new departure in bookstacks have been allowed, but not yet issued, to W. A. Borden. Details of its construction are not yet available for publication, but information can be obtained by writing to Mr. Borden at Westport, Ct.

Government and Service

Staff

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

The Library of the University of Missouri was authorized to spend for student help, in all the libraries except Law and Medicine, \$211 a month during 1914: \$61 chargeable to the general maintenance and \$150 to student labor fund. In addition to this amount the library spent about \$200 a year for student help in the Law Library and \$115 in the Agri-

cultural Library. This made a total of about \$2800 spent for student help in the libraries. There were seventeen students employed.

"It was suggested a year ago," says the 1913-14 report of the Princeton University Library, "that gifts for student self-help were better than free scholarship grants and that any amount of student help for which means could be provided could be profitably used in the library. Through the secretary of the university such help was provided to the amount of 13,291 hours by 53 students. This was in addition to work done by students and paid for out of the funds of the library amounting to \$413.16. All the work done was direct valuable work, such as needed to be done by the regular staff when and if time was available. The librarian in his public request set forth the possibility of doing also certain bibliographical work on aids to research and perhaps research work but nothing of this was attempted last year. Two or three experiments with this kind of work are, however, planned for the coming year. Nearly one-third of the work done was work which must otherwise have been done by the general staff, which was by this means released for important work on the catalog or other tasks. In a few cases work done by students might have been done as well by some one paid less than twenty-five cents per hour, but more often the work would have cost more on regular staff scale. In one case a man gave up work because he did not feel that what he was doing was worth twenty-five cents per hour, but he was mistaken. From the library standpoint this matter has been a great success and a great relief from the overwhelming body of work pressing for immediate accomplishment. The administration is still clear that, as a reliance for routine work, student help is not economical, but is equally satisfied that for special tasks such as those indicated, it is efficient and economical at the price paid, after all overhead work is accounted for. If it could be put upon a basis by which a man would be reasonably by way of being kept through his four years, its efficiency would be a good deal increased."

Rules for Readers

Reference Use

RESERVED BOOKS AND THE CATALOG

The development of the department reading-rooms at Columbia University has made it necessary to find means of indicating to readers who consult the general catalog the

temporary location of books which have been put on reserve in those rooms, as well as those which are reserved in the general reading-room. Unless this were done, a reader might consult the catalog, fill out a call-slip and present it at the loan desk, only to be informed that the book was temporarily in a department reading-room. It is therefore, arranged that for each book transferred to a department reading-room for more than one month, department librarians shall send to the reference librarian a slip giving author, title, call number, and date of transfer. Working from these slips, the reference department inserts yellow slips in the catalog immediately in front of the catalog cards for the respective books. As an example, one of these yellow slips reads, "The book indicated by the next card is reserved in the History Reading-Room, 604 Kent Hall." The slips are removed by the reference department when the books are returned to the shelves of the general library.

Home Use. Loans

BORROWERS' RULES

In the 1913-14 report of the Cornell University Library, Mr. W. H. Austin, assistant librarian in charge of reference and loan departments says:

"The increasing number of users of the library inevitably causes more cases in which books are out of the library when wanted. The only important cases of this kind are those where the borrowers are university officers. The cases where student borrowers have out books needed for work by others, are largely due to failure of instructors to reserve such books, and these are easily adjusted. The provisions made in the library rules limiting the number of books in the hands of any one borrower, putting a time limit on periodical literature, and on books lying outside the borrower's field of work, are adequate as yet to prevent an undue number of cases of interferences. But these rules should be more uniformly enforced. Few borrowers ever exceed the limit of the number of volumes of periodicals beyond the time allowed. Two or three borrowers habitually violate these three important rules governing the use of books and some effective measures should be taken to enforce them. Unless all borrowers are required to comply with these regulations the whole system, as now applied effectively to keep in the library much material that would otherwise remain out unused, should be abandoned and these rules become inoperative."

VACATION RULES (UNIVERSITY LIBRARY)

The Library of the University of California has been troubled by the failure of students to make proper return of books at the beginning and end of the summer vacation. In 1912, students wishing to draw books for the summer were required to deposit a dollar for each book, the money being returned when the book was surrendered. This practice proved annoying to readers and undoubtedly reduced the vacation use of books. Accordingly the deposit idea was abandoned for the following summer, and books were issued to any student with a good library record signing the following application form:

Date
 I hereby make application to draw books from the University Library during the summer vacation of 1913. I agree to return all books immediately and at my own expense if recalled; otherwise, on or before August 18, 1913. I further agree to assume full financial responsibility for loss or damage to any book so drawn until its return to the library and the cancellation of the charge.
 Signature
 Vacation address
 Application approved:

This plan was more successful. In 1913, 346 students took advantage of it, and 485 applied before June 30, 1914.

DELINQUENT READERS

One result of the multiplication of department reading-rooms in connection with the Columbia University Library was the opportunity for careless students to evade the necessary rules of the library. Last year it did little good to deprive a student of library privileges for continued violation of the rules, because he could continue to borrow books from any one of the 43 reading-rooms in which he had not incurred a fine. To prevent this evasion, each department librarian now sends to the reference librarian every Monday the names of students who have been temporarily deprived of library privileges. These names are combined into one list, which is duplicated and sent to each department librarian on Wednesday. Both the library and students have benefited by this arrangement, since the books are retained for the use of that large body of students who generously co-operate with the library.

Administration

General. Executive

ACCOUNTING

The system of accounting in use in the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library is described in detail in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for Jan-

uary, 1915. Reduced facsimiles of a statistics sheet for library account and of a seminary sheet are given.

A central bookkeeping system for the Columbia University Library has been installed. Formerly the book accounts were kept by the accessions department, and the salary, emergency and incidental accounts by the librarian's secretarial assistant. All these accounts are now to be kept by a skilled bookkeeper attached to the librarian's office. The new scheme of financial administration may be outlined as follows: (1) Allotment of all funds at the beginning of the fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of the budget, (2) a central bookkeeping system, (3) weekly reports by the bookkeeper to the office of the librarian of the balances on all funds, (4) the assistant librarian to approve no expenditures for which funds are not available as shown by these reports. The bookkeeper is responsible also for requisitioning all supplies through the university bureau of supplies, and for their receipt and distribution to library departments.

Treatment of Special Material

DRAMATIC MATERIAL, PRESERVATION OF

A new undertaking by the California State Library is the work of collecting, for preservation, material relating to the dramatic history of the state. The library has acquired by purchase and donation several hundred theatre programs and hand bills. Most of these were issued in the fifties and sixties and they are rare. Pictures of actors and of the old theatre buildings also are being secured.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

The largest collection of industrial motion picture films does not rest on the shelves of some "movie" exchange house, but in the Philadelphia Museum, according to the *Philadelphia Record*. The films show everything from the mining of coal to the manufacture of the needle, and from the weaving of a dainty handkerchief to the building of a battleship. The films are exclusively educational, though there are numerous incidents shown which amuse and which entertain in addition to the information they give. The purpose of such a collection is to have the museum continue to be an influential force in the education of the youth of the city, as well as the business man. A camera was bought recently and the museum expects to augment its valuable collection with pictures of processes in and near the city.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

The Newark Public Library picture collection is, says Mr. Dana, an "iconographic encyclopædia." It consists of more than 50,000 pictures mounted singly, each on a separate card, 13 x 17½ inches in size, labeled on the card's upper left corner, classified under 900 headings, and arranged alphabetically in a series of boxes, so adjusted that examination is as easy as the examination of a card catalog. In portfolios, also classified and labeled, arranged with and among the cards are about 300,000 more pictures, clipped and classified, but unmounted. Also there is always on hand a vast mass of material waiting to be clipped and arranged. Many groups of mounts illustrate specific subjects, like the days of Queen Elizabeth and the nesting of birds.

These pictures are open to the public. As they include such subjects as design (3000 items under 65 heads), architecture, lettering, portraits, sculpture and painting, they meet the needs of a wide range of inquirers. There are lent for home use about 57,000 per year.

The library has a good collection of prints, which is accompanied by much material illustrative of the manner of print production. It also has about 1500 lithographs issued by German publishers to illustrate history, geography—including maps—geology, botany, zoology, ethnology, anatomy, aspects of nature, architecture, painting and many other subjects. They cost from 30 cents to \$1.50 each, unmounted. The library of Newark seems to be the only one that has spent time and money on the acquisition and lending of these pictures. It has about 1500, mounted on heavy cardboard, bound in black, fitted with eyelets for hanging, classified and indexed and arranged like cards in a catalog for easy inspection. Each year the library lends to teachers for school room use and to principals for school decoration about 1400 from this collection.

Accession

SERIALS, PURCHASE OF

"In 1911," says the 1914 report of the University of California Library, "the Library Committee announced the policy of increasing the allotment for filling gaps in existing sets of serial publications and purchasing new sets of importance. The expenditure was to extend over eight years, with an annual allotment of \$5000. The plan has not been carried out in full, but a relatively generous allotment has been made each year since 1911, and the working value of the library has been greatly increased thereby. The evils of the procedure first adopted—that of seeking suggestions

from the departments of instruction, dividing the allotment on a basis of estimated costs in accordance with replies received from the departments, and of advertising for the titles thus selected—were demonstrated promptly, and in March, 1914, the committee approved a more rational plan proposed by Professor Frederick J. Teggart. From departmental suggestions and the periodical records there was compiled a list of desiderata, from which, after elimination of titles possibly obtainable by exchange, the librarians were authorized to purchase as opportunity should offer up to the amount of the year's allotment for the purpose. Special emphasis was laid on the filling of gaps of date later than 1900, half the allotment being restricted to this field; while to prevent new gaps a rule was adopted barring the purchase of any new set, or the completion of any old set, without provision for its continuance as a current subscription or exchange. The treatment of this problem from the standpoint of the University Library rather than from that of a number of separate departments, and the emphasis on completeness after a certain definite date, insure a much more useful development of the collection at minimum expense. With the latitude permitted by the present procedure it is possible to wait for favorable opportunities and to take advantage of them when they occur, instead of insuring high prices by ransacking Europe for a few specified items under the necessity of purchasing them, if at all, within the fiscal year."

LIBRARY DISCOUNTS

Touching the question of the library's dealing with local booksellers, in preference to the large jobbers, Mr. Bowerman in his discussion before the League of Library Commissions in Chicago (*Publishers' Weekly* for Feb. 27, 1915) said:

"I suggest that the local bookseller offer the local library the regular discounts on non-competitive books (first year after publication) the same as the metropolitan jobber gives, but on competitive books offer to do the business on 5 per cent over cost from the jobber. The local bookseller would make his profit on the new books; on the competitive books he would make no profit, but he would have the prestige and standing that comes from holding the business, get the instruction gained from handling it and increase his total orders and therefore increase his discounts. It would be well for the bookseller to order through the large jobber having the skill that library business requires. The librarian should be allowed to see the

original bills covering the orders for competitive books in order to know that the business was being conducted according to agreement."

Cataloging

CATALOGING

By a rearrangement of departments in the Columbia University Library, all books, including serials, documents, etc., are now cataloged and classified by the catalog department. There are two grades of catalogers, senior and junior. Each senior cataloger is assigned certain subjects and is responsible for the cataloging and classification of all books on those subjects. A section of shelving in the catalog-room is assigned to her and all books on her subjects are placed there. Senior catalogers classify all books belonging to their subjects which are to be shelved in the General Library. Department librarians classify all books for the department libraries and assist the senior catalogers in the classification of difficult books for the general collection. The junior catalogers work under the direction of the senior catalogers. A senior cataloger has general charge of cataloging and classifying all serials, including documents; but monographic documents are distributed to senior catalogers for classification. During the last year the department cataloged 19,231 titles in 27,729 volumes, and recataloged 2438 titles in 7374 volumes, making a total of 21,699 titles for 35,103 volumes. In the various catalogs, 176,449 cards for new volumes cataloged were filed, and in the work of replacing the old, small cards with those of standard size 69,307 were filed. It was possible to secure 111,678 printed cards, while 134,078 had to be typewritten and multi-graphed, making the grand total of cards handled 245,756.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

During 1913-14, McGill University Library was constituted by the Dominion government, the regional bureau for Canada of the international catalog of scientific literature. The bureau having been organized, its first step was to try to get into touch with the scientific bodies and writers of the Dominion. In this endeavor, which made it necessary to obtain many names and addresses, the Bureau was materially assisted by numerous librarians. As a result of the help it received, and of its own efforts, the bureau obtained what is hoped to be an exhaustive list of Canadians from whom co-operation in the work of the catalog was to be expected. Every individual

in the list was then communicated with, and numerous cordial assurances of co-operation were received; many of which have already been fulfilled. Work in the bureau is now well organized, and its first installments of entries for the catalog were forwarded to the central bureau in London early last summer.

CARD CATALOG—HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

The transformation of the public card catalog of the Harvard College Library by replacing the old, small cards by new cards of standard size has been in progress since February, 1911, and the method of procedure is described in the 1913-14 report of the librarian, who says:

"Its first stage was the substitution for the old short cards of whatever *printed* catalog cards we could obtain from the Library of Congress, from other libraries, and by our own scheme for printing. This has resulted to date in the replacement of 124,322 titles, and the insertion of perhaps three times as many printed cards in place of the old small cards. This work will now continue more slowly, but without interruption, as we continue our own printing, and as we receive new cards from the Library of Congress, the University of Chicago, and the John Crerar Library. In addition, it should be noticed, 51,500 titles have been added to the public catalog, which in former years had been entered on the official catalog only.

"The second stage of this undertaking consists in replacing old cards by *typewritten* cards of standard size, and is closely connected in its execution with three other related undertakings which we now have on hand, namely, the replacing of our old official catalog by a new official catalog on cards of standard length; the completion of both the public catalog and the official catalog by duplicating in each the titles hitherto to be found only in the other; and the consolidation of this new official catalog with the union catalog, composed hitherto of printed cards received from the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, the Boston Public Library, and other sources. All of this work is still under way, but bids fair to be practically complete within another year, so that I will not attempt at the present time to describe the successive steps involved, except to say that instead of going through the public catalog once for all, and copying the small cards in succession, we have tried to select for the first part of the work (1) the titles which were lacking in the old official catalog, that is to say, in general, the titles of the old printed catalog of 1830-33, and (2) the titles which

appeared in the old official catalog on the old long cards, cards which cannot be used in the new union catalog. By copying these titles first, and replacing them with typewritten cards, we are enabled to introduce the small cards thus set free into the new official catalog, in which we are content to use any card which is of the standard length whether it is of standard height or not. This work, along with the current work of the library, has resulted in the addition of 213,923 new typewritten cards into the catalog during the past year. The total number of typewritten and printed cards filed in the catalog since February, 1911, has been 806,084, which may be considered a creditable record for something under three years and a half."

PRINTED CARDS

Commenting on the use of printed cards in the Harvard College Library, William Coolidge Lane, the librarian, says in his 1913-14 report:

"Statistics of the last four years show that for current work we have been able to use printed cards for 30 per cent of the titles cataloged. Of these, 25 per cent come from the Library of Congress (21,031 titles), 1 per cent from the John Crerar Library (673 titles), and 4 per cent from the Royal Library at Berlin (3,486 titles). The remaining 70 per cent (58,417 titles) were prepared entirely by our own staff in typewritten form. A slight annual diminution in the number of L. C. cards used appears in the last three years, due probably to the fact that we have been lately bringing into the catalog considerable arrears of old and difficult work in which the Library of Congress would naturally be less able to help us, and that we are less inclined to use L. C. cards if they need any but the simplest change or correction to adapt them to our editions. The Library of Congress prints and distributes to its depositories a considerable number of titles analyzed from serial publications. These we have put aside as they were received; we have now filed in our public catalog for publications in this library over 900 such cards, at an average expense for checking up and adding call-numbers of about seven-tenths of a cent per title.

"The difficulties encountered in using the Berlin printed cards for miscellaneous German publications were such that we have been obliged to discontinue the use of these cards, except for university dissertations, for which, on account of their being received as a complete file, they serve admirably. The cards cost a quarter of a cent apiece, we subscribe

to three copies of each title, and the catalog work involved averages three and three-quarters minutes per title, or something less than two cents apiece. This work, however, does not include the classification of the thesis or the insertion of entries in the subject catalog.

"The cards issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board for monographs in periodicals and society publications are another source from which our catalog draws. These are prepared by five libraries working in co-operation. We are responsible for 47 serials, and prepared 551 titles during the past year. For these we are credited on the bills at ten cents apiece, which is not far from the cost of the work. We received during the year printed cards for 3,085 titles, of which 1,338 have found their way into the public catalog, a small proportion being likewise classified in the subject catalog. The rest are filed in a separate repertory alphabetically by authors."

PRINTED FINDING LISTS

Princeton University tried the experiment last year of issuing a printed finding list of the seminaries, and satisfaction with the result is expressed in the 1913-14 report of the library. The report says:

"The work on the 'Printed finding list' of the seminaries shows a cost of about 10½ cents per new title, as the total cost of keeping such an author finding list up-to-date in 20 copies for distribution in various departments and seminaries. This includes composition of a five-inch bar 5½ point type, interest on the cost of the metal used, filing in the bars, and reprinting pages affected each time. It involved this year the composition of 1566 bars and the filing of these into 319 pages in type, putting on press and printing 20 copies of 1273 pages. There were 22 editions during the year. The total cost of composition, filing, printing, paper, ink, and interest was \$163.85, but \$68.10 of this was student help free to the library, reducing the net cost to direct library funds to \$95.75. It could have been reduced to \$60.00 to the library but would have involved using student help at twenty-five cents for work which could be done and was done by lower priced help. The librarian has been trying to arrange plans so that this work can be done for us by the Princeton University Press, but it is so different from ordinary printing that this has not so far proved possible.

"The experience of this list seems to the librarian to show conclusively that in any large library the failure to provide and to keep up at least a cumulative author catalog of the collection is to show both wastefulness

and inefficiency. In this library if it were assured of a permanent supply of student help outside its regular budget, such a catalog could be produced at a relatively small cost and with great administrative saving: (1) In the search for duplicates, (2) in saving of travel from the purchase department or the cataloging room, librarian's office and the department libraries to the general catalog, a considerable sum, (3) the saving of a large amount of the valuable time of members of the faculty. This method is not a theory but has been worked out in years of experiment under many conditions and without prejudice. It is analogous to what is done in newspaper address lists, telephone and directory lists and the like."

Loan Department

RENEWALS BY TELEPHONE

For several years the Winnipeg Public Library has allowed its readers to renew all books by telephone. Anyone wishing to renew a book gives his card number, the call number of the book, and the date on which it is due, over the telephone. The attendant simply re-dates the book slip, marks "tel" opposite the new date, but leaves the book slip in the compartment for the original date, so that there is not the slightest confusion in finding it when the book is returned. Practically all renewals are made in this way. It causes no extra work in the library, and is a great convenience to borrowers.

DELIVERY BY TROLLEY

The Reading (Eng.) Public Libraries and Corporation Tramways have collaborated in a useful scheme for the collection and delivery of library books by tramways parcel express. The charge for exchanging a book in this way is only 1d. for the double journey. An important point in connection with the scheme is the provision of wooden boxes or cases, in three sizes, in which the books are to be carried backward and forward. These cases are presented to the library by a local tradesman on condition he be allowed to print advertisements on the outsides of the boxes. The rules regulating the service are as follows:

"Exchanging a Book.—A borrower who wishes to return a book to the library and obtain another in exchange may do so by sending a full list of books required to the Central Library, and by handing to the conductor of any car the book to be returned, together with a fee of 1d. Such books will be delivered to the library and a book on the borrower's list returned to the borrower's address. Or a borrower can select a book at the Public Library, have it sent to the borrower's address, and return it by tramcar to the library when finished with upon payment of 1d.; the charge to be paid at the library at the time of borrowing.

"Borrowing a Book.—A borrower can select a book at the Central Public Library and have it delivered to the borrower's address by paying 1d. at the time of borrowing. Or a borrower can order a book from the Central Library by telephone, or by sending a post-card or letter. A charge of 1d. will be made on delivery of the book by the Tramways Parcel Express.

"Returning a Book.—Books can be returned to the library in the same way as ordinary parcels by handing them, with a fee of 1d., to the conductor of any tramcar.

"NOTE.—All books must be sent in special cases provided, or wrapped in strong paper or other suitable material, and borrowers must see that they are addressed to the Central Public Library. The above charge of 1d. applies to books up to 7 lbs. in weight, and delivery within half-a-mile of any tramway route. For books above 7 lbs. in weight, or to destinations beyond half-mile radius, extra charges will be made."

MESSANGER SERVICE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES

For several years the Public Library in Washington, D. C., has operated a messenger service for employees of the District government working in the District Building. To call this service again to the attention of employees, the following letter and explanation of the system was placed in the pay envelope of each employe working in the building Mar. 15:

To the District Government Employees:

Through the kindness of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners I am taking this opportunity to extend to you a special invitation to make use of the delivery system established between the Library and the District Building.

We desire to make the resources of the Library as conveniently accessible to you as possible, and the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners is kindly co-operating with us to that end.

On the other side of this sheet is a complete statement of the details of this messenger service. We shall be glad to have you avail yourself of this service at all times when you do not find it convenient to visit the Central Library personally.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE T. BOWERMAN, Librarian.

The rules governing the service are as follows:

"A messenger from the Library calls at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners every morning to receive requests for books, to deliver books which have been previously requested, and to collect books which are to be returned to the Library. Notification of the delivery of a book to the Secretary's Office is sent direct to the individual by means of the pneumatic tube system.

"Books are charged for four weeks, except those marked '7 day book' which are charged for one week only. If detained longer than the time specified, the usual fine of two cents a day is charged.

"Application blanks for borrower's cards and forms for the request of books may be obtained at the Office of the Secretary. Application blanks when properly signed should be returned to the Secretary's Office for the Li-

brary messenger. Cards will be made at the Library after receipt of application and sent to the applicant the following day."

Shelf Department

CLEANING BOOKS

The work of cleaning the books received much attention during the past year at the Library of Yale University, and is described in the annual report, which says: "A systematic effort was made to thoroughly clean each of them, as well as the shelves and walls. A corps of men was employed for the purpose, and the stationary and moveable vacuum cleaning machines were put to use. The results were satisfactory, and it is hoped to keep the books reasonably clean by periodically going over them, without repeating the wholesale process at once. The extra effort during the past year cost approximately \$1000. The gathering of great quantities of dust in the cleaning machines offered an opportunity to make extended chemical and bacteriological tests. The results of the examinations were interesting. The dust was found to contain about 50 per cent of mineral matter, the rest being organic material, the exact character of which could not be determined. Several per cent were apparently paper fibre, part from wood pulp, part from cotton, undoubtedly taken from the books by the process of cleaning and by being handled. The 50 per cent of inorganic matter is very rich in silica (50 per cent) and alumina (25 per cent), with some lime. The bacteriological examination gave the following results: The total number of microorganisms found in one gram of dust varied from 350,000 to 1,200,000. Sixty per cent and upwards of the dust, according to the sample, were moulds, chiefly *Penicillium glaucum*, the rest air bacteria and yeasts. No *streptococci*, common mouth bacteria, were found. This negative result was satisfactory, and in general the examination indicates the harmlessness of the dust to both books and users, however unpleasing it may be."

Libraries on Special Subjects

PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARIES

A report on "Facilities for teacher-training in colleges and universities" made by Charles Hughes Johnston, professor of secondary education in the University of Illinois, is printed in School Review Monograph no. 6, p. 7-17, and the greater part of it, relating to library conditions, will interest many librarians.

A questionnaire covering library and laboratory facilities and the qualifications and number of teachers employed, was sent out to 204

institutions having a chair of pedagogy. Replies were received from 88 institutions, which for statistical purposes have been grouped in four classes: I, 17 state universities; II, 9 large non-state universities with graduate schools; III, 40 smaller privately endowed colleges in which graduate work is incidental; and IV, two state agricultural colleges independent of state universities.

To the first two questions, on the resources and budget of the library, the average number of volumes in class I was 92,608, with 8 above and 9 below the average; class II, 227,620 volumes, with 3 above and 7 below; class III, 39,184 volumes, with 10 above and 25 below; and class IV, 30,000 volumes, 1 above and 1 below. The average budget for class I was \$16,240, with 4 above and 11 below; class II, \$26,841, with 2 above and 7 below; class III, \$2703, 7 above and 16 below; and class IV, \$500, only one reply being received.

The third and fourth questions asked what sum assigned to academic departments other than education was spent on educational books, journals, etc., and how much was used for the purchase of old or new textbooks. The answers to these questions were varied and in most cases even the small amounts given were estimates, the arrangement of the library accounts forbidding definite answers. The general opinion seemed to be that little could be expected from indirect sources in the way of supplying educational books.

The next question asked the amount set apart as a library fund in the department of education, the names of three departments in the same institution receiving more, and of three receiving less. The average for class I was \$404, with 4 above and 9 below; class II, \$2044, one above and 7 below (this average raised by the allowance of \$1600 in the University of Chicago and of \$13,150 in Teachers College); class III, \$99, 10 above and 9 below; and class IV, one reply, \$25. The comparative figures obtained from other departments show that considering the youth of the departments of education, these appropriations are relatively generous. To a question on the apportionment of these funds in the department, the replies were very variable, as the library budgets were not systematically itemized. To the question as to what proportion of the educational courses were conducted by library readings it was shown to vary from 10 to 100 per cent. The average number of courses in class I was 32; in class II, 26; in class III, 10; and in class IV, 8. These answers show the great dependence of work in education on adequate library facilities, as well as the extent of the demand.

The last question on library conditions asked how many institutions maintain educational museums, and there were found to be only 13. Three of these were just starting, and the oldest was established in 1898. Most of the material was obtained from donations, though amounts invested ranged from zero to several thousand dollars, and all replies agreed that they were not getting the attention which they deserved. The remainder of the report was much cut and condensed, and related entirely to laboratory facilities.

General Libraries

For Special Classes—Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The next book. Mary O'Connor. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 158-159.

Starting with lullabies and Mother Goose rhymes, Stevenson's "Child's garden of verses" and later the poetry of Eugene Field will find favor with the children. Little ones will like animal stories, such as the "Bunnie stories" by Jewett, and from them little girls may be led to "Alice in Wonderland," to "The green door," and from that to historical and biographical stories. Little boys will like the "Hia-watha primer," Indian myths, "Wonderful adventures of Nils," and "Story of a bad boy," which should lead in its turn to biographical reading.

Sequences in children's reading. Caroline Burnite. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 160-165.

The problem of the right reading of young children has been solved, in the main. Basic principles have been evolved, for the presentation of literature to young children, but there is no definite program for the guidance of the older children, for their native tastes are naturally more diverse and more peculiar to the individual.

Lacking guidance in the direction of the reading of older children our perspective has not been clear or true, and proper appreciation of the changes in child life resulting from the marked changes in community and home life, has been lacking. Consequently many books which interested children a generation ago, are left unread by the children of to-day. It is only by observing the manifested interests of the modern child that values can be determined, and as the problems of a children's room are a cumulation of children's interests, the children's room itself must furnish the chief means for developing final principles of book service to children and thus solve largely its own problems.

The first problem is the boy or girl who reads too much, consuming weak and mediocre books in as large quantities as the library will supply. The children's room should accomplish two general results: (1) to enable children who would read little or nothing, to read freely; and (2) by setting a proper standard to improve the quality of that reading. The best method to accomplish this is to select from the books of interest to a circle of children one which will lead to another similar in situation but better in imaginative quality or in its delineation of life. Or a book may be chosen which leads to another somewhat different in situation and presenting a different aspect of life. A book which itself has power will prompt the reading of other books which have power. Books which do not qualify as belonging to one of the types specified should not remain permanently in the children's room.

The method of relating books, which might be termed sequence reading, must be used with discrimination, for a sequence suited to one boy will not suit another. The worker must have a thorough knowledge of both children and books, and knowing what is the end desired must know something of how it is to be reached.

In conclusion, Miss Burnite gives some instances of sequence reading prepared by three librarians who have worked with American, Polish, and Jewish children.

What shall I read next? Margaret Grier Curran. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 171-176.

The most effective ways of directing children's reading are personal work in the children's room, the story hour, and work in the classroom, and, in this article Miss Curran takes up each phase, illustrating her points with anecdotes and with many suggestions of book titles.

The work of interesting school children in the library has proceeded for some time under the direction of Samuel A. McKillop, librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. A principal notifies him that such and such a class will call at the library on a certain afternoon and Mr. McKillop entertains them with appropriate victrola selections. He then explains to the children the advantage of the library and how the use of it is an education in itself. The children are accompanied by their teacher and after the entertainment they are taken through the library. Those that have cards are given books, while the others are given applications for cards to be signed.

SCHOOLS, CO-OPERATION WITH

"The school system as administered in Gary lends itself to library co-operation in the completest manner," said Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library, in a recent newspaper interview. "The use of the library is recognized as something to be understood, learned and appreciated. Classes are scheduled for visits to the library and branches at stated times. They are given talks by the librarians and their reading directed when necessary. Sometimes they come for an hour of quiet browsing, reading what they choose, at other times they have definite subjects or questions to investigate. The higher grades have short lectures and the first year high school receives a series of 10 lectures with citations, practice work and examination covering quite fully classification of books, the use of the catalog and 25 of the most important reference works."

In 1914, 2381 classes visited the libraries with an attendance of 64,191. The library also supplies over 200 class-rooms with small class-room libraries, some supplementary reading sets, and other books and pictures desirable in aiding teachers. A library assistant visits teachers regularly effecting exchanges of books and recommending material for use.

College Libraries

DEPARTMENT (UNIVERSITY) LIBRARIES

"The tendency to build up large department libraries, each sufficient unto itself, is one which continually has to be contended against," says Mr. Hicks in the report of the Columbia University Library for 1913-14. "It is natural that departments of instruction as well as department librarians should have pride in making the collections shelved near the classrooms as complete as possible. Except in the case of law, medicine, pharmacy, the Avery Library and the Bryson Library, and possibly one or two others, this cannot be done without affecting the unity and integrity of the University Library as a whole, and, furthermore, without violating Article four of the Principles of Columbia University Library Administration, issued by the President on January 17, 1914.

"This article may well be quoted here: 'Department Libraries to consist: (a) Of duplicates specially needed for constant work in a given department. (b) Of books temporarily drawn from the general collections for particular use during a limited time. (c) Of books so special and technical in character and at the same time in sufficiently frequent use to justify their permanent shelving

in a department library. Books, however special or technical, that are used but rarely are shelved more economically and advantageously in the General Library than as part of a departmental collection.' "

School Libraries

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Some problems of a high school librarian. Janet H. Nunn. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1914. p. 432-435.

Students in a high school must be given a chance to know; they must be taught to help themselves, and to use their time wisely. The library must be ready to supplement the classroom and increase its efficiency, for the high school library holds the strategic place in self-development, standing as it does at the parting of the ways.

Whether the school library shall be independent of the public library or not depends on local conditions. Miss Nunn believes in independence, since the public library must always serve the public first, and the duplication necessary to serve the school also is often impossible. In Spokane each high school has its own library, maintained by the board of education, and supplemented by collections selected from the public library's shelves by the school librarian, and borrowed for the year unless specially recalled. The school libraries are being generously built up, with preference for well edited and illustrated editions.

The school librarian should have the same standing as the heads of other departments and the same salary, assuming that she has the same broad education and general culture.

In selecting periodicals, include one good daily, an English newspaper, scientific, geographic and travel magazines, those for manual and fine arts, for domestic science and the foreign languages, some of the best general ones for their cultural value and a few good college papers from different sections. In choosing books every department must be kept up to date, and recreational reading should also be provided.

Classification should be made as simple as possible, and some modifications of the Dewey system are suggested. In cataloging simplicity is also necessary, especially in making analyticals. L. C. cards save the librarian's time, but it is a question if they do not have the opposite effect on the student. In all administration the final word of advice is to "get rid of as much red tape as possible."

HISTORY IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Library equipment for teaching history in Minnesota high schools. Report of the Com-

mittee of Five appointed by the History Round Table of the Minnesota Educational Association in 1913. *Winona Normal Bulletin*, N., 1914. p. 1-23. (Series XI, no. 1.)

This committee sent out duplicate copies of two questionnaires to every high school in the state, one to the principal and the other to the teachers of the various subjects. The first one sought general information on the courses in history actually given in the year, the time spent, the name and educational preparation of the teacher, the number of pupils, and the amount of money available for additions to the school library. The second asked for more detailed information regarding the textbooks used, methods of handling collateral reading and its value, and what topics should be emphasized in this additional reading.

More than half the schools ignored the requests for information, but 84 schools replied, and their figures showed that 41.22 per cent of the pupils took some course in history and 7.51 per cent a course in civics. In the history courses, ancient history claimed 20.5 per cent, European 10.5, American 6.14, and English 4.08. In many schools American history is taken only by the normal class, and for only half a year, and it is a question whether the emphasis is being rightly placed. Whatever the course, ten hours a week seems to be the amount of time that is allotted for both study and recitations, and the amount of required reading varies widely. From one-ninth to one-third of the schools failed to report a single book for library work in specific courses. About a dozen and a half reported adequate equipment for some one course, and less than half that number reported such equipment for all courses.

The method of doing library work varies. Some teachers assign individual topics for report in class, others read to the pupils from larger accounts, others assign term papers, a few assign regular work to the entire class, and one teacher with a very liberal appropriation has one historical novel read by each pupil as the only required work outside of the text. The one fact that stands out above all others is the lack of common standards of how library work should be done, how much can be done, and of material needed for it.

The absence of agreement among teachers as to the books most valuable, hinders progress. If laboratory work is to be done in the library, some agreement as to requirements must be reached before school boards will be willing to purchase the duplicates necessary to accommodate the pupils. Just as in physics it was found necessary to agree which divisions

should be covered by laboratory work in schools and what the minimum of experiments should be, so in history why not select and agree on what shall be considered the main topics in any specific course and the minimum reading required? It would then be possible to lay out the most effective apparatus in the shape of books, maps, lantern slides, pictures, and other illustrative material.

In conclusion the committee makes definite suggestions that each history course involve a good text book, a good source book, and regularly planned library work concentrated upon certain definite topics, and that in the working part of the library at least one copy of each book be provided for every three members of the class. Taking as a basis the important topics in ancient and European history duplicated in three or more replies to the questionnaires, the committee offers a suggestive list of books on each, putting the most important books first and selecting inexpensive ones where possible.

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

BOOKMARKS

The bookmark list continues to be in favor. The Public Library at South Bend, Ind., has made use of it for more than a year. Some of the lists it has issued have been printed on tinted cover papers, about 3x7 inches, each containing about a dozen titles of books on the opera, on schools and teaching, philosophy, child problems, or essays and biographies. Other folded lists, 3x16 inches when opened, contained fifty or more references to books on municipal problems, artistic crafts and architecture, books for the business man, and books providing for "travel at home."

CO-OPERATIVE BOOKLISTS

"Co-operative relations of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library with publishers" said Mr. Bowerman before the League of Library Commissions, "have been confined to instances where I have got books and original illustrations from them for use in Christmas and other special exhibits and when I have got publishers' book lists in quantities for distribution. It has long been my custom whenever a good publisher's list came to my desk—some series, some subject list, etc., to ask for several hundred copies for distribution. I have either asked that it be imprinted: 'These books are in the Washington Public Library' or I have had them stamped with a rubber

stamp: 'Most of these books are in the Washington Public Library.' I have distributed hundreds of different lists of this sort. In trying to find samples to bring with me about all I could find were some that had been mounted on scrap sheets in 1905 and 1906. This shows that this is not a new thing with me; it also shows that all such lists are eagerly picked up and that I should ask publishers to supply us with larger editions than I have been doing.

"My co-operative relations with booksellers have included the issuing jointly of Christmas lists—the books being on exhibition at the library and on sale at the bookstores. In one case part of the edition of the catalog was issued with the library's imprint but with references to the co-operating booksellers; other parts of the edition were issued by the bookstores with their own imprint. Prices were furnished by the booksellers. Prices were also furnished by the booksellers for our little list of 'Books for a child's library' which we distribute the year round."

Bibliographical Notes

The Detroit Library Commission has decided that on account of the cost of publication and mailing, the *Bulletin* will hereafter be sent free only to those libraries with whom publications are exchanged. The subscription price is twenty-five cents a year.

A list of books, pamphlets and maps relating to Minnesota, compiled in the St. Paul Public Library, is printed in the March *Bulletin* of the Minnesota Library Commission. Most of the material can be secured at little or no cost.

An editorial in the *Librarian and Book World* for March says that the publishing firm of J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., has decided to issue books of general and standard literature in library bindings, and has compiled a catalog of books that may be so obtained.

The third edition of the "Key to the classifications of France, Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland," in the Library of the British Patent Office, has appeared. The classification of each country is outlined and indexed separately, and the whole makes a book of 190 pages, which sells for 6d.

A second edition, revised and enlarged, of Miss Florence M. Hopkins' pamphlet entitled "Allusions, words, and phrases that should be known and where to find them," has appeared. Detailed citations have been made to

several moderate-priced books of reference that schools and even individuals can afford, and a description of the characteristic arrangement and material in each is given.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just brought out Dr. Fielding H. Garrison's memoir of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings, the director of the New York Public Library for the first seventeen years of its existence, which gives a well proportioned and impressive narrative of his career as surgeon, statistician, bibliographer, organizer and administrator.

The H. W. Wilson Company have published for the St. Louis Public Library a 110-page pamphlet called "Lists of stories and programs for story hours," edited by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library. This material was first printed in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the library for August, 1914, and is only slightly modified and corrected in the present form.

An article on "The irritation of the loose title page and index" appears in the January *Bulletin of Bibliography*. In it Mr. Frederick W. Faxon recounts the difficulties which libraries encounter in their efforts to obtain indexes to the magazines which they wish to bind. These difficulties become more annoying each year, as one magazine after another ceases to publish separate title page and index, or issues them only in very limited numbers.

A revised edition of "A subject index to about five hundred societies which issue publications relating to social questions" has been compiled by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library and published by the H. W. Wilson Company. The index, which fills 20 pages and sells for 20 cents, is in no sense exhaustive, but is simply a guide to sources considered most suggestive, and from which much material may be obtained free of charge.

The librarian of the Ottawa Public Library, Mr. W. J. Sykes, has prepared a "Selected list of fiction in English," which includes about 1800 titles (price 10 cents). As the list was prepared especially for Canadian libraries, Canadian and English novels are more numerous than American, and more translations of European novels are included than usually appear in American lists. The notes have been made very brief or have been omitted altogether, as the editor thinks they are ordinarily of little value to librarians.

A "Single tax index" is to be issued quarterly by Ralph Crosman of San Francisco. Volume 1, No. 1, for the quarter ending Jan.

1, 1915, has appeared, and contains 102 type-written and mimeographed pages. While nominally covering only the months from October through December, 1914, so far as book publications are concerned it covers the whole year, and contains about twenty-five hundred references on practically every phase of taxation except the income tax. The index sells for \$1 a quarter or \$4 a year.

The Index Office of Chicago has issued the first number of its *Reference Bulletin*, which it proposes to issue quarterly at a subscription price to be determined by the number of subscriptions received before the next copy is issued. This present issue contains notices of the bibliographies and indexes prepared during the past year, together with a list of references on "Atmospheric nitrogen," a list of engineering indexes in the Library of Congress, and some recent books on the history of medicine.

Edwin E. Slosson takes a fling at the Dewey decimal system in *The Independent* for Mar. 22. Under the caption "A number of things," he describes a library lunch room where the viands were classed by a system modelled on the Dewey system. "Roast beef, plain," for example, was located under the following grouping: "10,000 Animal Foods, 12,000 Vertebrata, 12,471 Mammalia, Family Bovidae, Genus Bos," and decimals added the specifications ".2 mature, .07 sirloin, .004 roast, .0009 well done, S21 with brown gravy."

The 1915 edition of the "New York charities directory," compiled by Miss Lina D. Miller and issued by the Charity Organization Society of New York City, contains a radical change in its arrangement. In former issues the material was grouped by boroughs and then into classes and subdivisions according to the character of the work done, with an alphabetical index to agencies. This year all the organizations are in one alphabetical list in the body of the directory, with a topical index. The name index given in former editions is continued, and the rearrangement of other material promises to make the book much easier to consult.

An "Index to kindergarten songs" has been compiled by Miss Margery Closey Quigley, of the St. Louis Public Library staff, and published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. Sixty-three books are indexed, and entries, all in one alphabet, are made by composer, first line, title, and author of the words when well-known. Three types of books are included in the list: those containing only kindergarten songs, those that have only folk

songs, and those that include both. No kindergarten magazines are indexed. The list of collections, with publishers and prices, is printed in the front of the book, and aims to be fairly comprehensive.

"A bibliography of unfinished books" is in preparation by two English librarians, Albert R. Corns of Lincoln and Archibald Sparke of Bolton. The object of the authors is to record the books and writings, in English, that have been left in an unfinished state by their authors. They also seek by annotation, to tell from trustworthy sources the reasons that have debarred the writers of these literary fragments from concluding their labors. The volume will contain about 200 pages and over 2000 entries. The subscription price is 10s. 6d. net, and only a limited edition will be printed. Subscriptions may be sent to either author.

The City Club of St. Louis is planning to publish stenographic reports of the most important lectures and addresses given before the club in the course of the year. Many of the speakers are men and women of national eminence, such as President Wilson, ex-President Roosevelt, Jane Addams of Hull House, Sir Thomas Lipton, Henry Watterson, David Starr Jordan, etc., and their subjects are of vital interest to every thinking American. There will be not less than twenty-five addresses at an average length of 5000 words, making altogether approximately 250 pages in book form, and the price has been fixed at \$2.00 annually. Public libraries will have the privilege of subscription at this rate, and subscriptions should be sent to Mr. A. E. Bostwick, City Club, St. Louis.

The third series of the "Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" has been issued. The first series appeared in three volumes in 1907 and covered the period from the foundation of the library in 1895 to July, 1902. The second series appeared in August, 1908, in two volumes, and brought the work down to the end of 1906. The third series, in three volumes, includes the books added to the library from 1907-1911, and is published for \$8 net. This makes the price of the whole "Classified catalogue," in eight volumes, \$25. As in the other series, it has been the aim throughout in this work to make a library catalog suited to the needs of the public. A marked feature has been made of annotations, chiefly descriptive and explanatory in character, which are designed to increase the interest and value of the catalog, while the form of entry is of the simplest.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

BOOK SELECTION

Bascom, Elva L. Book selection. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 35 p. (4½ p. bibl.) (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. xvi.)

DOCUMENTS

Wyer, J. I., Jr. Government documents (state and city). A. L. A. Pub. Board. 19 p. (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. xxiii.)

STATE LIBRARIES

Wyer, J. I., Jr. The state library. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 11 p. (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. xii.)

STORY-TELLING

Hassler, Harriot E., and Scott, Carrie E., comp. Graded list of stories for reading aloud. 3. ed. rev. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 35 p.

Power, Effie L., ed. Lists of stories and programs for story hours. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 110 p. 20 c. single copy; 10 copies, \$1.25.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

CAENEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON. Bibliography of publications relating to work of investigators, associates, and collaborators. (In Year-book, no. 13, 1914. Washington, D. C.: The Institution. p. 40-49. \$1.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BLIND

New York Public Library. Catalogue of music for the blind. 36 p.

CHILDREN

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Illustrated editions of children's books; a selected list. 20 p.

Favorite books of well-known people when they were boys and girls. In *Mo. Bull. of Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, Ap., 1915. p. 111-120.)

FOREIGNERS

Books for foreigners learning English. (In *Branch L. News of the N. Y. P. L.*, Mr., 1915. p. 36-38.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. Plant-breeding. New ed., rev. by Arthur W. Gilbert. Macmillan. 62 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Rural science series.)

South Bend (Ind.) Public Library. List of books on agriculture and country life. 19 p.

AMERICA

Seeing America first. (In *Bull. of the Salem [Mass.] P. L.*, Mr., 1915. p. 159-164.)

AMERICAN

American history and the stage; the Moreau collection. New York: Amer. Art Assn. unpag. (1016 items.)

Americana and miscellaneous books. New York: Heartman. 29 p. (Auction no. xxx. 427 items.)

Americana: avec supplément, Australie, Polynésie, Micronésie, Philippines. Leyden, Holland: Burgersdijk & Niermans. 116 p. (Troisième série no. 4, 1915. 1717 items.)

Americana: Books, maps, prints, pamphlets, documents. London: F. C. Carter. 20 p. (Hornsey book list, no. 50. 562 items.)

Americana, including an unknown book printed by the printer of the famous Aitken Bible. . . . New York: Heartman. 23 p. (Auction no. xxxiii. 318 items.)

Americana, including important items, some hitherto undescribed, or offered for the first time. New York: Heartman. 24 p. (Auction xxxi. 238 items.)

Americana, including interesting New Jersey items. . . . New York: Heartman. 28 p. (Auction no. xxxii. 393 items.)

Americana, including rare Kentucky laws. . . . New York: Heartman. 24 p. (Auction no. 34. 326 items.)

Americana, including some important items recently purchased. New York: Heartman. 23 p. (no. 9. Azoo items.)

Americana, part vii, including a valuable collection of pamphlets relating to New Netherland, the West-India Company. . . . The Hague, Holland: N. Posthumus. 16 p. (Bull. 43. 1019-1226 items.)

Books on America; an interesting collection of unusual books on Lincoln, Virginia, Indians, War 1812, etc. . . . and books on genealogy. New York: Merwin Sales Co. 34 p. (No. 598-1915. 300 items.)

Catalogue of a choice collection of Americana at reasonable prices. New York: Ernest Dressel North. 46 p. (No. xxxiii. 318 items.)

Catalogue of a collection of books and pamphlets: Americana—the Civil War, Confederate and Union side; regimental histories; the Indians; New York; local history; genealogy; general history, etc. New York: Merwin Sales Co. 64 p. (No. 596-1915. 1014 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. London: Henry Stevens Son and Stiles. p. 2127-2294. (Nos. 32261-34734.)

Catalogue of Americana: local history, including some items relating to Indians and genealogy. Part 2: Massachusetts-Pennsylvania. Brooklyn: Aldine Book Co. 64 p. (No. 7. 1592 items.)

Catalogue of an interesting collection of scarce books relating to America. . . . New York: The Collectors Club. 76 p. (No. 4-1915. 900 items.)

Catalogue of books relating to America. London: George Salby. 28 p. (No. 5, 1915. 558 items.)

Rare Americana from two old Boston libraries, comprising mainly 17th and 18th century imprints. New York: The Collectors Club. 83 p. (No. 3-1915. 593 items.)

Rare, curious, interesting Americana, including . . . American church history, biography, genealogy, Indians, Civil War . . . local histories. . . . New York: Schulte's Bookstore. 41 p. (Cat. no. 63. 823 items.)

Valuable Americana . . . embracing rare Virginia history . . . and early laws of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 68 p. (Cat. no. 1127. 453 items.)

ATLASES

Phillips, Philip Lee, comp. A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress, with bibliographical notes. Vol. iii, Titles 3266-4087. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 1030 p. (Library of Congress publ.)

BANKING

Conant, Charles Arthur. A history of modern banks of issue; s. ed., rev. and enl.; with new chapters on the Federal Reserve Act and the banks in the European War. Putnam. 7 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

Harris, Ralph Scott. Practical banking; with a survey of the Federal Reserve Act. Houghton Mifflin. 4 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

BIBLE

Blakiston, Rev. Alban. The Bible of to-day. Putnam, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A fine collection of bibliography and books about authors and their work. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 19 p. (No. 1153-1915. 204 items.)

BILLINGS, JOHN SHAW

Hasse, Adelaide R., comp. Bibliography of the writings of John Shaw Billings, 1861-1913. (In Fielding H. Garrison, John Shaw Billings: a memoir. Putnam. p. 411-422. \$2.50 n.)

BLAKE, WILLIAM

Berger, Philippe. William Blake, poet and mystic; authorized translation from the French by Daniel H. Connor. Dutton. 17 p. bibl. \$5 n.

BOTANY

Grove, William Bywater. The British rust fungi (*Uredinales*); their biology and classification. Putnam, 1913. 5 p. bibl. \$4.50 n.

BUDDHISM

Dauids, Mrs. Caroline Augusta Foley Rhys. Buddhist psychology; ed. by D. R. S. Mead. Macmillan. bibl. \$1 n. (Quest series.)

- BURNS, ROBERT**
Burns, Robert. The jolly beggars; a cantata; with introduction by W. Marion Reedy. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50.
- BUSINESS**
Tipper, Harry. The new business. Doubleday, Page, 1914. bibls. \$2 n.
- BUSINESS EDUCATION**
Eaton, Jeannette, and Stevens, Bertha M. Commercial work and training for girls. Macmillan. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- CALIFORNIA**
Eakle, Arthur Starr. Minerals of California. March, 1914. San Francisco: State Mining Bureau, 1914. 10 p. bibl. (Bull. 67.)
- CATHOLIC BOOKS**
A catalogue of second-hand Catholic books, English, French, German, Latin, etc. Philadelphia: John Joseph McVey. 48 p. (No. 53.)
- CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE**
Sturges, Kenneth Montague. American chambers of commerce. Moffat, Yard. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Williams College, David A. Wells prize essays.)
- CHILD LABOR**
Bullock, Edna Dean, comp. Selected articles on child labor. 2 ed., enl. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 16 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- CHILDREN**
King, Irving. The high-school age. Bobbs-Merrill, 1914. bibls. \$1 n. (Childhood and youth series.)
- CHILDREN, CARE OF**
Wachenheim, Frederick L. Infant-feeding; its principles and practice. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 11 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- CHURCH WORK**
Ward, William T. Variety in the prayer meeting; a manual for leaders; introduction by Bishop W. O. Shepard. New York: Methodist Book Concern. 4 p. bibl. 50 c. n.
- CITY PLANNING**
Kimball, Theodora. Classified selected list of references on city planning. Boston: Nat. Conference on City Planning. 48 p. 50 c.
- CIVICS**
A list of school text books in civics. (In *St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 118-121.)
- CRIMINOLOGY**
Healy, William. The individual delinquent; a textbook of diagnosis and prognosis for all concerned in understanding offenders. Little, Brown, 1914. 18 p. bibl. \$5 n.
- DISASTERS**
Great disasters. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1914. p. 99-101.)
- DRAMA**
South Bend (Ind.) Public Library. Drama collection; selected list. 18 p.
- DRAMA, GERMAN**
Roessler, Erwin W. The soliloquy in German drama. Lemcke & Buchner. 3 p. bibl. \$1. (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.)
- EDUCATION**
Stoner, Winifred Sackville. Natural education. Bobbs-Merrill, 1914. 11 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Childhood and youth series.)
- EGYPT**
Budge, Ernest Alfred Thompson Wallis. A short history of the Egyptian people: with chapters on their religion, daily life, etc. Dutton, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- ENTOMOLOGY**
Carpenter, George Herbert. The life-story of insects. Putnam, 1913. 5 p. bibl. 40 c. n. (Cambridge manuals of science and literature.)
- ETHICS**
Self-sacrifice. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1914. p. 98-99.)
- FINE ARTS**
Catalogue of works on the fine arts . . . American-Indian art and archæology, pottery and porcelain. . . London: Francis Edwards. 66 p. (No. 348. 1126 items.)
- FORESTRY**
Winkenwerder, Hugo August, and Clark, Elias Treat. A manual of exercises in forest mensuration. Seattle, Wash.: The authors. 4 p. bibl. \$1.35.
- FRANCE—HISTORY**
A list of books on French history, politics, and political economy. Leipzig: Karl W. Hiersemann. 54 p. (Catalogue 437. 548 items.)
- FREEMASONRY**
Newton, Rev. Joseph Fort. The builders; a story and study of Masonry. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- GARDENS**
Detroit Public Library. Gardens; selected list. 2 p.
- GEOLOGY**
Park, James. A text-book of geology; for use in mining schools, colleges, and secondary schools. Lippincott, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$4.50 n.
- GEORGIA—HISTORY**
Brooks, Robert Preston. The agrarian revolution in Georgia, 1865-1912. Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wis., 1914. 7 p. bibl. (Bull. Historical series.)
- GOVERNMENT, AMERICAN**
Stickles, Arndt Mathias. Elements of government; political institutions, local and national, in the United States. Amer. Book Co., 1914. bibls. \$1.
- HALE, NATHAN**
Johnston, Henry Phelps. Nathan Hale, 1776; biography and memorials. Rev. and enl. ed. New Haven: Yale Univ., 1914. 8 p. bibl. \$2.35 n.
- HEREDITY**
Conklin, Edwin Grant. Heredity and environment in the development of men. Princeton Univ. Press. 8 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Norman W. Harris lectures, 1914, at Northwestern Univ.)
- HIGH SCHOOLS**
Johnston, Charles Hughes, ed. The modern high school; its administration and extension; with examples and interpretations of significant movements. Scribner, 1914. 68 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.
- HISTORY**
Davis, Calvin Olin. A guide to methods and observation in history; studies in high school observation. Rand, McNally, 1914. 6 p. bibl. 50 c. n.
Shambaugh, Benjamin Franklin, ed. Applied history. v. 2. Iowa City, Ia.: State Hist. Soc. bibls. \$3 n. (Iowa applied history series.)
- HISTORY, AMERICAN**
Cole, Arthur Charles. The Whig party in the South. Washington, D. C.: Am. Hist. Assn., 1914. 22 p. bibl. \$1.50 (to members \$1).
- HISTORY, GREEK**
Thallon, Ida Carleton, ed. Readings in Greek history, from Homer to the battle of Chaeronea; a collection of extracts from the sources. Boston: Ginn, 1914. bibls. \$2.
- HOLLAND**
Loon, Hendrik Willem von. The rise of the Dutch kingdom, 1795-1813; a short account of the early development of the modern kingdom of the Netherlands. Doubleday, Page. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE**
Cookery and domestic economy. (In *Bull. of the Salem [Mass.] P. L.*, F., 1915. p. 154-156.)
University of Illinois Library. List of popular books on household science. 6 p.
- IMMIGRATION—UNITED STATES**
Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. Italians in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ja., 1915. p. 129-132.)
Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. Japanese in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, O., 1914. p. 94-98.)
- IMMORTALITY**
Holmes, Rev. John Haynes. Is death the end?; being a statement of the arguments for immortality; a justification, from the standpoint of modern scientific and philosophic thought, of the immortal hope; and a consideration of the conditions of immortality and their relation to the facts and problems of present human existence. Putnam. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

INDIA

Catalogue of a collection of books . . . relating to the Indian Empire. London: Francis Edwards. 71 p. (No. 349. 979 items.)

INDIANA

Select list of books on Indiana. (In *Bull. of the Ind. State L., Mr.*, 1915. p. 9-11.)

INDIANS, AMERICAN

American Indians. Elizabeth, N. J.: Noah Farnham Morrison. 30 p. (No. 149. 3290-4002 items.)

Books relating to the American Indian, mostly scarce and out of print. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. 28 p. (No. A75. 467 items.)

Rare Americana relating to the American Indians collected by Wilberforce Eames. Part iv. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 77 p. (1897-2500 items.)

JAPAN

Brinkley, Frank, and Kikuchi, Baron Dairoku. A history of the Japanese people from the earliest times to the end of the Meiji era. New York: Encyclopædia Britannica Co. 3 p. bibl. \$4.25.

JESUS CHRIST

A springtime catalogue of theological literature . . . including 664 items devoted to the life and teaching of Jesus Christ. . . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 536. 1449 items.)

JEWS

Sanders, Frank Knight. History of the Hebrews; their political, social and religious development and their contribution to world betterment. Scribner, 1914. 17 p. bibl. \$1 n.

KIPLING, RUDYARD

The very remarkable Kipling collection made by G. M. Williamson. . . . New York: Anderson Auction Co. 27 p. (No. 1140-1915. 242 items.)

LAND, OWNERSHIP OF

Alien ownership of land; select list of references to material in the California State Library. (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, O., 1914. p. 683-686.)

LATIN PRONUNCIATION

Scheler, John Bernard. The Roman pronunciation of Latin according to the Latin grammarians. 2. ed. Notre Dame, Ind.: Univ. Press, 1914. 3 p. bibl. 20 c.

LAW, INTERNATIONAL

Stockton, Charles Herbert. Outlines of international law. Scribner, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIES

Kaiser, John Boynton. Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries. Boston Book Co., 1914. bibls. \$4 n.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

A small collection of books and pamphlets relating to Abraham Lincoln. New York: Daniel H. Newhall. 23 p. (No. 85. 658 items.)

LITERATURE, ENGLISH

A catalogue of books in English literature and history; first supplement. London: Bernard Quaritch. p. 351-478. (No. 335. 4393-5762 items.)

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles Public Library. Civic problems of Los Angeles. (In *Lib. Books*, F., 1915. p. 20-29.)

MARKETS

[Bibliography on markets and on storage and distribution of food supplies.] (In Appendix xv, Rpt. of Mayor's Market Commission of New York City. D., 1913. p. 265-294.)

MAPS

Fordham, Sir Herbert G. Studies in carto-bibliography, British and French; and in the bibliography of itineraries and roadbooks. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$2 n.

MEDICINE

Catalogue of sets of periodicals and publications of learned societies on medicine. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1914. 16 p. New series xxxv-1914.)

METABOLISM

Higley, G. Oswin. A balance-chemograph and the excretion of carbon dioxide during rest and work. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1914. 2 p. bibl.

METHODISM

North, Eric McCoy. Early Methodist philanthropy. New York and Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern, 1914. 8 p. bibl. \$1 n.

MINERALOGY

Clark, John Dustin. A chemical study of the enrichment of copper sulfide ores. Albuquerque, N. M.: Univ. of N. M., 1914. 8 p. bibl. (Bull.)

MINIMUM WAGE

Andrews, Irene Osgood. Minimum wage legislation. 2 p. bibl.

Repr. from Appendix 3 of 3. Rpt. of New York State Factory Investigating Commission, 1914.

Reeder, C. W., comp. Bibliography on minimum wage. (In Rpt. no. 1 of Dept. of investigation and statistics of Ohio Industrial Commission, Wages and hours of labor of women and girls employed in mercantile establishments in Ohio in 1913. p. 23-73.)

MINING

Trimble, William Joseph. The mining advance into the inland empire; a comparative study of the beginnings of the mining industry in Idaho and Montana, eastern Washington and Oregon, and the southern interior of British Columbia; and of institutions and laws based upon that industry. Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wis., 1914. 7 p. bibl. (Bull.)

MINING EDUCATION

Hutchins, Margaret. Mining education. bibl. 200 items. (In Stock, H. H., Education of mine employees. Univ. of Ill. Bull.)

MINNESOTA

Books, pamphlets, and maps relating to Minnesota, the West and Northwest. Minneapolis: Minneapolis Book Exchange. 8 p. (210 items.)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Buffalo Public Library. City affairs; municipal government and administration. 16 p.

Wright, Joseph. Check list of bibliographies relating to municipal government. 20 p.

Repr. from *Nat. Municipal Review*, Ap., 1914.

MUNICIPALITIES—HOME RULE

University of Wisconsin—Extension div. Home rule. bibl. p. 8-9.

MYTHOLOGY

Davis, Gladys M. N. The Asiatic Dionysos. Macmillan. bibls. \$3.25 n.

NAPOLEON

Catalogue of books, coins and medals chiefly relating to Napoleon I, his adherents and contemporaries, and works of French literature and history. . . . New York: Amer. Art. Assn. unpaged. (922 items.)

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Selected articles on national defense. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 64 p. 25 c. (Abridged debaters' handbook series.)

NEWSPAPERS

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. A checklist of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. Part vi. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 1467-1480.)

NEW HAVEN

List of references on the city of New Haven. (In *New Haven F. P. L. Bulletin* Jan., 1915. p. 17-20.)

OHIO VALLEY

Brandenburg, S. J., comp. Catalogue of the Samuel F. Covington library of Ohio Valley history [with additions of other special collections on the same subject]. (In *Miami Univ. Bull.*, O., 1914. p. 19-75.)

OPTICS

Gage, Simon Henry, and Gage, Henry Phelps. Optic projection; principles, installation and use of the magic lantern, projection microscope, reflecting lantern, moving picture machine. . . . Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. Co., 1914. 11 p. bibl. \$3.

ORIENT

A catalogue of second-hand books on British India, Burma, and Ceylon. London: Luzac & Co. 100 p. (Bibliotheca Orientalis, xv. 1801 items.)

Luzac's oriental list and book review. London: Luzac & Co., 1914. p. 214-256. 6d. (Vol. XXV, nos. 9-10. S.-O., 1914.)

Luzac's oriental list and book review. London: Luzac, 1914. p. 258-304. 6d. (Vol. XXV, nos. 11-12. N.-D., 1914.)

PAGEANTS

List of material [on pageants] to be found in the Indiana State Library; books and pamphlets. (In *Bull. of the Ind. State L.*, Mr., 1915. p. 6-8.)

PAINTING

Eddy, Arthur Jerome. Cubists and post-impressionism. . . . McClurg, 1914. 15 p. bibl. \$3 n.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITIONS

Osterhout Free Library. Special list on Panama-Pacific Expositions. (In *Bull. of the Osterhout F. L.*, F., 1915. p. 69-72.)

PEACE

Reely, Mary Katharine, comp. Selected articles on world peace; including international arbitration and disarmament. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1914. 11 p. bibl. \$1. (Debater's handbook series.)

PERSIA

Pratt, Ida A., comp. List of work in the New York Public Library relating to Persia. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ja., 1915. p. 9-126.)

PHILOSOPHY

Coker, Francis William. Readings in political philosophy. Macmillan. 5½ p. bibl. \$2.25 n.

Riley, Woodbridge. American thought; from Puritanism to pragmatism. Holt. 7 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Wright, Willard Huntington. What Nietzsche taught. Huebsch. bibl. \$2 n.

PLAYGROUNDS, AMERICAN

Douglas, Antoinette. A selected list of books on American playgrounds. (In *St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 121-123.)

POETRY

Fairchild, Arthur Henry Rolph. The teaching of poetry in the high school. Houghton Mifflin, 1914. 5 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (Riverside educational monographs.)

King, Bishop Henry. The English poems of Henry King, D.D.; now first collected from various sources and edited by Lawrence Mason. Yale Univ. Press, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1.35 n.

New York Public Library. Poets of to-day. (In *Branch Library News*, F., 1915. p. 19-22.)

POLICE

Munro, W. B. List of references on police administration. (In *Amer. City*, Ap., 1914. p. 362-364.)

POLICE SYSTEMS

Fosdick, Raymond Blaine. European police systems. Century Co. 12 p. bibl. \$1.30 n. (Publ. of the Bur. of Social Hygiene.)

POLITICS

Ray, P. Orman. An introduction to political parties and practical politics. Scribner. bibl.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Secrist, Horace. An economic analysis of the constitutional restrictions upon public indebtedness in the United States. Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wis., 1914. 5 p. bibl. (Bull. Economic and political science series.)

POLYGAMY

Gallichan, Walter M. Women under polygamy. Dodd, Mead. 5 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

POOR-RELIEF LAWS

Gillin, John L. History of poor relief legislation in Iowa. Iowa City: State Hist. Soc., 1914. bibl. \$2. (Iowa social history series.)

PSYCHOLOGY

Thorndike, Edward Lee. Educational psychology; briefer course. New York: Teachers College, 1914. 8 p. bibl. \$2.

PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD

Barnes, Earl. The psychology of childhood and youth; outlines of thirty lectures. New York: Huebsch, 1914. bibl. 50 c. n.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

[List of references on the work of a public defender.] (In *New York Municipal Ref. L. Notes*, 27 Ja. 1915. p. 63.)

RADIUM

Soddy, Frederick. The chemistry of the radioelements. . . . Longmans. 6 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Monographs on inorganic and physical chemistry.)

RAILROADS—IN WAR

Bureau of Railway Economics Library. List of references on railroads in war. (In *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1914. p. 134-143.)

RAILROADS—LEGISLATION

Bureau of Railway Economics Library. Maximum train crews and maximum length of trains—legislation in the United States. (In *Spec. Libs.*, F., 1915. p. 25-39.)

READING

Wilson, Margaret. Some suggestions about outside reading; with an appended book-list. Urbana, Ill.: Ill. Assn. of Teachers of English, 1914. 6 p. bibl. (Bull.)

RELIGION

Smith, John Merlin Powis. The prophet and his problems. Scribner, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

RELIGIOUS EMBLEMS

Bond, Francis. Dedications and patron saints of English churches; ecclesiastical symbolism; saints and their emblems. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

RENAISSANCE

Leigh, Charles W. E., comp. Catalogue of the Christie collection, comprising the printed books and manuscripts bequeathed to the Library of the University of Manchester by the late Richard Copley Christie, LL.D. Manchester, Eng.: Univ. Press. 536 p. 21s. n.

ROMANCE PHILOLOGY

Catalogue of second-hand books and surplus stock on Romance philology and literature. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1914. 112 p. (New series XXXIII—1914.)

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

Department pamphlets [published by the Russell Sage Foundation]. 11 p. (Bull. of Russell Sage Found. L., F., 1915.)

RUSSIA

Golder, Frank Alfred. Russian expansion on the Pacific, 1641-1850; an account of the earliest and later expeditions made by the Russians along the Pacific coast of Asia and North America; including some related expeditions to the Arctic regions. Cleveland, O.: A. H. Clark Co. 10 p. bibl. \$5.

SCHOOL LUNCHEES

Bibliography—school lunches in Philadelphia. (In 2. ann. rpt. (1912-13) of School lunch committee of Home and School League of Philadelphia. p. 20-21.)

SCIENCE

A catalogue of recent purchases on early and modern science . . . and relics and books of Baron Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. . . . Bernard Quaritch. 80 p. (No. 336. 662 items.)

SCOTCH-IRISH

Ford, Henry Jones. The Scotch-Irish in America. Princeton Univ. Press. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

SCOTLAND

Black, George F., comp. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Part XI (conclusion). (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 1481-1636.)

SEPTIC TANKS

McCaustland, E. J. Septic tanks. (In *Washington Univ. Extension Journal*, Ap., 1914. p. 60-62.)

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Jameson, Robert Nixon. Methods of sewage disposal for Texas cities. Austin, Tex.: Univ. of Texas, 1914. 11 p. bibl. (Bull.)

SLAVERY

Henry, Howell Meadows. The police control of the slave in South Carolina. Emory, Va.: The author, 1914. 17 p. bibl.

SOCIOLOGY

Gehlke, Charles Elmer. Emile Durkheim's contributions to sociological theory. Longmans. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Portugal, Central and South America; with special reference to political economy, government and legislation, and a supplement of works and sets on the same matters. Leipzig: Karl W. Heisemann. 72 p. (Cat. 436. 786 items.)

SPELLING

Cook, William Adelbert, and O'Shea, Michael Vincent. The child and his spelling; an investigation of the psychology of spelling, individual and sex differences in spelling abilities and needs. . . . Bobbs-Merrill, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Childhood and youth series.)

TRAVEL

Out-of-the-way places. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1914. p. 96-98.)

Travel and history; a catalogue of books relating to foreign countries, English colonies, Europe, etc. London: Neville & George. 30 p. (No. 31. 781 items.)

Voyages and travel; topography and heraldry; natural history. London: Maggs Bros. 224 p. (No. 334. 2467 items.)

UNITED STATES

Books and pamphlets relating to the Middle West. New York: Daniel H. Newhall, 154 Nassau St. 34 p. (No. 86. 1673 items.)

UNITED STATES—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Dunbar, Seymour. A history of travel in America; showing the development of travel and transportation . . . together with a narrative of the human experiences and changing social conditions that accompanied this economic conquest of the continent. 4 v. Bobbs-Merrill. 34 p. bibl. \$10 n.

UNITED STATES—FINANCE

Dewey, Davis Rich. Financial history of the United States. 5. ed. Longmans, 1902. 20 p. bibl. \$2 n. (American citizen series.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Interesting books relating to American history. . . . New York: J. B. McGee, 178 W. 81st St. 52 p. (No. 1, 1915. 620 items.)

Nuggets of American history; an unusual collection of pamphlets. . . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 48 p. (Catalogue no. 1135. 350 items.)

Usher, Roland Greene. Pan-Americanism; a forecast of the inevitable clash between the United States and Europe's victor. Century Co. 9 p. bibl. \$2 n.

casional omissions, from the classified list, of important new journals, e. g., the *Romanic Review*, will probably be corrected in the next edition," but through an error in copying, which ought of course to have been caught in proof reading, but which I failed to notice, the statement was made to read as if it referred to the whole "Guide." I regret sincerely that my failure to correct in proof the error in transcription resulted, in the case of that particular title, in an injustice to Mr. Severance's useful "Guide."

I find, however, on re-examination of the classified list, that the *Romanic Review* is really an example not of an omission from the classified list, but of a wrong classification. I had thought it omitted from that list because it did not appear with other journals of the same type under the heading Philology, but I find that while omitted under Philology it actually is listed out of place under the heading Philosophy. I have sent to Mr. Severance notes of some other periodicals which I failed to find in one list or the other, in the hope that he may think it worth while to include them in some later edition of the "Guide."

ISADORE G. MUDGE.

Library Calendar

May 10. Pennsylvania Library Club. Philadelphia.

June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.

Sept. 26-Oct. 2. New York Library Association. Squirrel Inn, Twilight Park, N. Y.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 24th, 1912

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Editor R. R. BOWKER
241 W. 37th St., New York City
Managing Editor FREMONT RIDER
241 W. 37th St., New York City
Business Manager JOHN A. HOLDEN
241 W. 37th St., New York City

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Statement to the above effect subscribed and sworn to March 29, 1915, before E. D. LOSEE, Notary Public, by JOHN A. HOLDEN, Business Manager.

Communication

Editor of Library Journal:

Mr. Severance calls attention to the fact that the statement, made in my article on "Reference books," in the February LIBRARY JOURNAL, that the *Romanic Review* is omitted from his "Guide to periodicals," is incorrect as the *Romanic Review* is listed on p. 325, in its proper alphabetical place. He is quite right to take exception, as the comment, in the form in which it stands in the article, is incorrect. My original notes about the omission of some important titles, both new and old, referred especially to omissions from the classified list, and the sentence in question should have been to the effect that the "oc-



HENRY R. TEDDER, LIBRARIAN OF THE LONDON ATHENÆUM SINCE 1874

As this issue goes to press, telegraphic word comes to the LIBRARY JOURNAL from the eastern party that it has reached the city of San Diego after a pleasant and comfortable journey with a happy company of about a hundred and fifty. The brief stay at Denver was devoted to an auto ride about the city and to an evening reception at the library, where the author-naturalist Enos G. Mills made a characteristic and delightful address. At Glenwood Springs the day was given over to non-professional relaxation. The top of the continent, at ten thousand feet above sea level, had been passed without mishap or serious discomfort. Sunday morning was spent among the Mormons and Gentiles at Salt Lake City, and after crossing the California border on the way to San Diego, the library party was welcomed by Riverside with true California hospitality. At Los Angeles a visit was made to the Public Library before taking the evening train to San Diego, where a day and a half were crowded with sight-seeing. And now comes the Berkeley Conference, the fourth on the Pacific Coast, which we hope will prove one of the most successful in the history of the A. L. A. California and the other Pacific states have made such library progress and have so many things to show and tell of, that the visitors from the east are likely to bring back from the coast more than they can expect to give. But such unfair exchange is no robbery!

THE fire at St. Paul, which almost totally destroyed its Public Library just as an adequate and fireproof building was in course of construction, presents another warning, added to that of the Morristown fire last year, to the trustees of valuable libraries housed under like dangerous circumstances. With wise foresight some of the more valuable books had been stored

elsewhere in fear of such a disaster, but otherwise almost nothing was saved from the fire. With creditable energy library work was nevertheless started with the little that remained and from new purchases, almost before the embers were cold. It is to be hoped that the great Harvard collection may be completely removed to the new Widener building before such a calamity is repeated there. The situation of the valuable reference library in Montague street collected by the old Brooklyn Library and now the property of the Brooklyn Public Library, is a fire hazard of unusual danger, and the St. Paul fire should stimulate the New York City authorities to provide appropriations which will erect enough of the proposed central library building to insure this treasure from irreparable destruction.

One of the chief misfortunes of the St. Paul fire was the destruction of Prof. William Dawson Johnston's manuscripts of the two important professional works on which he had been engaged and which were well toward completion. He had already published the first volume of the "History of the Library of Congress" in 1904, while still a member of the Library of Congress staff, and he had accumulated the material for the second volume and in large measure put it in shape. Unless some other hand undertakes the re-collection of the necessary material and the shaping of the later history, Professor Johnston, we are glad to be able to state, hopes ultimately to resume work on this history, though he would be glad to relinquish the task to another hand. During his librarianship at Columbia University, he collected material for an important professional work on university libraries. Unfortunately the material of this has also become smoke and ashes and this work he does not expect—

more's the pity!—to resume. Professor Johnston's contributions to the literature of the library profession have been so scholarly and important that there will be wide regret at his loss as well as general sympathy with him.

TOLEDO has concluded the record of its library scandal with a verdict awarding to Mr. Sewall his salary from the time when his services were dispensed with by the library board—which furnishes a warning to other communities. The mayor unfortunately appointed to the library board some narrow partisans who proceeded to oppose library affairs in general, displacing a librarian of acknowledged service to the community, making a political plum out of a minor salaried position, raising salaries in particular instances to gratify individual whims, and making mischief generally. The effective chairman of the board, a public spirited citizen who had served the library faithfully, resigned in protest, and the mayor too late discovered his mistake. And now Mr. Sewall has been "vindicated" by a verdict awarding him salary from the time of his illegal discharge to the end of the year's term. This is another proof of the importance of keeping "politics" in the baser sense out of library administration, and no comment can make it stronger.

THE unfortunate provision in American tariff legislation which has found place also in other countries, requiring the country of origin to be plainly marked on any imported article, has been carried to the frequent *reductio ad absurdum*, in the case of books, by treasury decision. This is practically to the effect that neither a foreign language nor a foreign publisher's imprint meets the requirements of the law, but that the statement must be made in set terms. Dr. Steiner, as chairman of the committee on federal relations, has addressed a letter to the Librarian of Congress asking his co-operation in presenting a protest in behalf of libraries, which we

reprint elsewhere as a good statement of the absurdity, and we may add that the matter has been brought to the attention of treasury officials. In an exceptionally absurd instance, the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co's London house was not considered sufficient evidence that the book was made in England because the imprint also bore the names of cities in which the Longmans house had agencies. It is difficult to see why the Treasury Department may not take "judicial notice" of actual facts, as the courts do, and apply common sense in such matters. We may hope that the Treasury Department will see its way to a saner interpretation of this provision.

HONOR to whom honor is due—and such honor was pleasantly paid in London last year in the presentation by the members of the Athenæum Club to Mr. Henry R. Tedder of the portrait which we reproduce in this number. Mr. Tedder has nobly served the library profession as well as the club for forty years, and it was chiefly due to his initiative in association with Ernest C. Thomas, who died years ago, that the English library profession owes the organization of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. These two had watched with interest the movement initiated in America in 1876 and gave a hearty welcome to the American delegation which in 1877 went to London and assisted in the organization of the association there. Every American who has come to know Mr. Tedder loves him as a friend, for he is one of the most genial and delightful of men. Every librarian who knows the history of librarianship in England knows that Mr. Tedder has been foremost for forty years in promoting the progress, well being, and dignity of the profession there. We are heartily glad that this tribute has been paid to him and we are glad also to have the opportunity of making his genial personality known by portraiture to many Americans who have heard of him but have never seen him.

REFERENCE BOOKS AS PUBLIC UTILITIES

III.* SOME SMALLER DICTIONARIES COMPARED

By G. W. LEE, *Librarian, Stone & Webster*, and HELEN GRANGER, *Special Librarian, Boston Co-operative Information Bureau.*

En la mondon venis nova sento.

—ZAMENHOF.

It is more satisfactory to compare larger reference works than smaller ones, as the claims of the former invite comparison, while the limitations of the latter raise the question, "What do you expect for the price?" Therefore, in this article, concerned particularly with dictionaries of the "pocket" class (less than \$1) and of the "comprehensive" class (less than \$5), the aim is chiefly to suggest how, for the same selling price, this work or that might be bettered, whether by uniting with competitors, or copying their good features, or making improvements that are essentially new. There are many of each class, the majority of which are listed in the United States Catalog and in the Cumulative Book Index—to the number of at least ninety pocket dictionaries and of at least fifty comprehensive dictionaries. For one reason or another, many of these differ only in name, while many are but slight modifications of each other. Of course, the purchaser wants to know what is the best he can get for the price; what will disappoint him the least, surprise him pleasantly the most; what will give him reliable information in the handiest way. Doubtless, all this, and a good deal else, the publishers have well in mind; and yet it is surprising how often dictionaries, big and little, fail us on questions that we submit to them as a matter of course, though surprising, too, how much they contain that we had not expected.

Would it be grossly in error to say that the value of dictionaries in general is 50 per cent. for definition, 40 per cent. for spelling and pronunciation, and 10 per cent. for addenda, including everything that would

come under the category *frills*? Suppose, at any rate, we use the arbitrary proportion, without intending to reflect on the usefulness of addenda, but assuming that fifty times out of a hundred the average person looks for definition, forty times out of a hundred for spelling or pronunciation, and ten times for other purposes—state flowers, antidotes to poison, nicknames of states, as well as the population of Van Diemen's Land and postal rates to Galapagos Islands.

Many persons would say, keep out the addenda of every description, and let us look to special dictionaries and The World Almanac and other such handbooks for this supplementary information; let the dictionary maker stick to his last and perfect his vocabulary: definition, origin of terms, spelling and grammatical hints. We believe, however, that the majority would say that the addenda are well worth while, and that many a man would admit he had purchased a pocket dictionary because his eye happened on something like half a page on "birthstones and flowers," a subject that would appeal to the younger members of the family. Where to draw the line is beyond the scope of this article. Let the makers and sellers of dictionaries consider the hints that come to them and decide for themselves what the public demands and what it will pay to publish, *until* they shall have an underwriting that will warrant publishing a dictionary according to the specifications of a body of responsible critics.

Considering first the pocket class, let us make a brief comparison of Webster's Little Gem with the Funk and Wagnalls Vest Pocket Standard, both representing the publishers of the well recognized large dictionaries (Webster's New International and Funk & Wagnalls New Standard). Each costs twenty-five cents, with double the price for flexible cover, and five cents more for thumb index.

*Part I is particularly a consideration of four larger encyclopedias, Part II of four larger dictionaries. They appear in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for Nov., 1912, and Mar., 1914, respectively. For reprints of these and of the present article apply to Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, 491 Boylston street, Boston.

We select, somewhat arbitrarily, from page 1 of Webster's Little Gem, ten words on which to base suggestions (hardly critical estimates). In parallel columns are the definitions from the two dictionaries (omitting the hints on pronunciation:

WEBSTER'S LITTLE GEM	FUNK & WAGNALLS' VEST POCKET
ABIDE (2) [ABODE], to dwell.	ABIDE, wait for; await; endure; remain; dwell.
ABORIGINAL, primitive.	ABORIGINAL, native; primitive; native plant, animal or person.
ABRADE (2), to rub off. <i>abrasion.</i>	ABRADE, rub or wear away. -RADANT, a. & n.
ABSCOND, to steal away.	ABSCOND, flee secretly. -ER, n.
ABSOLUTE, not limited; arbitrary. <i>absolutism.</i>	ABSOLUTE, unlimited; unconditional; despotic. -ABSOLUTISM, absoluteness; unlimited authority; despotism. -TIST, n.
ABSTRUSE, obscure.	ABSTRUSE, hard to be understood; recon-dite.
ACACIA, a tree.	ACACIA, a tree.
ACADEMY (5), a higher school.	ACADEMY, a school of higher learning; learned society. -ACADEMIC, scholarly. -AL.
ACANTHUS, prickly herb.	ACANTHUS, a plant.
ACCIDENT, unexpected event. <i>accidental.</i>	ACCIDENT, something undesigned; chance; mishap. -DENTAL, a.

A little calculation shows that the Vest Pocket (Funk & Wagnalls) has definitions for these words rather more than twice as long as does the Little Gem (Webster's). A comparison of the *first* ten words in the vocabulary of either will not, however, show such discrepancy. From which it appears that only for words somewhat difficult to define is the Vest Pocket on the whole decidedly fuller than the Little Gem; the latter having a tendency to define by synonyms, while the former more often makes a definitive statement. This partially accounts for the greater length of the Vest Pocket, having 223 pages of vocabulary, the Little Gem having but 150; the printed pages of each being substantially the same in size.

Is there any advantage in the longer statement? Judge for yourself. If spelling or pronunciation, or a general reminder simply of the meaning, is what is desired, the Little Gem may be preferable, as

somewhat less in weight and slightly less in dimensions. If as much fullness of definition as can profitably be given in a twenty-five cent booklet is desired, the Vest Pocket has the advantage in nearly every instance. As a guide to pronunciation, the Little Gem has a key at the beginning, and one must refer back to it for the diacritical remarks accompanying the entries in the vocabulary, while the Vest Pocket, where there is likelihood of doubt as to pronunciation, more often inserts a re-spelling according to the "scientific alphabet," and gives key words at the bottom of each page. While these key words at the bottom are a convenience, it would seem as though the simpler and older fashioned methods of Webster were easier for persons that are likely to depend upon these smaller dictionaries for most of their purposes (even though the key is only at the beginning), because the "scientific alphabet" is a little perplexing to the uninitiated.

As to the addenda. There is considerably more of this in the Vest Pocket, about seventy-five pages, or half as much again as in the Little Gem. If, however, we were to assign a maximum of ten per cent. to such material, it may be of secondary importance in estimating the value of the book. Each has a gazetteer, maps, foreign words, abbreviations (11½ pages in the Little Gem to 5 pages in the Vest Pocket), forms of address, holidays, etc. The Vest Pocket has nearly all the groups, tables, lists, etc., that the Little Gem has (though not always in the same proportion), and nearly as many again, including prefixes and suffixes, sovereigns of England, largest cities of the world, interest tables, etc., etc. As to the correctness and "up-to-dateness" of all this addenda, let us presume in its favor, except for census figures, laws, regulations, holidays, etc. We can easily compare the list of holidays, and the results arouse suspicion. *E.g.*, examine them for January 1st, February 22d, and the first Monday in September, and see if they agree as to Minnesota, New Mexico, and Wyoming in every case. The dates of the two dictionaries are 1913, *i. e.*, the copyright date of the one and the printing date of the

other. Which is correct? Why were they not both corrected to date? Imagine the indignation of a man arriving in town expecting to do business on the first Monday in September and finding his little dictionary has not informed him of the holiday!

The foregoing remarks may be construed to suggest that a committee (of the A. L. A. for instance) on standardization could with a little recommending greatly influence the contents of new editions of such publications. It would seem as though the two corporations behind these booklets might (if the Sherman Law does not interfere) combine and produce a decidedly better vest pocket dictionary than either has published as yet. And what is true of the smaller dictionaries is, of course, true of the larger ones. The freeing of certain of their specialists as supernumerary on some features would allow these to concentrate on hitherto neglected points, and make their scholarly work still more scholarly.

And there are many other dictionaries of the pocket class—some as low as fifteen cents, some as high as fifty cents or over, and many of them including "Webster" somewhere in their title. The libraries are not so apt to have them. They are sold on the newsstands, and sometimes they come as advertisements or bonuses. All have rightful claims to excellence in one or more features. Would that their best and their unique features might be incorporated into what we might call the Ideal Pocket Dictionary!

Let us next consider the "comprehensive" class. The Concise Oxford is one of the best. It costs \$1.00. It is published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, has 1041 pages, 5 x 8, and is very interesting.* This dictionary is so fascinatingly clever that one might think it well nigh perfect until it fails to answer his easy questions. In fact, so plausible is the book that one is inclined to call attention to the radical criticism offered in the *School Review* of February, 1912 (p. 127), which, however, after severely upbraiding the dic-

tionary, ends by saying: "The book is not worse than most small dictionaries. To the contrary!" We take it as a type for suggesting comparison with the comprehensive dictionaries generally, and make the following notes.

A peculiar limitation is its relation to the Oxford English (Murray's), which at the time this was published had progressed as far as through the letter "R." Accordingly, as it says on page iv of the preface, where they no longer have the O.E.D., they have based their work upon the best modern dictionaries "(the Imperial, the Century, the Standard, Cassell's Encyclopædic, Webster, etc.)." Pleasing features in the Concise Oxford are plentiful. It is apt to dwell upon matters frequently in dispute. For instance, it makes the entry, *co(-) operate*, indicating choice as to hyphen, and then indicates its preference for the hyphen in later entries. It has various suffixes, as well as affixes, and under the entry *-ese* are given suggestive ways in which this is used and its shades of meaning ("Japanese" as well as "Carlylese"). Under *shall*, under *who*, etc., will be found interesting discussions. It goes so far, under *who*, as to quote the incorrect use of "whom" for "who," as follows: "There is no one *who* we can believe is competent, often incorrectly *whom*."

Its conciseness is perhaps the most interesting feature. In the definition of "gibberish," it has occasion to refer to "languages," and uses the abbreviation *langg.*, the scientific method of pluralizing an abbreviation or contraction by doubling the last letter. Here is the entry under *bicycle*: "(Ride on) two-wheeled velocipede. Hence bicyclist (1) n. (F, f. Bi-(1a)+Gk kuklos wheel)." Could anything be more concise? The interpretation is almost obvious, the figures and single letters being explained elsewhere, for those who do not guess them. Note also its conciseness under the second definition for *jib*: "Pull (sail, yard) round from one side of ship to the other; (intr., of sail, etc.) swing round thus. [Da. has *gibbe* (hard g) in same sense.]" With its definition of the term *rhyme*, it gives examples of what is not rhyme.

*It recalls an article a friend once sent me to read on a subject connected with charity, which was so well written that my attention was entirely absorbed in the English. When I had finished I had hardly any idea of what the article was about.—G. W. L.

An objection for American purposes is that it is essentially English, not only adopting English spelling but omitting (for the most part) American spelling: *e. g.*, *traveller*, not mentioning *traveler* except in the preface. But having this reservation in mind one may overlook such discrepancies. With all its conciseness, note it also inserts etymologies. An American is surprised, however, to find that the term *apothecary* is given as archaic, *druggist*, and quite as often *chemist*, being the terms used in England. Many of us are brought up to call the curves that include parenthetical remarks by the kindred name, *i. e.*, "parentheses"; but, according to the Concise Oxford, we must call them *brackets*. Naturally we find the spelling *ardour*, *colour*, *rivetted*, and *ax* preferred to *axe*. On the other hand, what we call *mileage* is spelled *milage*. Read the interesting preliminary section pp. v. and vi. with regard to this. Whether *English* or not, there are certain omissions that rather surprise us. We find *Conn.* for Connecticut, but no account of *Ct.* Likewise, *Pa.* for Pennsylvania, but no account of *Penn.* *FF.* for *following* is not given, nor does it give the margin of a river as one of the definitions of *levee*.

Pronunciation is given only where the editors seemed to think there would be doubt. They go rather far in this, and do not, for instance, tell one how to pronounce *kiln*, letting us try to pronounce the *n* if we can, though other dictionaries would pronounce it as *kill*. *Clerk* is pronounced *clark*, and *schedule*, *shedule*. There is no addenda material, except three words, to bring it to a later date, *viz.*, *borzoi*, *duple*, *hangar*.

The various limitations and shortcomings of this and other dictionaries as a whole lead one to wish that some responsible body might underwrite specifications for these reference books in the future. We would specify the insertion in the vocabulary of an index to features of the preface and other parts. For instance, in the Concise Oxford, after defining the word *spelling*, p. 838, it would be well to refer to page v. of the preface, where there is a dissertation on spelling. There is a tendency in this country to use *masterful*

where evidently *masterly* is the word intended; and it would seem well that lexicographers should try to preserve the distinct meanings of the words, and make them as little synonymous as possible. The Concise Oxford is satisfied to insert the word *indorsee* without an insertion of *endorsee* as a cross reference. Should not dictionaries of the comprehensive class insert spellings that they do not approve and cross reference to the one that they prefer? We would specify also that dictionaries and all reference books should indicate what is the latest date of their correction, as the reader is too apt to think that the date of printing on the title page is the date to which the material is corrected, when often, for example, the copyright is found to be more than a dozen years earlier, and only corrections of the most minor description are included in the vocabulary. We would specify also whether the guide words at the tops of the pages be arranged in the usual way, or in the somewhat novel way that Funk & Wagnalls have adopted, *i. e.*, with two words at the top of each page, one above the other—whichever is better. A little time-study might settle this.

One would easily be lost in the maze if he attempted to collect all the "comprehensive" dictionaries for comparison. We were able to borrow a few from a local bookstore, and we had one or two others at hand, which will serve as types. Principally we would dwell upon two of the Webster publications and one of the Funk & Wagnalls, namely The Academic (Webster), published by the American Book Company, The Collegiate (Webster) published by Merriam, and The Desk Standard, published by Funk & Wagnalls. In buying any one of these, the first at \$1.50, the second at \$3.50, and the third at \$1.50, a good dictionary is obtained.

The Academic has the date 1895, but inasmuch as we find it has the word *aeroplane*, it is evident that for the later impression some new words have been inserted, though apparently not in any great numbers. The fact, however, that this book (an old stand-by) is on the market now is evidence of its worth; and it therefore challenges criticism. The tabulation

on up-to-dateness that follows may lead one not to expect to find many new words in this book. It has not even the word *suffragette*.

The Collegiate, with the copyrights 1898 and 1910, and printing date of 1915, is also exempt from many new words, except in its supplement, which one must not forget. The Desk Standard, with the date 1915, compiled from the New Standard, is probably the most up-to-date of the comprehensive dictionaries that are worth buying. This is well brought out in the tabular statement. These three also insert etymology, and have illustrations in the text. A feature of the Funk & Wagnalls' dictionaries is the insertion of many words in the same paragraph, after a main word from which they are derived. Whether this is good practice or not, let the reader decide by perusing the pages. It seems to make difficulty in the introduction of minor changes, leading to inconsistency. For instance, we find the word *multigraph* in a paragraph entry by itself, whereas most of the "multi" words are in one general paragraph, beyond which one might forget to look.

The New Universal Self-Pronouncing Dictionary (90 cents), published by Winston, Philadelphia, is an attractive book in many ways. The larger type does not admit of so many entries on a page as in the case of the Webster and Funk & Wagnalls' dictionaries, but it has several aeronautic words, though not the word *hangar*. It has, however, the up-to-date words *cafeteria* and *bridge* (for bridge whist), but has not *mimeograph*. Such a dictionary as this is apt to be inconsistent. It is one of the many that are based on Webster and brought down to date by business people, but hardly by four-and-twenty elders. Much resembling it is the New Websterian, published in 1912 by the Syndicate Publishing Company, which in Boston was sold as a sort of bonus with *Boston Herald* coupons. I believe the lowest price at which it was sold was 48c., plus six coupons. Both of these dictionaries have illustrations as inserts, without reference to them in the text, so that one might overlook the illustration in connection with the vocabulary.

A dictionary that has not been found listed in the United State Catalog or Cumulative Book Index is entitled Standard Home and School Dictionary (79 c.), published by Leslie-Judge Company, and edited by C. M. Stevans. (We are curious to know whether this is the same as Charles McClellan Stevens, who has also had to do with various dictionaries.) It is an interesting but inconsistent book. It was published in 1911, and does give *hangar*, as well as *suffragette* (the latter out of alphabetical order), and has also much interesting addenda, as do the New Universal and the Websterian. The flexible cover, a convenience in handling, is an attractive feature of this dictionary which doubtless offers much that could to advantage go into the specifications we hope to see published.

The following tabulations, comparing up-to-dateness and inclusiveness, will tell their own story:

COMPARISON TO SHOW UP-TO-DATENESS

(The initials in the columns indicate inclusion of the term.) Date of publication after title.

Academic (Webster), 1895 (?).
 Collegiate (Webster), 1915.
 Desk Standard (Funk & Wagnalls), 1915.
 Home (=Standard Home and School), 1911.
 Little Gem (Webster), 1913.
 Oxford (=Concise Oxford), 1911.
 Vest Pocket Standard (Funk & Wagnalls), 1913.
 Winston's (New Universal), 1915.

A*DHLOVW	Aeroplane.
DH *	Hangar
	Auction (whist). In none!
*D O W	Bridge (whist).
D	Cafeteria.
A*D LOV	Mimeograph.
D	Multigraph.
	Photostat. In none!
*D+LO W	Suffragette.
CD O	Suffragist.

A conclusion to be drawn from the above is that where dictionaries are made over, and not rewritten, they are but erratically up-to-date. If they have new material in an appendix, the user forgets to look there; if they squeeze it into the vocabulary, doubtless something else is squeezed out. We suspect, however, that for ordinary use a dictionary of twenty years ago serves well to answer nine questions out of ten, the trouble being that in the tenth case the disappointment causes wrath and wrath gives the dictionary a bad name.

COMPARISON TO SHOW INCLUSIVENESS

Academic (Webster), 1895 (?).
 Collegiate (Webster), 1915.
 Desk Standard (Funk & Wagnalls), 1915.
 Home (=Standard Home and School), 1911.
 Little Gem (Webster), 1913.
 Oxford (=Concise Oxford), 1911.
 Vest Pocket Standard (Funk & Wagnalls), 1913.
 Winston's (New Universal), 1915.

*In the supplement. †Out of alphabetical order in H.

Words included between *shower* and *shrift*

ACDHLOVW	Shower, n.
ACDH W	Shower, v. t.
ACDH W	Shower, v. i.
a d	Shower-bath
d h o W	Showeriness
ACd h o v W	Showery
a Cd h o W	Showily
a Cd h o W	Showiness
a Cd h o v	Showing
Cd h	Showman
AC 1o	Shown
d	Show-room
ACDh 1o VW	Showy
CD OVW	Shrank
ACD OVW	Shrapnel
ACDHLOVW	Shred, n.
ACDHLOVW	Shred, v. t.
h	Shreddy
C	Shrew, a.
ACDHLOVW	Shrew, n.
ACD	Shrew, v. t.
ACDHLOVW	Shrewd
a c d h o	Shrewdly
a c d h o	Shrewdness
ACDh 1o VW	Shrewish
a c h o	Shrewishly
a c o	Shrewishness
ACD w	Shrew-mouse
ACDH OVW	Shriek, v. i.
ACD O	Shriek, v. t.
ACDHLOVW	Shriek, n.
Cd	Shrieker
ACDH O W	Shrievalty
ACDHLOVW	Shrift

Note.—The small letters indicate words included as subsidiary.

He who would specify the best dictionary would need to consult scores that are on the market, and some that are of comparatively recent date, though out of print. For example, we have at hand Webster's Condensed Dictionary (with the imprint 1910), \$1.25, cloth. It has a subtitle too long quote, but was copyrighted by G. & C. Merriam Company, 1884, 1906, and 1909, and published by them and by Reilly & Britton Company, Chicago. It is based on the Webster Unabridged, and therefore presumably out of date. It has, however, an appendix of more than 100 pages, with not only a brief gazetteer, list of abbreviations, foreign words and phrases, etc., etc., but 15 pages of law and business terms, 17 pages of famous names and familiar phrases, 2 pages of parliamentary order in public meetings, 9 pages of notable events in American history, the declaration of independence, and the constitution of the United States. Such entries are doubtless to be found in several other dictionaries, great and small, and the specifier needs to get a consensus of opinion as to how much of this, or how much more, should go into the most satisfactory dictionary. If the multitude of dictionaries on the market could be so reduced that the publishers did

not have to attract in various superficial ways, we might have the best dictionary published with and without appendices, and appendices without dictionaries.

Finally, let us refer to the Cumulative Book Index of May, 1915, listing some dictionaries, on page 67, in a subdivision under "English Language," all of which have the imprint of 1914 or 1915. In addition to the Desk Standard Dictionary, considered before, there are:

Gem pocket dictionary. (Winston.)

Loomis, L. C. Everybody's dictionary for every-day use. (Practical Text Book Co.)

Lowe, P. E. American home and school dictionary. (Cupples & Leon.)

Murray, J. A. H., and others, eds. New English dictionary on historical principles. (Which refers to another entry, not giving there, however, the title of the last signature—presumably the end of the t's.)

Roe, E. T. Premier dictionary of the English language. (American News.)

Webster, N. Webster's imperial dictionary of the English language, comprising the authoritative unabridged dictionary. (Saalfeld.)

Worcester, J. E. New primary dictionary of the English language. (Lippincott.)

These vary in price from 15 cents to \$8. Look them over.

THE compiler of a book-auction catalog needs eternal vigilance and a saving sense of humor to keep him from making such a blunder as was embodied in a recent catalog issued by a well-known New York dealer. Under the heading, "Indian Mutiny," we find some most surprising entries. Jonathan Edwards' sober "Account of the life of Rev. David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians" in the first edition, published in 1749, or more than a century before the great uprising in India, is one of these unexpected entries. Others are Miron Winslow's "Sketch of missions; or, Christianity among the heathens," published in 1819; a New Testament in Choctaw; Halsey's "Old New York frontier"; and Percival G. Lowe's "Five years a dragoon ('49 to '54), and other adventures of the great plains."

CORRELATION OF MUNICIPAL INFORMATION*

BY CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, *Secretary, National Municipal League*

In the first place, I wish to bring to your attention in a modest way the extent of the information on municipal subjects now available. We have here the publications of the various legislative reference bureaus connected with the state libraries. Here is one giving a summary of the reports of the state commissions on economy and efficiency, which calls attention to the fact that there is every indication that this is going to be a field to occupy the attention of a very considerable number of states within the next four or five years. The records of the Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Pennsylvania commissions map out lines of investigation of far-reaching importance.

Here is "The Cumulative Subject Index to Bills and Resolutions" introduced into the present session of the Texas legislature and published by the legislative reference librarian. There was a time, not very many years ago, when little or no attention was given to legislation until it was placed upon the statute books, except by some of the "big interests" which made it their business to keep trained observers, sometimes called lobbyists, on the scene of action. Now a keener general interest in legislation is being manifested and various state bureaus provide for supplying prompt information on pending legislation. Not only are there various state publications dealing with pending bills and resolutions, but a special committee of the American Library Association has prepared a comprehensive index which is destined to be of general use. In this way state and municipal reference libraries, as well as the individual student, are placed in touch with legislative propositions, and in this way it is possible to bring public opinion to bear at the time of the passage of the bills rather than after those bills have been enacted into law.

Here is a copy of the "Annual Report of

the Public Service Commission of Indiana" for the fiscal year ending April 13, 1914, a substantial book. It not only embodies the legislation of the state on the subject of public utilities, but discusses the constitutionality of the legislation and recounts the activities of the commission during the preceding year. The reports of other similar state commissions occupy in some instances two and three volumes, being made up of a large amount of miscellaneous information of importance, as well as the carefully prepared decisions of the body. When we bear in mind that only two states have no public service commissions, we gain some idea of the extent of the literature bearing on the subject of the state regulation of public utilities.

The next report is the "Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics on the Cost of Municipal Government in Massachusetts," published by the Bureau of Statistics of that state. It contains 256 pages of very carefully prepared statistics of great value not only to the residents of Massachusetts, but to students of municipal problems generally. In addition to the tables there is a definition of terms and an analysis of the figures.

Another state report which I have here is that of the "Joint Special Committee on City Charters" published January, 1915, by the Massachusetts legislature. This is really a state report, although dealing with the subject of municipal government.

These five samples, and you may multiply them by 48, give some idea of the number of publications dealing with municipal affairs published as official state publications.

When we come to the publications issued by the cities themselves, we reach a very much larger figure. To illustrate, Chicago at the present time has four commissions at work dealing with four most pressing problems: unemployment, markets, terminal facilities, health and morals. Some of these commissions have already published important reports. The report covering un-

*An address made before the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania librarians, Mar. 6, 1915. Mr. Woodruff illustrated his remarks by showing specimens of the several publications to which he referred.

employment is carefully worked out, containing 175 pages in which appear a number of most helpful sub-committee reports on such subjects as: "The Nature and Extent of Unemployment," "Employment Agencies," "Immigration," "Relief and Unemployment," "Unemployment Insurance."

Another report which I have here was prepared by the director of public works of the city of Philadelphia on "The Political Assessments of Office Holders," a report on the system as practiced by the Republican organization in the city of Philadelphia, 1883-1913, illustrated with reproductions of original documents.

Here is a list of American City Planning Reports, covering eight closely printed pages. This list merely gives the titles of the reports issued by American cities and does not attempt to analyze them or disclose their contents.

There is another group of state publications which must be taken into consideration, those containing the reports of the annual and other meetings of the state leagues of cities. Some of these volumes are real contributions to the study of municipal affairs. For instance, here is one dealing with "Municipal Efficiency," being the proceedings of the fifth annual conference of mayors and other city officials in the state of New York. It is a volume of 260 pages and contains a very considerable number of interesting and suggestive papers and reports. The proceedings of the First Annual Convention of the Illinois Municipal League has been published as a bulletin by the University of Illinois. Although smaller in bulk, it too contains a number of suggestive contributions. These two documents are illustrative not only of this class of literature, but of the very excellent work which is being done by the municipal officials themselves in studying the problems coming before them and in raising the standards of municipal life and administration.

"Atlantic City Commission Government" is the title of a monthly published by the city of Atlantic City. When last it was my pleasure to address the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, I devoted myself entirely to a

discussion of these publications, the list of which has been very considerably lengthened since that time. This particular issue of the Atlantic City publication deals with: "The So-called Amusement War," "Certifying Bond Issues," "Developing the School Children," "Regaining Lost Land," "The New Board of Harbor Commissioners," as well as a financial statement of the city and a brief analysis of the meetings of the commission. While a great many of this class of publications are of the "booster" variety, they contain a lot of pertinent suggestions of value to those interested in municipal affairs. Moreover they represent a concrete effort to give to the public an account of the stewardship of the city officials.

The publications of the municipal reference libraries themselves form an interesting group. Here is an eight-page paper issued once a week by the Municipal Reference Library of New York City. Practically all of these eight pages are devoted to titles of important publications on terminals, asphalt, concrete, depositories, light, filtration, and the like.

Then there are the publications of the legislative reference bureaus, sometimes maintained by separate organizations and at other times as departments of the state library.

Let us now enter another field: the publications of such organizations as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. We all know the general purposes of the organization, but latterly it has begun to devote its attention to municipal questions, and I have here in pamphlet form the addresses recently delivered before it on such subjects as: "Training for the Municipal Service in Germany," "The Engineer and Publicity," "The Design and Operation of the Cleveland Municipal Electric Lighting Plant," "A Study of Cleaning Filter Sands with No Opportunity for Bonus Payments," "Some Factors in Municipal Engineering," "The Future of the Police Arm From an Engineering Standpoint," "The New Character for St. Louis," "Snow Removal."

Practically every national organization is awakening to the fact that they have municipal duties and obligations, and they are beginning to give attention to the discharge

of these obligations. Moreover the various local bodies like chambers of commerce and boards of trade are beginning to devote time and attention to municipal problems. Here is a report on "Housing Problems in Minneapolis," containing the results of a preliminary investigation of the question by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, a most valuable contribution.

Then we have the publications of the civic bodies, city, state and national, "The Short Ballot Bulletin," "Housing Betterment," published by the National Housing Association, "The National Municipal Review," the reports of the National Municipal League, "The Bulletin of the Boston City Club," not to mention the publications of such progressive institutions as the University of Cincinnati. For instance, I have here an admirable discussion on "Need in the Guidance of Communities," published by that institution.

The bureaus of municipal research, state and city, form a most important group, increasing in value and in numbers. I doubt very much whether even at this early date any library has a complete set of them or could secure a complete set of their reports.

Then we have a great number of miscellaneous publications. Here are samples: "The Question of Motion Picture Censorship," prepared by the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, "The Initiative and Referendum: An Effective Ally of Representative Government," published by the Massachusetts Direct Legislation League, "Universities and Public Service," the report of a conference held last spring in New York under the auspices of the Committee on Practical Training for Public Service.

Then we have a long list of special publications like the *National Municipal Review*, *The Public Service Journal*, etc., dealing with all the various phases of municipal government and life.

In this hasty summary I have touched upon only a very few publications, most of which have come to my desk within a very few days. A review of a year's product or even a month's would make a formidable showing and yet not tell the whole story. To illustrate, a few days ago I dropped in

the New York Chamber of Commerce. In the course of conversation with the secretary, an old friend, he incidentally referred to the fact that the Chamber had completed a card catalog covering every item touched upon by the Chamber in its long and distinguished career, covering I think over 150 years. Here was a great catalog of upwards of 25,000 cards, touching upon a very great mass of the most interesting information concerning present and past municipal progress and making it available. It was my pleasant duty to call to the attention of Dr. Williamson, municipal reference librarian of New York, the information which was right at his hands, he not having heard of it.

I have in my hand a typewritten report on "Vocational Education for Girls in the City of Philadelphia," prepared by the Consumers' League, a very striking contribution known to but very few. A few weeks ago there came into my hands the manuscript of a report by one of the bar associations in New York on the question of criminal procedure in which there was an exhaustive consideration of the subject of a public defender.

In all of the above I have not touched upon the federal publications, which are of great value and increasing importance.

Twenty-five years ago the American people were perishing for lack of information concerning municipal affairs. To-day they are face to face with the problem of co-ordinating the great mass of municipal information which has been developed as a result of the new American civic spirit. The National Municipal League is doing its share in co-ordinating this information, and the Public Information Service is doing its share, the committees of various organizations are doing their share, some as a matter of public service and public spirit, others as a matter of private profit, but all together they fail to make all the information available to all the people interested at any one time. We are confronted with a very serious problem. How are we going to meet it?

To-day there is no place in the United States where a student can go and feel sure that he will find either all the publications

of the last fifteen years on the subject or all the references to them. Some of the libraries like the New York Public Library, the Free Library of Philadelphia, and some of the municipal reference libraries have good collections, but even their most ardent supporters would not claim that the collections were anywhere near complete. The problem as it appears to me is not one which can be handled either by volunteer organization, no matter how public spirited and how effective in its organization, nor by a private corporation working for profit. The problem is too large and too complicated, and in a way too difficult for any organization or any corporation to deal with. I believe that it can only effectively be solved by considering it as a governmental function. There is a great Department of Agriculture at Washington which correlates the work for the rural districts of the country and for the agriculturists. We need a similar bureau or department for the cities. Practically every state of the country has an agricultural department; every state should likewise have a department or bureau of cities. The municipal reference libraries cannot be expected to have complete sets because that would represent a very great duplication. The line of procedure seems to me to be the creation of a federal bureau or department to correlate the state bureaus or departments, they in turn to be in touch with the municipal reference libraries, which may be considered the outposts of the system. The inquiries go to the municipal reference libraries and from them to the state and if necessary from the state to the federal bureau or department.

There is pending to-day in the legislature of Pennsylvania a bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of cities. So far as I know this is one of the first efforts of this kind to be made. Plans are on foot to interest the President of the United States in a Bureau of Cities at Washington, and a memorandum of the ends to be served has been prepared and will shortly be made public.

After the Federal Bureau is established an effort should be made to build up at Washington a complete set of all municipal documents, and so far as possible com-

plete sets in each of the state capitals, so that all the cities through their municipal reference libraries could easily and speedily avail themselves of the material at hand. This material should be adequately indexed at Washington and duplicates of the indexes in each of the state capitals. In this way material would be made more quickly available than in any other which has occurred to me.

One of the suggestive features of the development of interest in this subject has been the affiliation of state universities with civic bodies, and especially with the state leagues of municipalities. Municipal government is vitally important to everyone who lives in a city. It touches every point of our lives, from birth to death, and the tendency is to increase rather than diminish this interest. What I have said this evening in this brief and necessarily somewhat disjointed address is intended to bring home to the librarians of Pennsylvania and New Jersey the necessity and importance of correlating municipal information and of cooperating with those who have definite plans for the comprehensive solution of this whole problem. The library is the place where the people go to secure information. The people are seeking in an increasing degree for information about the cities because they are awakening to the importance of the city as a factor in their lives. Therefore I appeal to the libraries and those who are identified with their government to help in making their great and increasing mass of information more readily available to those who want to avail themselves of it for the improvement of municipal conditions. I commend the subject to your thoughtful and earnest attention.

THE complaint made by a librarian in Odense, in Denmark, may awaken sympathetic interest in library circles here. He asks *why* books for children must necessarily be printed in odd and widely differing shapes? This makes them impossible to arrange on the library shelves and difficult to pack in traveling libraries or book packets sent to outsiders, and he asks why juvenile literature cannot be given about the same size and shape as other books?

ANENT THE BOSTON CO-OPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAU*

By JOHN RITCHIE, JR., *Chief of Service of the Bureau*

THERE was a time, and that not so very long ago, when it was possible for one man to know everything. The Count of Monte Cristo presents such a man and not so much overdrawn as one might at first imagine. All of history, the classics and literature could then well be stowed in one brain with the beginnings of scientific knowledge that characterized the age. But such a time has now passed. It is an age of specialization, when each man knows well one or two subjects and is at sea in the specialities of others. Nevertheless in the complexity of modern civilization it is necessary for every man to get facts that are outside his own domain, and it is a serious question just how to do this best. The public libraries have taken such work upon themselves as one of their regular duties, questions have always been referred to them by their patrons, and such questions have not always been limited to literary ones. In matters of history and general literature the libraries have enormous advantages, for they may be looked upon as specialists in these fields. But here there comes in always the question of cost. The employes of a public library are never too numerous. The work of caring for books and cataloging with other regular library work is costly, and even with the most hearty co-operation on the part of their municipal governments few libraries succeed in getting in their appropriations more than enough for bare necessities—according to the prevailing mode—let alone such luxuries as looking up answers to puzzling questions for the readers.

To a smaller degree the special libraries have found themselves in the position of question answerers. But here and more particularly in the private libraries that are maintained by commercial firms, the situation is a different one. The private

library is a tool in an organization and not the organization itself. Here the cost of maintenance is staggering to the business man who does not find the quick returns in cash or business that he expects of his various departments.

To supply the existing gap the field is open for just such institutions as the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, which should be clearing houses for information. The only question to-day is whether the world of business, which is where the reliance must be placed, is quite ready for it.

It was with the belief that the Bureau has a place in the world that I took occasion to associate it in its home with the Institute of Technology, knowing that much of the information that it was called upon to give was to be gathered from the libraries and the experts of that school. The tendencies at the time and in fact now are towards the answering of technical questions and this will always be an important portion of its duties. Since that time a couple of years ago, the Bureau has been trying out its field and making a place for itself. It has shown a reason for living that has appealed to a limited number of business firms whose support has been the main means of continuing its existence. It has seemed to me that while the bureau should accept the members with minor wants and consequently nominal payments, it must depend for its continuance on making good with business men, whose returns from it will be sufficient inducement to contribute towards maintaining it.

To-day I feel that it has made good. It has shown that there is a need waiting only to be developed and it has made substantial progress towards supplying that need. The main problems of bringing questioner and answerer together have been worked out and now, as this meeting indicates, the Bureau is ready to enlarge its province and afford its information to continually widen-

*Read at a joint meeting of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, the eastern section of the Special Libraries Association, and the Massachusetts Library Club, in Boston, Mar. 15, 1915.

ing circles. It is the purpose of this meeting to make a public report of progress and to let the people know how it is ready to aid them.

It will be interesting to you, I hope, if I outline some of the workings of the Bureau and indicate some of the things that it has been able to do. Some of these mean merely the gratifying of curiosity on the part of the questioner, others the more important phase of real help in the puzzling matters, oftentimes of business nature, that confront the questioner.

Here I should say that there are matters that are strictly professional. Many questions come to the Bureau that involve professional advice. In such cases the name of some responsible person is given the questioner, and he is introduced, so to speak, and makes his own bargain for what he receives. And further I should make it clear that the Bureau is a clearing house and not a real answerer. If the matter means simply a reference to some standard book of facts—for example, the height of the monument at Bunker Hill or of the Woolworth Building in New York—the reply is likely to be direct and quick, but more often the reply is the name of some individual who can be helpful. The Bureau is prepared to do a limited amount of library research work for its patrons, but not to take up matters of extended technical research.

The first statement of a new-comer to the idea is in effect, "that such a Bureau can be of no use to us." The banker asks seriously, "How can the Bureau help us?" The fact is that a number of bankers do use the Bureau, but this use must be developed each for himself. Banking firms have oftentimes advertising booklets and not infrequently of historical nature. Here the Bureau has answered some questions, one with reference to a signature, illegible on a check, which it determined from the directories without seeing the check, while still another with reference to the standing of a corporation in a foreign country, in which case the extent of the plant and the amount of its output was found. There is quite a little demand for addresses of persons or firms in distant cities, which the

Bureau's list of directories will usually afford without other trouble than the use of the telephone. The telephone directories, which are not open to the public, are drawn upon through the courtesy of the N. E. Tel. and Tel. Co. The opening of these sources to a general public is out of the question, but they are available to the Bureau in case of need and prove of the utmost convenience. Lists are also one item of frequent demand and the Bureau has found the way for its patrons to secure lists of department stores, drug stores and the like over large areas.

Department stores are good questioners—where to get certain brands of goods, how the babies in Belgium are dressed, evidently with some help in mind for them, how to eliminate a certain odor, where lists or house organs may be found, and elementary questions as to solid contents, and one of them the meaning of S.P.Q.R. Along this line was the interesting query, "Can an aigrette be worn to New York; can it be worn back again?"

Architects ask for references, a steamship line for a distant newspaper, the Chamber of Commerce for maps and statistics, Harry Nawn for information on the strength of materials, promoters want lists and other information, while the Dennison Company has inquired a number of times for scientific data related to its various products.

The libraries over the country and one branch of the Boston Public Library are continually asking questions, most of which are not easily answered from their own resources. Newark, New Bedford, Worcester, Providence, and as far away as Riverside, Cal., have sent inquiries from their libraries. The Providence Municipal Natural History Museum in Roger Williams Park, which itself is a center for local information, has asked questions not to be answered from its own resources.

Manufacturing firms find it to their advantage to ask about resources, materials and methods, the Boston Elevated occasionally asks questions, while the Edison Company asks continually to locate articles or periodicals. Then the charitable societies seek lists and reports of conditions and

many individuals file a question or two occasionally.

The Bureau has been asked to furnish names of lecturers and has been able to do this; it tells where lantern slides may be procured and has done more or less in furnishing translators when demanded.

Such items show the development under the modest trial run, where little attempt has been made to advertise or to extend the scope of the work. It has been deemed better to define the problems, determine means of overcoming them, to list resources and to see whether such a venture has its place. This has been done, and it is now for the business man to take what lies at his hand, to save his time and bring to his aid the resources of the community.

THE CATALOGING TEST IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

The committee on cost of cataloging recently appointed by the American Library Association requested various libraries to undertake the following test:

Select 100 titles representing the average degree of difficulty for the class of books usually handled, the time of the various operations connected with the cataloging, classification, shelf-listing, revision and checking, preparation of the cards for the catalogs and their filing, to be carefully noted and the cost of each operation to be estimated on the basis of the salary of the assistant concerned.

In the case of the University of Chicago, selections were made from books awaiting cataloging in the month of November, 1914. Sixty of the titles selected represented books in foreign languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, and Latin. The remaining 40 titles were in English.

The cataloging, classification, shelf-listing and revision of the 100 titles required a total of 72 hours, 10½ minutes, an average of 43.3 minutes per title. Of the 100 books, 51 required the preparation of an original catalog entry, as no printed cards were found in the Depository Catalog. For the remaining 49 titles printed cards were obtainable—47 from the Library of Congress, 2 from the John Crerar Library.

A comparison of the time spent on the 51 as against the 49 titles results as follows:

	No.	Time in hours and minutes	Average time
Written cards	51	48 h. 46 m.	57.4 m.
L. C. card with class number and subject headings	29	11 h. 39 m.	24.1 m.
L. C. card—no class no. or subject headings	11	6 h. ½ m.	32.8 m.
L. C. card (U. S. Bur. of Ed.)	4	1 h. 54 m.	28.5 m.
L. C. card (Am. Series)	3	1 h. 45 m.	35. m.
*John Crerar card	2	2 h. 6 m.	63. m.
	100	72 h. 10½ m.	43.3 m.

In general, there seems to have been a fairly even distribution of difficult and easy titles. At any rate, this held for the group of books for which printed cards were found. The 51 works for which original written entries had to be prepared, contained a larger percentage of titles in foreign languages, and there is no doubt that in the long run the titles for which no printed cards are obtainable will be found to be somewhat more difficult than those already covered by the stock of cards of the Library of Congress or the John Crerar Library. On the other hand, a number of ugly snags, on which much time would ordinarily have been expended, were immediately solved by the aid of the printed cards.

As for the University of Chicago test, it should be noted that the saving in the use of the regular Library of Congress card is likely to prove greater than in the case of most other institutions, because, not only are the cataloging rules and subject headings followed with few variations, but the classification as well, modifications in the application of classification schedules being permitted only in so far as the difference in the size of the two libraries and the special needs of certain departments of instruction make them imperative. The changes, therefore, have not been sufficient to affect materially the advantages derived from uniformity of catalog entries and call num-

*One of the two books required a number of authority cards, references and new subject headings, which consumed a disproportionate amount of time. It is not a fair test, therefore, for the John Crerar cards.

bers.* It should be added further that the time spent on the 29 Library of Congress entries which contained subject headings, added entries and call numbers might have been still further reduced if the cataloger and reviser had in certain cases accepted the form of names and headings as given on the printed cards. In several instances, time was needlessly spent in vain efforts to improve upon the entry and to supplement the authority supplied by the Library of Congress. No doubt such verification is at times called for, but one thoroughly familiar with the Library of Congress entries, the plan of work and the character of reference books available at that institution, might have saved considerable time here. More familiarity on the part of some of the assistants with the authors of the books, the subjects treated in them, and particularly the sources of information to be consulted, would of course have saved even more time.

To my mind the test has emphasized particularly the great value of the printed card which contains indication of subject headings as well as classification numbers. So long as the Library of Congress is in a position to maintain its present high standards of cataloging and classification, these cards should continue to be of increasing value. Should these standards, through some unseen calamity, *e. g.*, a change in administration, or some political or economic upheaval, be materially lowered, the value of the entries, at any rate to larger libraries, would be so far reduced as to render their use a doubtful economy.

In our case the test has not been entirely completed. As for the printed cards, there remains in part their ordering, their preparation for the catalogs and the filing; as for the written cards, their manifolding by multigraph machine, subsequent preparation for the catalogs, and filing. However, it may safely be assumed that the ordering of the cards will cost less than their multigraphing or manifolding through other means.

*On the other hand, it should be noted that the catalogs provided include: 2 copies of the dictionary catalog (public and official), classed catalog (public), shelflist (official), departmental catalogs.

The average cost per title for cataloging, classification, etc., is a matter on which the American Library Association Committee will report. I may state in passing that in this particular case it proved considerably lower than the ordinary cost, estimated for a full year, not because the titles selected were simpler than the average, but because the figures were based on time actually spent on the work. Interruptions, of which there were many all along the line, were carefully checked off and omitted from the total time estimate.*

Presumably, we shall in time have a full report on the test by the committee on cost of cataloging. In the meantime, the undersigned would suggest brief statements from some of the participating libraries. Something about the lessons learned, the comparative value of the various kinds of cards and of the methods of manifolding entries employed, and the like, should prove of value.

Efficiency is the slogan of the hour. In the last analysis the most efficient assistant will no doubt be the one who combines interest, honesty, zeal, judgment, accuracy, good health, with a broad, thorough education and long experience amid favorable environment. Aside from this, however, the element introduced by the printed card is clearly to be reckoned with. While we shall never see the time when through their perfection, adaptability, accessibility, and the number of books and articles covered, the printed cards will supersede the experienced cataloger, it seems safe to assume that their further development along safe and sound lines will enable many libraries to have and maintain a fair catalog, even though they lack the means to support a large staff of highly trained catalogers.

J. C. M. HANSON.

*In the case of one reviser whose actual time spent on the 100 titles was 1 hr. and 25 min., six interruptions were noted, ranging from 1 to 15 minutes each.

A library subscriber was uncertain as to whether the book she wanted was "The Stickit Minister," by Crocket, or "The Crockett Minister," by Stickitt.



THE HOOD RIVER COUNTY LIBRARY IN OREGON—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR



HOOD RIVER COUNTY LIBRARY

Hood River county, the smallest and newest in the state of Oregon, prides itself on having one of the most progressive little libraries in the Pacific Northwest.

The library was opened to the public in September, 1912, in a little room that had formerly been a music store. Immediately steps were taken by the library board to obtain a donation from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a county library building. In March, 1914, the building was completed. It is built of dull red rug brick and finished throughout in Oregon fir. There is no library building of its size and cost more modern or better equipped for its purpose. It is extremely well lighted, a flood of soft light pouring in through the high leaded glass windows. At the north overlooking the mighty Columbia with its beautiful hills and mountains is a large low window, near which are the most comfortable chairs, the periodical rack, and tables.

The county library system is no longer an experiment in Oregon. From the first, the chief activity has been to interest the residents of the valley. Traveling library stations have been established in every district and there are two branches, the one at Parkdale owning its own little building. On account of the homogeneity of the community and the comparative close proximity of the stations to Hood River, the county seat, there is close affiliation between the Central Library and these stations.

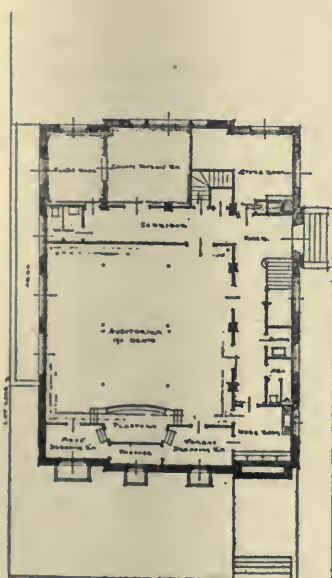
It has been the policy to build up a good reference collection at the Central Library. The traveling libraries are open collections made up of fifty good readable books, and more are supplied

if needed. These books are kept three months and when they are returned they become a part of the main library.

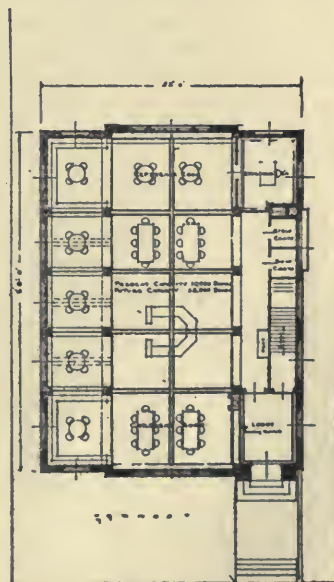
The librarian visits the stations as often as possible in order to keep in touch with their needs. She is a frequent visitor at the Parent-Teachers Associations, Granges, Development Leagues, and other meetings, using this opportunity wherever possible to interest others in their library. The circulation of the librarian is largely responsible for the circulation of the books.

Individual requests are made by card or 'phone and books are continually reserved and sent either to the individual or to the nearest station. The library pays the cost of transportation.

In order to have the school libraries administered in the most economical manner the county librarian was made their librarian and purchasing agent. The books are bought with the school fund, but the county library is responsible for the selection. The classification and cataloging is done by the county librarian and a joint shelf list and



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

catalog are kept at the Central Library. When the books are not in actual use they are deposited in the Central Library.

Each building so far as possible is pro-

vided with books for the use of teachers and pupils, selected with reference to the actual course of study. Besides this, a traveling library of general interest is sent on request to those teachers whose pupils cannot conveniently come to the Central Library. Duplicate lists of the books are sent to each teacher; one is signed and returned as a receipt. The teachers do the clerical work in connection with loaning the books. Statistics of the circulation are made when the books are returned to the Central Library. A condensed report showing the circulation by districts is printed at the close of the school year.

The personal side of the work with schools is emphasized. A skeptical teacher is always asked to help in some way. Talks are frequently given at institutes. Lists of books suitable for the different grades are type-written and multigraphed. Story-telling material is provided. An occasional hour is spent by a teacher with her class in the library. Systematic instruction in the use of the library is given to high school pupils. Picture collections are loaned as books. Debate material is provided, borrowing from the State Library when necessary. The county library owns an excellent stereopticon with reflectoscope attachment which is in constant use during the school year.

We believe that the country schools are our widest fields of usefulness. Since the school libraries have become a part of the county system the money is spent more economically. Each school has a much larger supply of books as they circulate freely from one district to another. There is a better selection of books.

The county library system helps to solve the problem of the small public library. It makes possible more books and better service. With the book automobiles and parcel post to include books there is no limit to the usefulness of the county library.

DELLA NORTHEY.

PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN REGISTRATION

To understand properly the problems arising in the registration file of a library composed largely of Jewish readers, it is

almost necessary to know something of the history of the Jewish language.

Fishberg, in his book, "The Jews," says: "Peculiar as it may appear to the uninformed, it is nevertheless a fact that there is no such language as could properly be called 'Jewish.' When the language called Jewish is used as the mother tongue by some Jews, as is the case with Spagnuoli, Yiddish, Judaeo-Persian, it is not at all a Jewish language in the strict sense of the word. Each of these dialects is not understood by all Jews, the Yiddish-speaking Jew not understanding his Spanish co-religionists, the Persian not understanding either, while very few indeed understand Hebrew."

From the Babylonian captivity, the Jews have spoken, in turn, Chaldaic, Greek, Arabic, coming in the middle ages to the language of whatever European country they settled in, and this language, probably at first, certainly later, they wrote in Hebrew characters. From the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries the persecution of the Jews was widespread, and during that time laws were passed in the countries where they were allowed to remain restricting them to the Ghetto. As a result of this isolation, the language retained the vernacular of the middle ages. When persecutions drove many of the German Jews to Poland and further east, they by their superior culture were able to impose their language on their brethren, incorporating, however, many words of the eastern language. Thus, as Fishberg states: "The most widespread of the Jewish dialect is Yiddish (Judaeo-German, Jüdische); more than one-half of all the Jews in the world speak it. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century the Yiddish-speaking Jews were concentrated in Poland, Russia, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and parts of Germany. Since they began to wander away from their native lands during the last fifty years, they have carried this dialect into all parts of the globe. It is natural that the first generation should employ this dialect" in the new country, but "changes have taken place by the introduction of new words and phrases borrowed from" their new neighbors. "As is the rule in western Europe, the Jews of England and the United States give up Yiddish in favor of English. The children of

the immigrants, compelled to speak to their parents in Yiddish, learn somewhat of this dialect, but practically never speak it among themselves."

Before showing how these differing nationalities and dialects have affected the names of our foreign Jewish population, a word must be said about the names themselves.

A good story is told of the origin of names. Adam and Eve were assigning names in Eden, and after finishing with the plants, birds and beasts, finally came to men. As these filed by names were given them, Brown to this one, Sherman to that, Goldberg to the next and so on. Eve at last became tired, and seeing a long line still coming, she turned wearily to Adam, and said, "Let's call all the rest Cohen." And this accounts for so many Cohens.

Though surnames were not unknown among the early Jews, they were not common, even as late as the eighteenth century. In 1787, however, Austria and Bohemia compelled the Jews to adopt surnames, which, until 1836 in Bohemia, were restricted to Biblical names. Napoleon in 1808 also compelled the Jews of France to adopt surnames and limited the free choice of names. Therefore, names of Biblical origin are naturally most numerous, such as Aaron, Cohen, Levy, and their variants. Then came names taken from localities, as Berlin, Hollander. London, the larger proportion of these being German. Next in order were names taken from their trades or occupations, as Schneider, in English Taylor, Goldsmith, Scherer and the like. Some called themselves from their fathers Abramson, Isaacson; while some, I understand, even bought theirs from their Christian neighbors.

With this enforced adoption of a surname, there is, of course, no feeling attached to it, nor any pride or sentiment such as we feel in connection with a long ancestry.

Among the Jewish immigrants here in New York we have representatives from all Europe, and as is natural, a name will vary with the different countries and dialects. Take, for example, the most usual surname of European Jews as given in the Jewish Encyclopedia—Cohen. It is the Hebrew for "priest," and indicates a family claim-

ing descent from Aaron, the high priest, therefore of the ecclesiastical class, as Levy indicates the middle class, and Israel the common people. "Cohen" is the usual transliteration in English-speaking countries, but Cowan and Cowen also occur. Russia has a form Kagan and Kogen, which will be explained later, with Cahan, Kahana and others; Italy has Coen; France, Cahn, Caen and others. There are many variants, as is shown by the following sample taken from the library registration file.

Cohen—Cahan, Cahn, Choen, Coan, Coane, Cogan, Cogen, Cohan, Cohn, Cohon, Cone, Coun, Cowan, Cowen, Coyne, Kagan, Kahan, Kahn, Keohan, Koen, Kohen, Kohn, Kohne, Kowen, Kuhn.

While the country and the dialect form one cause of confusion in names, transliteration is a great factor. One or two examples of transliteration from the Russian will show more clearly than any explanation can do how difficult it is to transliterate, and what a part the dialects play. Take the well-known names of Dostoyevsky, spelled also Dostoeffsky and four other ways, and Turgenieff, also spelled Turgenev. These are all from reliable authorities. Which is correct? When doctors disagree, who is to decide? The Russian *v* is pronounced as English *f*, the *w* as *v*. A common ending of Russian names, *witz* may be *vitz*, *witch*, *vitch*, *wich* or *vich*. Unlike our dialects of North, South and West, where with one spelling we pronounce certain words differently, in Russia each district has its own spelling corresponding to the pronunciation. In one district the name of Nudelman, in another is spelled Needleman; in the first case the Russian vowel can be transliterated *u* or *oo*, in the last as *ee* or *ie*.

Russian also has one equivalent for both the English *g* and *h*, so a distinctly Russian name as Hirshkowitz may also be Girshkowitz, and as we have seen, Cohen may become Cogen. Let us trace other variations in that one name Hirshkowitz besides the *g* and *h*. Substitute *e* for *i*, *sch* for *sh*, and any of the above forms for *witz*, and you have forty-eight ways of spelling that one name, to an almost hopeless confusion in our registration files.

Yiddish has its difficulties. Take Cohen again for an example. In the Yiddish spell-

ing the first letter may be transliterated either *c* or *k*, the second *a* or *o*, the third *h*, and the last *n* (Cahn or Cohn, Kahn or Kohn). As vowels are rarely employed except to help the beginner, the *e* can be supplied or not, and can be put in any place. Add to this the variations due to country and dialect, and as has been shown, we have over twenty ways of spelling the name. Who wants to collate Cohen in twenty places in a registration file? And I leave to your imagination the variety of ways in which the vowel sounds can be written in English from the sound alone, especially when pronounced by the uneducated foreigner with his poor enunciation.

His ignorance and the carelessness that goes with it are other great factors in this confusion of names. Mr. Solis-Cohen says, more especially of the Russian Jews: "Not many more than two adults in fifty will always spell their own names the same way, and for every member of a family to spell the family name alike is unusual. This happens chiefly because people think of the name in their vernacular and the way it is transliterated or translated is an unimportant detail. Moreover, when they first arrive and begin to learn our characters, they spell their names phonetically, not becoming acquainted with the vagaries of English spelling until much later. With children, much of the trouble is due to Anglicizing a foreign name, *e. g.*, changing Rosinsky to Rosen, and to the carelessness of the school teacher, who insists that a child spell his name a certain way without first discovering how his father spells it." I may say here, however, that it is sometimes impossible to find out how he does spell it. It may be that six months ago he spelled it one way and to-day, having no occasion to write it in English meanwhile, he will have forgotten how he did spell it and will use a different form. When asked which way he prefers he will shrug his shoulders and say: "It makes no difference; it is all the same." "All the same" we would like to know his choice, and it is often left to us to decide the form.

Help has come to the schools, as for the past two years they have required birth certificates at the time of registering. Many foreigners have to send to their native

countries for them, and through these some queer mistakes have come to light, mistakes that were made at the immigration station when arriving in this country. Here is one. Two children of a family were registered as Isaac and Jacob, but when the birth certificate came it was found the elder was Jacob, and he had been using his brother's name all these years. It is almost unbelievable that the parents should not have known the names or were careless enough to allow the change. Such changes of names, and especially a change of surname, is probably due to the confusion attendant on landing in a strange country. The foreigner is ignorant of the language, the official is obliged to enter hundreds of names, names enunciated very poorly, and which the immigrant cannot spell in English, if at all, and so, with no time to patiently question the man, the nearest name sounding like the one pronounced is given him. With the respect for official authority, which the immigrant feels he must obey, he accepts the name without question and not until months later, when he has learned somewhat of the language and customs of the country, does he realize he can return to his own name. And he does so without notice to the proper authorities or with any thought of wrongdoing.

Poor enunciation, someone has said, is a racial characteristic of the Jews, though with care it can be overcome, as faults of pronunciation can also be corrected. The Lithuanian Jews cannot pronounce *sh* or *sch*—they say *s*, as Savinsky for Schavinsky—while the Roumanian Jews are like the London cockney in the use of *h*, Eller for Heller, Hoberman for Oberman; but children brought up in this country can pronounce these sounds. When there is intermarriage between these two countries, the children of the family will use both or either, and spell as they pronounce.

Other cases could be given, but I think these are enough to show some of the causes of confusion in names, and how few people really have any intention of deceiving when they change the spelling. Where deception is met with, it is usually a deliberate translation, as from Schwartz to Black, or they change to a very different name, as from Raflovitz to Cohen. Some have a different

name at home, to what they have, say, registered at the gas company. One child recently could not remember whether her card at the library was under her own or her "gas-meter" name. There is one peculiarity all should know. "Junior" is so rare that you could say it is never met with. It is not customary to name a child for father or grandfather if either is living; they think it brings bad luck. If, therefore, a child gives his name the same as his father it is best to question him carefully.

Among the poorer classes they seem to have no idea of the value of a signature. Time and time again parents, almost invariably those who cannot write English or cannot write at all, when they come to the library to endorse their child's application, will tell the child to sign for them. And I should say most of these are the women. A borrower leaving this country to return to his native land will bequeath or sell his library card to a friend, who, upon the expiration of the application, will renew it, signing the friend's name. And he will do this all in good faith.

These and many more are the problems to be met with in a Jewish registration file, and probably similar ones are to be found among other nationalities.

At the Brownsville branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, as an attempt to meet this problem, they are using the group system of filing instead of the strictly alphabetical one. All variations of a name are filed, as a rule, under the most common form, with cross references and extended forms directly after the simple or root name. An index of all the names is being made in the form of the A. L. A. index to subject headings, using "See also," or, rather, "Collate with," in cases where names are similar, though they are not put together in the application file. Great care has to be used in this grouping not to carry it too far. Names that in a Jewish neighborhood have been found interchangeable, as Black and Blake, in a strictly American one would never be considered the same and should not be put together. Each library, therefore, has its own problems to deal with in its own way, and this is only an attempt at solving the Jewish one.

The following are samples from the in-

dex, showing the strictly alphabetical index with variations under "Refer from," and names it is well to "Collate with" under that heading:

Schefflin	Coll. with: Schein,
Scheffloff	Scheinerman
Ref. from: Sheffoff	Scheit
Schegal	Schenck
Ref. from: Shegal	Coll. with: Schenkman
Scheinman	Schenkeim
Schein	Schenkel
Ref. from: Schien,	Schenker
Schein	Ref. from: Scheinker
Coll. with: Scheinberg,	Schenkler
Scheinhaus, Schein-	Schenkman
man.	Ref. from: Schinkman,
Scheinberg	Shankman, Shink-
Ref. from: Schienberg,	man, Shenkman
Schoenberg, Schon-	Coll. with: Schenck
berg	Schepler
Coll. with: Schein,	Scheppey
Schonberger.	Scher
Scheiner	Ref. from: Scharr,
Coll. with: Scheiner-	Scheer, Scheer,
man	Schier, Schoer, Schor,
Scheinerman	Schore, Schorr,
Coll. with: Scheiner,	Schurr, Shar, Shear,
Scheinman	Sheer, Sheir, Sher,
Scheinhaus	Shoor, Shor, Shore,
Coll. with: Schein	Shorr, Shur, Shure
Scheinker, see Schenker	Coll. with: Shaw
Scheinman	Scherago
Ref. from: Shenman	Scherer

EDNA H. BANCROFT.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

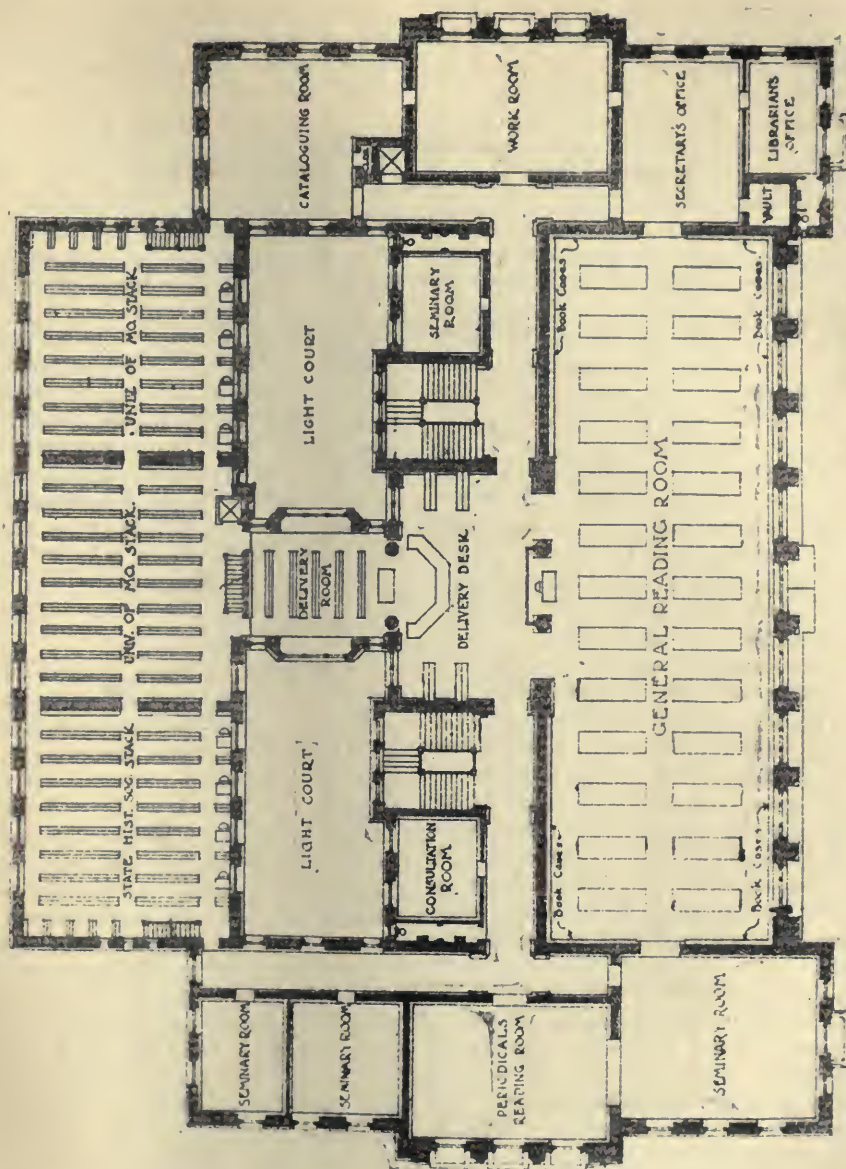
THE University of Missouri has never had a separate building for its collection of books. The library has been housed in several buildings on the campus, but during most of its history it has had quarters in Academic Hall. When the old Academic Hall was destroyed by fire, the library suffered destruction. Only a hundred or two hundred books which were out on loan at the time were preserved. The present University library, therefore, dates from 1892. After remaining in the Medical building for three years, the library was transferred in 1895 to the present Academic Hall which had just been completed. The library occupies the first floor and basement of the west wing. The quarters were outgrown some time ago. Corridors were made into rooms and several adjacent rooms were annexed.

After several unsuccessful attempts to secure an appropriation from the General Assembly for a library building, the President A. Ross Hill secured in 1913 an appropriation of \$200,000 for the central portion of a building and \$75,000 for a site for it.



In the rapid growth of the University the old campus became too small to accommodate the buildings. The new Agricultural building erected in 1907 was placed on the north end of the horticultural grounds, just a block east of the old campus. This was

followed by the erection of three other science buildings, which with the Horticultural laboratory, are so grouped as to make, with other buildings to be erected, another quadrangle, the Science group. This new campus—the east campus—is generally called



the "White Campus" on account of the gray appearance of the buildings which have been constructed of Missouri gray limestone with Bedford stone trimmings. The site of the new library building connects the old campus with the new. The building is therefore centrally located with respect to the needs of the several divisions of the University. The site is on a rise of ground higher than that of either the new

or the old campus. The building will therefore have a commanding position and a slightly appearance. The block is wider on the east than on the west end. The average width is 390 feet and the length is 473 feet.

The style of architecture is classical. It will be constructed of Bedford limestone, with Missouri granite first course above grade and other trimmings. The entire

building will be as near fireproof as it can be made. Metal doors, metal sash in all window openings on the court and in the stacks, and rolled wire glass for the stack windows. The basement stack floors and walls are damp proof. White enamel brick is used on all interior stack room walls. The deck floors of the stacks will be made of gray marble. The steel stacks will be finished in gray. This will ensure a clean-looking well-lighted stack room. In the completed building there will be a large concrete area in front of the building as seen in the elevation. The approaches are from the north, the east and the west, but the main entrance is on the north, the Lowry street side. The building is 213 feet wide, facing north on Lowry, and 146 feet deep including the stacks. There are two courts for the admission of light and air. The reading-room is on the second floor of the central portion and will receive the north light through the bank of large windows indicated on the elevation. This room has a seating capacity of 250 readers. The periodical and the seminar rooms will change places, so that a future overflow from the reading-room will be accommodated in the adjacent room to the east.

It may appear to some of my readers that the reading-room capacity is not sufficient. We have anticipated this contingency and are to retain the present reading-room in Academic Hall for a study hall and reading-room for undergraduates in the College of Arts.

The library will house the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri and furnish offices and work rooms for their officials. The basement will be used largely to store the exchange duplicate material, and the newspapers of the Historical Society. Unpacking rooms are here, as well as a large room for binding and repairs. The other rooms to be occupied by the Society are indicated on the plans. The offices of the University Library are grouped on the second floor in close proximity to the reading room and the loan desk. The height of the ceiling in the reading room is 30 feet. The third floor has a number of rooms for art works, seminar purposes and the like.

The stacks to be erected now will have a capacity of 210,000 volumes, while the completed stacks will accommodate 520,000 volumes. The stack room is 42 x 132 feet. There will be six tiers of steel stacks with gray marble deck floors. There are alcoves on every floor except the basement for the convenience of readers in the stacks. There are also wash basins on every floor. There is an electric elevator in the stack room and one running from the unpacking room to the catalog rooms.

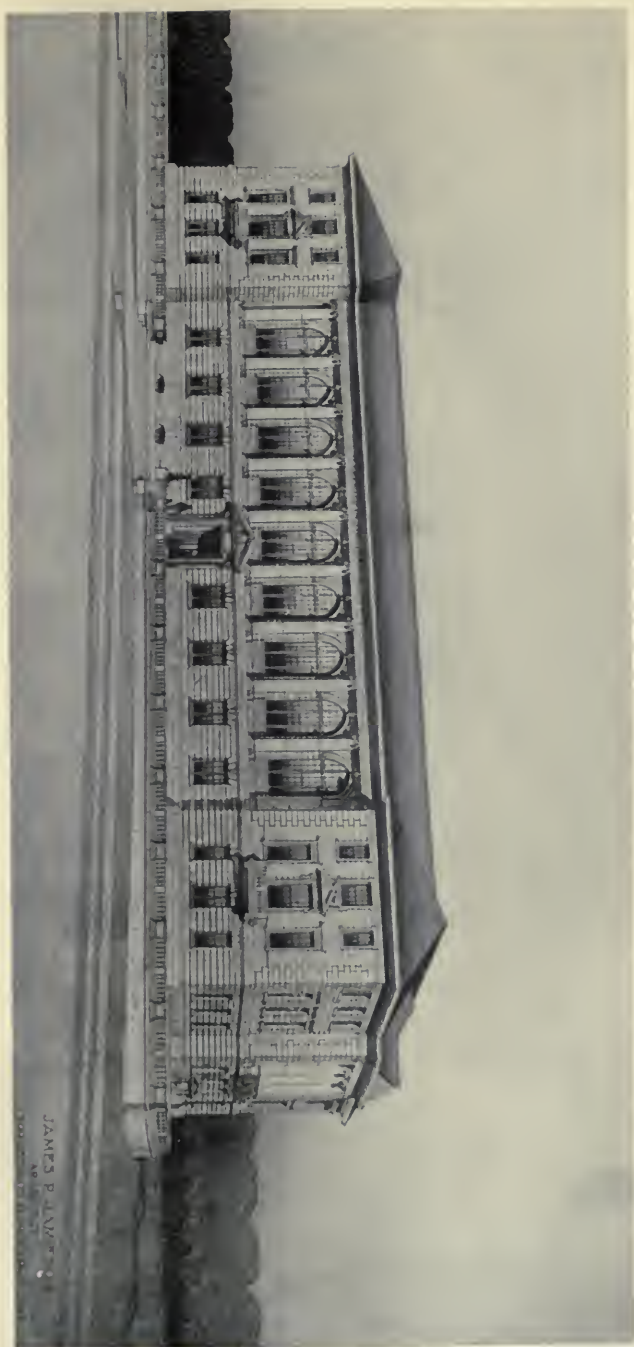
The central portion of the building now in course of erection will be completed in 1915. The equipment will be installed as soon as it can be purchased after the General Assembly of 1915 appropriates the money for it. When the University opens its doors for students in September, 1915, the library will undoubtedly be housed in the new building serving its constituency as usual.

HENRY O. SEVERANCE.

VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS

BECAUSE the relation of worker and employer in any field has too often been interpreted in hostile terms, vacations and holidays are apt to be regarded, on the one hand as a legitimate spoiling of the Egyptians, and on the other as extorted indulgences. Both views are wide of the mark. Any true employment is a co-operation, and no less in breathing times than in working times. The employer who looks upon periods of recuperation as favors to his employes has only to study the reports of efficiency investigations to learn how wide of the mark he is from the point of view of his own interest. The workman for his part may have the satisfaction of reflecting that his hours of enjoyment are not won at the expense of his employer, but mean a better week's or year's work than he could have done without them. We fancy that on library boards as well as on those of industrial corporations there is room for enlightenment on this topic. We have known an assistant to be engaged in the late spring, being taken from another library near the end of a hard year's work, and yet to be refused a summer vacation on the ground that it had not been earned. But for whose

4082



NEW LIBRARY BUILDING FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, OF WHICH THE CENTRAL PORTION IS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

JAMES P. LANE

benefit would the vacation have been? Manifestly as much for that of the library as for that of the employe. The truth is, while a vacation is a recuperation from past toil—recreation in the literal sense of the word—it applies no less to coming labors. In any form of industry with which libraries can be compared, the employer is interested in the quality as well as the quantity of the product, and even if less work were the consequence of vacations and holidays—which is not granted—the employer could not afford to gain amount at the cost of the deterioration resulting from jaded muscles and brains. To the worker, especially as he enters upon it, his vacation may seem to look backward; the wise employer knows that it really looks forward.

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—APRIL, 1915

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Chillicothe Township, Illinois	\$10,000
Clintonville, Wisconsin	9000
Francesville Town and Salem Township, Indiana	9000
Griggsville, Illinois	5000
Kingstree, South Carolina	6000
Vernon, Texas	12,500
Wellington, Kansas	17,500
West Lebanon Town and Pike Township, Indiana	7500
	<hr/>
	\$76,500

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Atlanta, Georgia (branch building) ..	\$2000
(Building to cost \$17,000)	
Lakewood, Ohio	4600
(Building to cost \$44,600)	
Reading, Massachusetts	2500
(Building to cost \$15,000)	
	<hr/>
	\$9100

SHELF CLASSIFICATION IN GERMAN LIBRARIES

THE triple number (Sept.-Nov.) of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, 1914, which, for obvious reasons, made a rather belated appearance, contains the official report of the fifteenth convention of German librarians. This report is an exceedingly

interesting document from the standpoint not only of the German colleagues, but of every librarian, and especially of every classifier, for classification was the chief topic of discussion.

The conditions as set forth and criticised in Dr. Leyh's able discussion of the subject of classification, which forms the main portion of this issue of the *Zentralblatt*, are, of course, typically German, and, consequently, his arguments and his conclusions do not in their entirety apply to our own problems. But in not a few points do they touch "sore spots" that may not at the present time have developed in our comparatively young field of activity, but that are nevertheless sure to make their presence felt in a time not too far distant.

Dr. Leyh's address is practically a summing up of his two articles on the same subject in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for 1912 and 1913.* As such it gives the result of his investigation rather than the argument.

In Germany the practice of arranging the books of a university library (*wissenschaftliche Bibliothek*) on the basis of a system representing an "encyclopedic survey of the whole field of knowledge" dates back to the first half of the eighteenth century.† At the present time it is generally considered as the "*non plus ultra*." Previous to the introduction of the systematic arrangement the books were filed on the shelves in the order of their accession or according to one of the other well-known mechanical schemes, and the function of showing the contents of the library "systematically" rested with the "systematic," that is, the classed catalog (*Real- or Sachkatalog*). It is only natural that in case of systematic arrangement of the books the system as found in the classed catalog was adopted, and that consequently the classed catalog in theory as well as in practice has replaced the old shelf-list (*Standortskatalog*). Thus it is chiefly from this combination of

*Das Dogma der systematischen Aufstellung: I, June, 1912; II, March, 1913.

†Dr. Leyh mentions, in this connection, Diatzko's *Entwicklung und gegenw. Stand der wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken Deutschlands*; and *Handwerker's Geschichte der Würzburger Univ. Bibliothek*. The former claims its origin for the University Library of Göttingen, during the eighteenth century, while the latter proves it for Würzburg as early as 1731.

classed catalog and shelf-list, or rather against the double function of one as classed catalog and shelf-list, that Dr. Leyh's criticism of classification originates. If we keep this in mind, and if, in addition, we consider that the German libraries in question have no alphabetical subject catalogs, we will be able to appreciate Dr. Leyh's stand.* The question as put by Dr. Leyh is not "What are the advantages of classification as such," but "How does classification affect the catalog, and *vice versa*?"†

The change from a mechanical to a systematic filing of books—that is, from fixed location to classification and the resulting combination of classed catalog and shelf-list—was based on the belief that the system created for and existing in the classed catalog would be final. Like many other fixed ideas of the past, this one also proved to be fallacious.

Hence the classed catalog or shelf-list must be admitted to be, and in fact is, found to be subject to constant changes, if it is to keep pace with the growth and evolution of the various fields of knowledge. But, since the classed catalog has become the shelf-list, and since the shelf-list and the order of books on the shelves must be identical, any change in the classed catalog necessitates a corresponding altering of the order of books, with readjustment of class numbers on the books and on the cards of the author catalog, shifting of individual books and of entire groups of them, and various kindred tasks.

In most instances, however, lack of time and want of personnel for such never-ending evolution of the system in its fullest extent

will be much-regretted, but nevertheless loudly acclaimed reasons for the fact that the classed catalog, now lowered, Dr. Leyh says, to the "job" of a mere shelf-list, must sacrifice, and actually has sacrificed long ago, its original aim of showing at any and all times the contents of the library in such a way as to represent an always up-to-date status of the entire field of human knowledge. It is clear that at the same rate at which the classed catalog loses its modern dress, the arrangement or classification of the books becomes antiquated.

But, asks Dr. Leyh, can the order of the books ever be of such overshadowing importance that for its sake we should be willing to sacrifice a modern classed catalog?* Dr. Leyh's own answer to this question is, as we would expect from the fact that he has raised it, decidedly negative. His decision is based on the argument (true, of course, in Germany) that only a limited number of readers are privileged or interested to use the shelves unreservedly; that the aim of these is to find a book quickly, no matter where it stands; that even in the case of the compilation of a bibliography it is not the shelves, but the up-to-date catalog that must be relied on for a complete statement of the contents of the library on a certain subject; that the segregation of quartos and folios from the smaller sizes and the placing of popular series and standard works in reading room and offices renders consistency in systematic shelving illusory, anyway; that the most valuable, because the most recent, information on almost any topic is found not in books that can be filed individually, but in periodicals that permit of being classified only under the more general groups of their respective sciences; that with the steady increase of journalistic literature, the book is bound to be forced still more to the background; that, in other words, the claim of a persistent and consistent systematic classification being essential is baseless and untenable.

*In 1912, Direktor P. Schwenke, of the Royal Library of Berlin, at the occasion of the publication of my article, "Serienwerke, Regierungspublikationen und internationale Kooperation," *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Feb., 1912, called my attention to the fact that the German libraries have systematic, but not alphabetical subject catalogs (*Schlagwortkataloge*). But he admitted that since the Royal Library has begun to print cards a change in favor of the subject catalog is quite possible. An interesting attempt at a subject catalog, dating back as far as 1819, is described in Dr. A. Hilsenbeck's address on the shelving system of the Kgl. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek of Munich, and it seems to be more than a coincidence that Dr. Zedler, of Wiesbaden, delivered an address on "Der Schlagwortkatalog" (subject catalog) at this same meeting.

†In reviewing the discussions following his address, Dr. Leyh mentions the fact that the present classed catalog and the present arrangement of the books at the University of Göttingen date back to 1750, and that, in spite of strenuous efforts made since 1810, neither has been renewed so far.

*[The full significance of this question can be realized by the American reader only when it is reproduced in American values—*e. g.*, would we in America consider sacrificing the efficiency and the very existence of our subject catalog for the sake of classification?—J. M.]

These arguments and the conclusion drawn from them are based on only the "live" stock of the library, on the books that are actually being used. According to Dr. Leyh's investigation, however, a German university library carries about fifty per cent "dead weight." To dispose of so many, or, in fact, of any of these corpses, is out of the question; but it should be equally out of the question to continue the rearrangement of these "has-beens," together with the other half, for the mere sake of system. An unchangeable class number must be their lot! Nothing more or less will solve the problem that they represent!*

But this demand for fixed class numbers for fifty per cent. of the library's books, and the admission that strict classification even for the rest is neither essential nor feasible, requires, argues Dr. Leyh, an unconditional severing of the tie that at present combines the classed catalog and the shelf-list. The classed catalog must needs follow the unrestricted course of progress of literature and science; the classification of books must be governed by less changeable principles embodied in a more or less simple grouping of the shelf-list.

What these less changeable principles shall be, Dr. Leyh is not ready to state in dogmatic fashion. He makes it plain that he does not clamor for an unconditional return to any mere mechanical system. Compared with all the known mechanical schemes, systematic classification is undoubtedly preferable. It is not a question of one or the other, however, but rather of finding the "golden mean," a compromise.

A library may have, for instance, as many groups as it has branches of teaching. Within these groups a certain number of subdivisions, determinable by local conditions, may be preserved as they exist to-day, or in case of new creations may be formed to suit prevailing needs, and within these subdivisions filing according to accession numbers may well serve the purpose. In philology, literature, and even history, the principle of the present arrangements by

languages and countries, and within these under large groups arranged by authors, followed by commentators, etc., may therefore remain more or less undisturbed. In the sciences, the literature does not develop around fixed names, but around ever-changing and ever-expanding conceptions, and these branches will naturally demand more exacting treatment. But in view of the fact that in Russia, England, France, Italy, and Austria, more or less modified and even purely mechanical systems of shelving are in use and seem to give satisfactory results, Dr. Leyh can conceive of no reason why they should not be equally possible in Berlin.

Dr. Leyh's address was followed by Dr. Adolf Hilsenbeck's historical sketch depicting in a most vivid manner the earnest and lengthy struggle between systematic and mechanical shelving in the Kgl. Hof.- und Staatsbibliothek of Munich. This sketch seems to furnish historical justification for Dr. Leyh's position, inasmuch as the struggle in question ended in the adoption of just such a plan as has been outlined by Dr. Leyh. Martin Schrettinger, who was chiefly responsible for the defeat of systematic shelving, in the first *Heft* of his treatise on library science, published 1808,* proposes the bold question: "Which is the most satisfactory method of shelving books?" He answers it with still greater boldness, saying that: "One must form as many classes as there are halls, rooms and cases, and within these units books must be filed according to size and color of binding." But he adds that this is "merely an expression of his opinion, which he does not wish to force upon anyone." At that time the partisans of systematic classification had still full sway at the Munich library, so much so that the whole force was reorganized and the recataloging and reshelving was begun on the basis of the system of the university library at Göttingen, then considered the most perfect scheme in existence. For four years the work proceeded under the guidance of Julius Wilhelm Hamberger, who had been for two years *custos* at the Library of Göt-

*[It is this "dead weight" in our American libraries that, though being probably less in proportion, will sooner or later assert itself and demand radical treatment in more than one respect.—J. M.]

*Versuch eines vollständigen Lehrbuchs der Bibliotheks-Wissenschaft als Anleitung zur vollkommenen Geschäftsführung eines Bibliothekärs. 1. Heft. München, 1808.

tingen, and who since 1775 had been librarian of the Grossherzogl. Bibliothek at Gotha. Hamberger left the Munich library at the end of 1811 on account of illness, and died on June 8, 1813. With his departure, the work of reorganization slackened, and in less than a year stopped altogether. During the four years from 1808-1812, about 130,000 volumes had been cataloged and classified—in all, about one-fourth of the whole library. At this rate, the completion of the work would have required twenty years more, and the complete catalog would have grown to about 180 folios. During the coming year the opponents of systematic classification found a way to exert themselves. At the first meeting of the "Bibliotheks-Administrations Commission,"* after Hamberger's resignation, Schrettinger voiced his opinion on the subject as follows: "The order of the entries must be independent from the shelving of the books; the chief concern is the rapid finding of the book. It is time to abandon the old division into 'Fakultätswissenschaften' (groups of sciences as taught at the universities); while such may suit the universities, it is unfit for 'Universal- und Zentralbibliotheken.' From us something new and better is expected." On another occasion he states that, "... the undertaking of the systematic catalogs [at the Munich library] was the greatest misfortune; they are worthless on account of their ever-changing and unstable grouping. The idea of these catalogs has been as unhappily conceived as it has been executed—to this the entire staff will agree." A little later, at an official conference comprising the whole staff of the library, he is most emphatic in his assertion that: "A pure systematic classification is entirely unfeasible... classification according to certain given groups is practicable; but, at any rate, the consensus of opinion of the staff is to the effect that the extreme

hair-splitting which would excogitate more subdivisions than there are books in the library could not be tolerated." About a year afterwards, in April, 1813, the government asked for a report on the subject of continuing the work of reorganization of the library. Forthwith the administration produced a report in which it rejected the plan as adopted in 1808 by the B. A. C., and recommended the grouping of books according to the following twelve topics: Encyclopedic literature (light journals and miscellanea); Philology (including Literature); Mathematics; History; Philosophy; Anthropology; Æsthetics; Politics; Jurisprudence; Natural Science; Medicine; Theology. For these twelve groups a total of five hundred subdivisions was recommended; but when, at the end of 1814, this plan was finally adopted, this number was reduced to two hundred. At the end of 1814 the work on the basis of this new plan was begun, and the annual report of the academy for 1818/19 says: "The K. Centralbibliothek, under the subdivision of the academy, has solved the difficult problem of shelving and cataloging its immense contents in conformity to the purpose and in accordance with a carefully examined plan." In a memorandum of Oct. 21, 1817, Schrettinger demanded further simplification. "The library," he wrote, "has been shelved according to our plan... but we now must discontinue the alphabetical interfiling of new books [in the 200 subdivisions]; we must add new accessions at the end. The constant interfiling of books with more and more complicated call numbers will in the future prove greatly embarrassing." But his warning was not heeded. Twenty years later, Schrettinger's prediction was beginning to become reality, but even then his repeated appeal brought no change. Not till 1913—that is, more than half a century after Schrettinger's death—was the administration of the library compelled to acknowledge the correctness of Schrettinger's stand. Since 1913 the new accessions are, except in 40 subdivisions, no longer interfiled into the alphabetical order of the subdivisions, but are added to the present stock consecutively according to the "numerus currens."

Of twelve librarians taking part in the

*Appointed in 1807 for the specific purpose of bringing about the reorganization of the library which, through the secularization of many Bavarian monasteries, had received an immense amount of valuable manuscripts and books. The Bibliotheks-Administrations Commission (hereafter quoted as B. A. C.) consisted of the president, the general secretary, and the secretaries of the three classes of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, with the chief librarian of the Hofbibliothek as presiding member. The appointment of Hamberger, practically as a rival of the chief librarian, was due to the overwhelming influence of the academy in the B. A. C.

discussion following the above summarized papers, eleven represented "*wissenschaftliche*," though not necessarily university libraries. Only three, Dr. Karl Gethard of the University Library of Halle, Dr. Gottfried Zedler of the Nassauische Landesbibliothek of Wiesbaden and Dr. Heinr. Krause, of the Kgl. Bibliothek of Berlin, are opposed to Dr. Leyh's argument. The remaining eight were practically unconditionally in favor of his theory. Christoph Weber, of the University Library of Muenster i. W. for instance, states that the shelving of the recently acquired Fürstenberg Library required under the present systematic shelving more than half a year's time, and that not a single book was permitted to keep its former place. He is of the opinion that in case of mechanical shelving, the same work could have been done in a week. Dr. Theodor Gottlieb, of the K. K. Hofbibliothek of Vienna, corroborates Dr. Leyh's statement that the library which he represents is arranged on the shelves only according to accession numbers. Dr. Karl Geiger, of the University Library of Tübingen, has in the past been ashamed of the library's mechanical shelving system, but states that he admits that it has been justified. Dr. Theodor Längin, of the Hof- und Landesbibliothek of Karlsruhe, describes the system in vogue there. It consists of only twenty-four groups, with a hundred and thirty-four subdivisions, and in each subdivision additions are made in order of their accession. At the Technische Hochschule at Munich an attempt was made to replace the mechanical shelving system by systematic order. Dr. Herm. Brunn reports that he successfully opposed this move, and declares himself to be a stanch partisan of an unadulterated mechanical system. Dr. Hans Paalzow, of the Kgl. Bibliothek of Berlin, states that the newly established Deutsche Bücherei at Leipzig has adopted the "*numerus currens*" as the basis of the shelving of its books.

J. MATTERN.

CLUBWOMEN'S READING

DR. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK had an article in the January *Bookman* on "Clubwomen's reading." This, "The malady," was the first paper in a series and was followed by

"A diagnosis" and "The remedy." The malady's chief symptom, according to Dr. Bostwick, is "a lack of correspondence between certain readers and the books that they choose . . . doubtless spontaneous in some degree, and dependent on certain failings of the human mind; but there are signs that it is being fostered, spread, and made more acute by special influences. . . . To-day a false idea of the value of a printed page merely as print—not as the record of a mind, ready to make contact with the mind of a reader—has impressed itself too deeply on the brains of many children at an age when such impressions are apt to be durable. But now come in all the well-meaning instructors of the adult—the Chautauquans, the educational extensionists, the lecturers, the correspondence schools, the advisers of reading, the makers of book-lists, the devisers of 'courses.' They deepen the fleeting impression and increase its capacity for harm, while varying slightly the mechanism that produced it. . . . They admit the necessity of comprehending the contents of the book, but they persuade the reader that comprehension is easier than it really is. And they often administer specially concocted tabloids that convince one that he knows more than he really does. Thus the unsuspecting adult goes on reading what he does not understand, not now thinking that it doesn't matter, but falsely persuaded that he has become competent to understand.

"Every one of the agencies named aims to do good educational work; every one is competent to do such work; nearly every one does much of it. . . . And yet they cannot be acquitted of complicity in the causation of the malady whose symptoms we are discussing. The formation and work of women's clubs constitute one of the most interesting and important manifestations of the present feminist movement. Their role in it is partly social, partly educational; and as they consist of adults, elementary education is, of course, excluded from their program. We therefore find them committed, perhaps unconsciously, to the plan of required or recommended reading.

"One of the corner-stones of this system is the idea that the acquisition of information is valuable in itself, no matter what

may be the relationship between it and the acquiring mind, or what use may be made of it in the future. . . . The results may be summed up in one word—superficiality. At the present time the majority of vague and illogical readers are women, and for much of that kind of reading the women's clubs are responsible."

In his "diagnosis" of the malady, Dr. Bostwick considers the fundamental difference between the constitution and methods of women's clubs and of scientific and technical clubs and associations. "Most people will agree," says Dr. Bostwick, "that the average paper read before a woman's club is not notably worth while. It is written by a person not primarily and vitally interested in the subject, and it is read to an assemblage most of whom are similarly devoid of interest—the whole proceeding being more or less perfunctory. . . . A scientific or technical society exists largely for the purpose of informing its members of the original work that is being done by each. When anyone has accomplished such work or has made such progress that he thinks an account of what he has done would be interesting, he sends a description of it to the proper committee. . . . It may be that the programme committee has an embarrassment of riches from which to select, or that there is poverty instead, but in no case does it arrange a programme . . . and assign to specific members the reading of papers."

Dr. Bostwick sees no reason why women's clubs may not be modelled on these lines. "If the interest were present even at the inception of the programme," he says, "something would be gained; but in too many cases it is not. The programme committee must make some kind of a programme, but what it is to be they know little and care less. . . . Apparently anything closely related to the personal lines, habits, and interests of those concerned is under a ban. Copying from one programme to another is a common expedient. The making of these programmes betrays all through its processes and their inevitable result, lack of originality, blind adherence to models, unquestioning imitation of something that has gone before."

Diagnosing this condition as "acute programitis," Dr. Bostwick suggests as his remedy that the committee, instead of marking out a definite program for the season, ask for voluntary communications on subjects of personal interest to the members, embodying some new and original thought, method, idea, device, or mode of treatment. If the members fail at first to realize that this means a chance to tell their fellows the knack of making good sponge cake, or their experiences in the blizzard of 1888, or what they think about the intellectual differences between Dickens and Thackeray, and consequently send in no contributions, then it may be necessary to hold a meeting, state the failure, and adjourn. This might be repeated several times, till the fact that no ideas means no proceedings, has a chance to germinate. Or, going back to the program method, subjects might be assigned to members in which they are known to be interested. When every clubwoman reads a paper on some subject in which she is really interested, the problem of clubwomen's reading will be solved. There will be no more copying from cyclopedias, and the woman's club of the future will become a place where original ideas, fed and directed by interested reading, will be exchanged and discussed.

M. OGER'S PLANS FOR LIBRARIES IN FRANCE

During the past winter many librarians in the United States have been in correspondence with M. Henri Oger of Paris relative to his plan for the redemption of France by the establishment of libraries, modelled after American public libraries, throughout the country after the close of the present war. The JOURNAL commented editorially on this project in the March issue and is co-operating with M. Oger in the collection of illustrative material for the volume he proposes to issue on library buildings and methods in America.

Early in the year Mr. Edward F. Stevens, the director of the Pratt Institute Free Library, sent an inquiry to the president of the Association des Bibliothécaires français to learn what part this national organization

of librarians was taking in the movement. The reply he received from M. Henri Michel is of interest as a further endorsement and explanation of M. Oger's undertaking. A translation of M. Michel's letter is as follows:

"Please excuse me for answering a little late your letter of February 18th last in which you asked of the Bureau of the Association des Bibliothécaires français some information in regard to the project of M. H. Oger tending to create in France a sentiment in favor of public libraries organized according to the principles of your 'free libraries.' When your letter came to us at the beginning of March the committee of the association had not been acquainted with the project, and it has had to make inquiry of its promoter in regard to exactly what he proposed doing.

"It appears from information gathered that M. Oger, an officer of colonial administration at present on leave, and the earnest and active collaborators whose co-operation he has secured, have in view the creation, first in Paris then in the other cities of France, of centers of social activity similar to the 'Houses of the People' established in England and in Belgium, in which the public library would be one of the essential elements, but which would include as well a whole combination of courses, conferences, gymnasiums, concerts, etc. This scheme would be realized by the co-operation of trade unions and municipalities and supported either by private gifts or by a local tax.

"This project goes considerably beyond the object in view of which our association is founded, which consequently is not in a position to determine its expediency nor to judge the means of action which the promoters plan to use. Besides, we could not possibly, with the resources which we have at our disposal, contribute to its realization.

"But in looking at the matter from the point of view of the betterment in France of the status of the public libraries, the committee of the Association des Bibliothécaires français can only be favorable to all the social enterprises which would have as a result the rendering more accessible to the people the means of instruction and educa-

tion. Consequently, if the Free Library of Pratt Institute is so good as to place at the disposal of M. H. Oger and his associates the printed documents, illustrations, and the details of equipment which could aid them in publishing the bibliography on which they are working and in preparing the exhibition which they wish to organize in June, 1916, the Association des Bibliothécaires français can only give its commendation."

TEACHERS' AND LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Twenty-seventh Educational Conference of the Academies and High Schools in Relations with the University of Chicago was held April 16th, 1915. The central theme for discussion was "The relation of the organized library to the school." There were about one thousand teachers in attendance. The general session was called to order at two o'clock in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, in a very pleasing, direct, and logical style, gave an address on "School libraries and mental training." This was a splendid presentation of the underlying principles in education which make a well-equipped high-school library necessary. Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in a less formal fashion spoke on "Getting the most out of books." This was a practical application of many of the principles that Dr. Bostwick had presented.

Following the general session, which lasted until 3:15, came the meeting of the fifteen sections, held simultaneously in the various large lecture and assembly halls on the campus.

One of the novel features presented at this conference was the invitation extended to librarians to join with the members of the conference, not only as speakers on the program, but as active workers in planning the sectional programs. The result was that a surprisingly large number of prominent librarians from the Mississippi valley actually took part in the conference. The number included Mr. Henry E. Legler, Miss Adah Whitcomb, Miss Julia E. Elliott, Miss Cornelia Wyse, Mr. Carl B. Roden, Dr. W. D. Johnston, Miss Caroline McIlvaine,

Miss Renée B. Stern, Miss Mary J. Booth, Miss May Masee, Miss Janet Green, Mr. George B. Utley, Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, Mr. Louis J. Bailey, Miss Charlotte Foye, Mr. Edward D. Tweedell, Miss Helene Dickey, and Miss Faith Smith.

The library topic was chosen at this conference because of its peculiar timeliness, as the American Librarian Association, the Library Section of the National Education Association, the National Council of Teachers of English, and other school and library associations, in various parts of the country have undertaken a campaign to better school-library conditions, and especially libraries in high schools. The benefits derived from bringing together so many librarians and school men in the consideration of a problem of such vital importance to both sides cannot be over-estimated. Many and varied phases of the subject were presented.

Each of the fifteen sections was in charge of a committee of three, which consisted of a high school representative, a librarian, and a University of Chicago representative. High school librarians are so few and have had so little recognition in this region that it seemed best to invite university and public librarians to assist, and they responded most cordially. Early in January the forty-five members of the committees met at the University of Chicago and the officials of the general conference presented the plan for the April meeting and the librarian of the School of Education gave the general plan for the program. She urged every section to adopt the central theme for its entire discussion, presented various phases of the library problem which lend themselves particularly well to discussion at such a conference, gave certain information regarding the present status of high school libraries, urged the presentation of the subject from both the school and library side and gave every member of the committee a comprehensive questionnaire, covering the problems most interesting to those teachers and librarians now in charge of high school libraries. The fifteen committees then planned the sectional programs and took charge of the meetings on April 16. In most cases the librarians acted as secretaries for the committees. This plan of

organization proved a most successful one and gave a unity to the conference that could hardly have been gained by any other method.

The program was arranged about the high school curriculum, though not all of the subjects were represented. In some cases the librarians presented the papers, and the teachers took part in the discussion, while in other sections the order was reversed. There were a few sections where there was little professional library representation. Heretofore, few departments other than those of history, English, and vocational education, have considered the relation to the library of much importance. When some of the printed programs were distributed several weeks before the conference, a number of requests came promptly from libraries and schools in various parts of the United States and Canada asking for from six to twenty-five copies of the program for distribution among high school principals and members of the board, because they said the program showed more convincingly than anything they had seen the great value of the library to *all* parts of the school.

The discussion of the library problem in the various sections seemed to fall into two broad sub-divisions, one dealing with the establishment, scope, and administration of the high school libraries and the other with the many phases of the pupils' reading. It has long been recognized that every teacher has an interest in a certain class of books, but the aim of this conference was to interest the teacher in centralizing the books in the high school in a well-equipped library. It is not surprising that in some of the sections only the one phase—the important subject of reading—was discussed, as the use of the library by all the departments in the high school is by no means general as yet. It was rather to be expected that one of the best papers ("The organization of school libraries in relation to the teaching of commercial subjects," Julia E. Elliott, director, "The Indexers," Chicago) was given before the commercial education section, for under commercial education, eighteen different subjects are being taught.

There was a great variety in the way

the subject was handled in the various sections. In some cases the papers and lists comprising the programs were most carefully prepared, while in others great stress was laid on the informal discussion. In public speaking, German, French, mathematics, and commercial education, there were quite extensive exhibits. In earth science and several other sections the exhibits were small, but very carefully chosen.

Quite universally the teachers expressed the idea that the machinery necessary to securing, arranging, and administering the books necessary to carry out the methods now used in practically all subjects, was too complicated to expect teachers to treat it as a side issue any longer. The teachers seemed to feel that the efficiency of the teaching in the various departments now demanded well-equipped libraries in charge of those who are as well-trained for their work as the teachers are trained for their special lines. The librarians unhesitatingly urged well-equipped high school libraries in charge of well-trained librarians *adapted* to this type of work.

Every section brought out the fact that more than books are needed for the teaching of to-day. A number of the speakers recommended that all the material could be more economically arranged and administered in one collection and under the care of a person expert in handling material. The material that was referred to included periodicals, newspapers, clippings, pictures, lantern slides, charts, maps, games, and museum material.

There was considerable discussion of the centralization of the library *versus* the class-room libraries. The different sections showed the various ways in which the high school library could be used. In the mathematics section, a list of ten "methods of using the high school library" was exhibited. It was rather universally shown that students needed to be trained in the use of books and libraries. There were many suggestions for standardizing methods of administering certain phases of high school library work. Several plans for co-operative work were suggested, the most complete of which is that of cataloging high school libraries which is being done by the "Indexers" of Chicago.

The text-book received most careful consideration in almost every course. The texts most widely used in this region were listed and the most important phases of the way they presented the subject were charted for comparison. Considerable was said about the necessity for directing the pupils' reading, and the need of recommending a wide range of books for cultural reading. In a number of sections committees prepared lists for high school pupils and also appointed committees to continue the work on these lists with a view to reporting at the next annual conference.

The interest that has been shown in this conference by both teachers and librarians has been most gratifying. Letters have been received from various parts of the country saying that similar programs on a smaller scale are being undertaken.

There was an account of the plans of the meeting given in the *Wilson Bulletin* for March, 1915. The librarian of the School of Education has a few copies of the program left, which she will be glad to send to anyone interested in this line of library development.

IRENE WARREN.

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS AND ENGLISH TEACHERS IN BROOKLYN

Under the auspices of the Committee on school libraries of the New York Library Club, a conference of librarians and teachers of English was held on May 8th in the Library of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Mary E. Hall, chairman of the committee, presided.

The general topic "The library as an aid to the teaching of English" was discussed under the headings of the necessary library equipment for modern English teaching and the best methods of using library resources.

Miss Margaret Coult, head of the English department of the Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., opened the discussion by explaining her use of the unusually fine collection of mounted pictures in the Newark Public Library. This was well represented by wall pictures and pictures for class use lent by the Newark Public Library to this conference. Her address brought out the value of pictures not only

to increase the pupils' interest in the authors studied and in their environment but much more to create atmosphere and to re-enforce the teaching of principles exemplified in literature by showing how they are applied in painting. She illustrated her talk by showing how each period in literature had its counterpart in the art of that time and students of the period of renaissance literature are shown pictures by artists from Giotto to Raphael, or the development of the treatment of nature from Chaucer to Wordsworth may be illustrated by comparison of Botticelli's broad stroke, Constable's literal rendering of what his eye saw, Corot's interpretation of the spirit of the landscape, etc. The classic age of Pope had its counterpart in the work of certain painters.

Miss M. A. Newberry, formerly librarian of the Ypsilanti High School, and now on the staff of the New York Public Library, spoke of the best lists of books for high school libraries, those printed by the state education departments of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Oregon Library Commission, the University of Chicago high school list published by the Bureau of Education in Washington, and the new "List of books for high school libraries" published by the Board of Education in Chicago. Miss Newberry emphasized the value of manufacturers' exhibits for exposition work in English and spoke of many which could be obtained free of charge or at slight cost. Through the courtesy of the biology department an exhibit of such of these exhibits as belonged to the Girls' High School was placed on the large charging desk—processes of the manufacture of lead pencils, fountain pens, silk, cotton, and linen goods, thread, process of preparing coffee for use, etc.

Professor Abbott of Teachers' College outlined a very definite scheme for the equipment of a library classroom to adjoin the school library and to be equipped with reflectoscope, victrola, and an elevated platform for the acting of scenes in plays studied by the class or dramatized by them. He showed how this was feasible without much money outlay by co-operation with the art department and other departments of the school. He announced a very in-

teresting project for a loan library of prompt-books of plays arranged by teachers for use in high school dramatics, giving sketches, stage directions, cost of costumes, etc. He illustrated this by a prompt-book he had just prepared for Rostand's "Romancers." These prompt-books are being prepared under the direction of Mr. J. Milnor Dorey of the High School of Trenton, N. J., and the cost of the loan of a book will be about twenty-five cents for postage. Professor Abbott invites the co-operation of all English teachers in what promises to be a great aid in getting up school dramatics.

Miss Sarah Simons, head of the English department of the Central High School, Washington, D. C., spoke of her experience in using children's natural dramatic instinct and of the value of class dramatization to vitalize the teaching of literature and to form standards for testing contemporary drama. Copies of dramas for high school reading and especially the best modern and contemporary plays were at hand to illustrate her remarks.

Mr. Fairley of the Jamaica High School spoke of the library as used by his students in getting material for oral English, public speaking and debates, class, inter-class and inter-scholastic. Mr. Benjamin Heydrick spoke of his study with his pupils of the daily newspapers of the city and their comparative values, and outlines of this study were on a table for distribution to those interested. He also told of his pupils' work in English composition through the study of vocations open to boys. In preparing their term essays on these topics, Mr. Heydrick requires his pupils to prepare a bibliography on the subject chosen and to use the card catalog of the main building at the New York Public Library as well as the school library. The knowledge acquired by this scheme was not the only thing attained, but the by-products were the use of a card catalog and skill in using it, training in a discriminating use of periodicals and books, and the evaluation of material. The student was helped in the latter by class discussion of the principles of such evaluation.

Professor Franklin T. Baker of Columbia University spoke of the cultural advantage of "casual, easy, free contact with

books." The library of the school should have a collection of good literature well bound and suitably illustrated, and browsing should be encouraged to the end that the reader might acquire not only intellectual knowledge but "incidental and casual emotions and impressions" of the highest value. To accomplish this end glass doors and locked cases should be banished from the school library. Miss Hall spoke of her practice of having one good illustrated edition of a literary classic for use in the school library. This by its attractiveness would entice the reader, and then when interest was aroused other and less expensive copies of the same book could be borrowed for home use.

Miss Nickerson of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, spoke of the systematic course of instruction given there in the four high school grades in co-operation with the English department with the idea of giving the student facility in the use of books as tools.

Mr. Congden, state inspector of English, spoke of the large collection of pictures and lantern slides in the Department of Visual Instruction at Albany, and placed on exhibition samples of pictures which could be borrowed for class use by any teacher in the state. He asked teachers to report to the department at Albany any pictures useful in their work which ought to be added to the State collection.

A really remarkable exhibit of library aids to English teaching was on view, and attracted a great deal of attention and appreciation. [A full description of the exhibit is given in "Library Work" in this issue.]

The meeting closed with more clamoring to be said and the speakers and about thirty librarians and teachers had an opportunity to talk over mutual interests at an informal luncheon.

Of the 140 persons present many returned in the afternoon to take notes on the books and other features of the exhibit.

JULIA B. ANTHONY, *Secretary pro tem.*

In science, read, by preference, the newest works; in literature, the oldest.

—BULWER-LYTTON.

CLASSIFICATION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Delegates from about twenty national, technical and scientific societies met in the United Engineering Society Building, 29 West 39th Street, New York City, on May 21, to perfect a permanent organization, the purpose being to prepare a classification of the literature of applied science which might be generally accepted and adopted by these and other organizations.

There was a generally expressed opinion that such a classification, if properly prepared, might well serve as a basis for the filing of clippings, for cards in a card index, and for printed indexes; and that the publishers of technical periodicals might be induced to print against each important article the symbol of the appropriate class in this system, so that by clipping these articles a file might be easily made which would combine in one system these clippings, together with trade catalogs, maps, drawings, blue prints, photographs, pamphlets and letters classified by the same system.

By request, Mr. W. P. Cutter, the librarian of the Engineering Societies' Library and a delegate from the American Institute of Mining Engineers, read a paper on "The classification of applied science," in which, after describing the existing classifications, of one of which he is the author, stated that, in his opinion, no one of these, although having excellent features, was complete and satisfactory enough to be worthy of general adoption. He outlined a plan whereby a central office could collate all the existing classifications, and, with the help of specialists in the various national societies interested, might compile a general system, which although not absolutely perfect might meet with general acceptance and adoption.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: chairman, Fred R. Low; secretary, W. P. Cutter; executive committee, the above, with Edgar Marburg, H. W. Peck, Samuel Sheldon.

It was agreed that a special invitation to participate by the appointment of a delegate be sent to other national societies

which might be interested in the general plan.

The following societies were represented: Samuel Sheldon, Library Board, United Engineering Society; Richard Moldenke, American Foundrymen's Association; C. Clifford Kuh, Society for Electrical Development; Cullen W. Parmlee, American Ceramic Society; Sullivan W. Jones, J. A. F. Cardiff, American Institute of Architects; Geo. F. Weston, American Society of Agricultural Engineers; F. L. Pryor, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers; H. W. Peck, American Gas Institute; Nicholas Hill, American Water Works Association; Edwin J. Prindle, L. P. Alford, L. P. Breckenridge, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; F. J. T. Stewart, National Fire Protection Association; J. J. Blackmore, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; C. F. Clarkson, Society of Automobile Engineers; F. L. Bishop, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; George R. Olshausen, U. S. Bureau of Standards; E. C. Crittenden, American Physical Society; Alfred Rigling, Franklin Institute; W. P. Cutter, American Institute of Mining Engineers; Edgar Marburg, American Society for Testing Materials; A. S. MacAllister, National Electric Light Association, American Electro Chemical Society and Illuminating Engineering Society; C. E. Lindsay, American Railway Engineering Association; G. W. Lee, Librarian, Stone & Webster, Boston.

The executive committee was charged with the task of enlarging the membership of the committee to include delegates from all similar national organizations, and the preparation of a plan for further action.

The delegates present expressed most hearty and enthusiastic personal interest in any system which might be worthy of general adoption; they could, of course, not promise at this early date anything more than moral support to the idea, reserving for themselves and for their societies the right to thoroughly examine any system that might be evolved before recommending its adoption.

The name adopted by the executive committee for this organization is "Joint Com-

mittee on Classification of Technical Literature," and the temporary address of the secretary, Mr. W. P. Cutter, is 29 West 39th street, New York City.

W. P. CUTTER.

ORGANIZING THE LIBRARY

The general topic for the library institutes to be held throughout New York state this year is "Organizing the library." This is in continuation of the plan recommended and adopted by the New York Library Association in 1913 and begun last year, providing for "a progressive course of work, to cover four or five years, the work of each to be closely related to that immediately preceding and to follow, the whole to include in a rudimentary way the whole problem of the small library." Last year the various questions relating to the proper selection and acquisition of materials were treated. As was done last year, a brief outline or syllabus has been prepared by the committee, specifying the main points to be considered, and giving references for fuller study of these points, and a copy is supplied to each library participating. Thirty-one local meetings have been arranged, the first one being held at Westfield April 28, and the last to be at Owego June 8-9. Over sixty of the leading library workers of the state volunteered as conductors or contributors to these meetings, which were the best series yet held.

The outline with its many references for collateral reading is the work mainly of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Asa Wynkoop, and its main points may be outlined as follows:

I. Modern conception of library: not a collection of books, not merely a selection of books, but an agency for promoting the largest and best use of books.

II. The state has officially recognized organization as an essential condition of a library; has made this a condition of state aid; has provided the means for meeting the condition. The state will recognize no unorganized collection of books as a library.

III. Kind and degree of organization should correspond to kind, size, and use of

the library. Every step in organization must justify itself by demonstration of practical advantages.

IV. Essentials in library organization. Every library that will conform to the rules of good business, avoid confusion and waste and make its materials properly available for public use, must include the following in its organization:

1. Some kind of an order system
2. An accession record
3. Classification
4. Mechanical preparation of books for shelves; marking the books
5. Catalog
6. Charging system

V. Treatment of periodicals, pamphlets, state and United States government publications. Value of these is almost entirely dependent on systematic treatment.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

JOSIAH H. BRINKER, superintendent of documents at Washington, has issued the twentieth annual report of his office for the year ending June 30, 1914. The year showed rapid growth in all branches of work, attributed to the curtailing of the free distribution by many departments and the placing of the publications on a sales basis, a change which, as has been often pointed out, assured the placing of copies in the hands of those actually interested in their contents. In the last two years the number of letters received by the office increased 51 per cent., and cash receipts 22 per cent. The office distributed 39,136,659 publications during 1914, an increase of about 16 per cent. over 1913. There is a noticeable increase in the demand by libraries for government publications. Over 10,000 libraries have recorded their interest in public documents, though less than 500 of them are regular government depositories.

The office receives many requests for a free list showing publications available for distribution, but the issuing of such a list has not been found practicable, because of the limited number of copies and the great variety of books in stock. It is much better for libraries to fill out the "library want"

blanks in sending in their requests. These can be filed conveniently, and in many cases the desired publications can be furnished later. One of the most difficult problems of the office is the handling and assorting of the returns of government documents.

The document catalog for the sixty-first Congress was published during the year, and the one for the sixty-second Congress was to be printed early in 1915. Document indexes for the sixty-second Congress, third session, and the sixty-third Congress, first session, were also printed and distributed, and the index for the second session was kept up to date.

Accession in the public documents library during the year numbered 11,409 documents and 1190 maps, making a total of 159,264 documents and 17,479 maps in the library June 30, 1914.

TAKING BOOKS TO BOYS

At the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held in Malden Jan. 28, Miss Gertrude H. Lockwood, who is the children's librarian in the Brookline Public Library, gave some of her early experiences in work with children.

Miss Lockwood was in Pittsburgh before she went to Brookline and was interested in the work of the juvenile court. When the trustees of the library decided to start reading clubs among the children she was chosen to undertake the work.

She started out vaguely one afternoon, selecting one of the most unpromising sections of the city as her field of activity.

Climbing down a debris-strewn hillside she came across a group of boys around a camp fire and stopped to be sociable. The boys wanted to know all about her and in addition to her name and address learned that she was interested in boys' clubs. The boys had never heard of the "Tar baby," so Miss Lockwood sat down by the fire and told them all about it.

The boys reciprocated by telling her about their club. They told stories and read, too. They had a secret clubhouse which they had built themselves. After prolonged private conference they concluded to invite her to it.

They led her by a circuitous way to a queer little shack divided into two parts.

One was for the president exclusively. No other was allowed to enter—except on this unprecedented occasion.

The place was papered with Sunday supplements. It had a stool, an old account book, a pencil and more dime novels than she had ever seen, even in stores where such works were sold.

Miss Lockwood never had read a story of that kind and wanted to know if the boys would lend her some. The boys instantly started a search for some that were "fit for a lady." There were not many.

Before she left she had arranged to send the boys several good Indian stories and books like that, and come over some afternoon to tell stories. This was brought off the next week. They met in the home of one of the group.

Miss Lockwood was rather disconcerted by things as she found them. But the boys seemed not to notice, so she plunged in with the stories and the boys had so good a time that meetings were held every week after that. The demand for books from the library grew and was ever on an ascending scale.

Then came a call through her boys from another club of boys who had heard of the "great" kind of stories her boys were having. This other club wanted 100 books for its 100 members, but she was not to know who the 100 boys were or where they met, for it was a very secret organization.

There was serious consultation over this at the library, but finally they made one of the officials solemnly responsible and sent the books. Every book came back in due season and each showed evidence that it had been read to the utmost. The boys afterward came to the library and became regular patrons.

Pursuing her investigations, Miss Lockwood found that most offenses for which the boys were taken into court were copied from the "yellow" literature they had been reading and were not so much vicious as they were the reflection of false ideals. This led her to see that her real work was not in the juvenile courts but in taking right literature to boys.

The monarchist boasts more bayonets, the republican more books.—CARNEGIE.

Library Organizations

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The program for the annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association to be held in Berkeley, June 7 and 8, will be as follows:

First Session

"Specialization: its advantages and disadvantages," Richard Holland Johnston, librarian, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington.

"Administrative problems of the special librarian," Andrew Linn Bostwick, librarian, Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis.

"Special training for the special librarian," Clarence B. Lester, chief of the department of legislative instruction, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

"Suggestions as to making a business library practical," Walter S. Gifford, statistician, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York.

"Memorandum of the directory of sources of information in the district of Columbia," H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, Washington.

"Report of the committee on classification," John Christian Bay, chief classifier, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Report on "National center for municipal information," Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary, National Municipal League, Philadelphia.

Second Session

"Forestry and lumbering in the Northwest from the librarian's point of view," Mrs. Georgene L. Miller, district librarian, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Ore.

"The library as an efficiency tool," D. C. Buell, director, Railway Educational Bureau, Omaha.

"Municipal reference work in the Pacific Northwest," Dr. Herman G. A. Brauer, secretary, Seattle Municipal League.

"The opportunities of a special librarian," C. B. Fairchild, jr., executive assistant, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.

"Municipal music, housing and financial conditions of Portland, Ore.," Mrs. Caroline L. B. Kelliher, municipal reference librarian, Portland.

"Progress report of the committee on clippings," Jesse Cunningham, librarian, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—MANHATTAN DISTRICT

The members of the Special Libraries Association in New York City and vicinity have

for some time nominally constituted a group known as Manhattan District under the chairmanship of a District Member of the National Advisory Board, but until recently had held but one local meeting, that in May, 1913. The first step towards definite organization was taken on May 5th, when fifty-five or more persons, including both special librarians and others interested in special library work, met in Room 512 of the Municipal Building, New York. The hour set was 4:30, enabling librarians and their assistants to attend on their way to their homes at the close of the working day.

Dr. C. C. Williamson, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, and District Member, acted as chairman. In order to learn what libraries were represented, and by whom, a voluntary roll-call was first held. Each person present, arising in turn, announced his or her name and library, generally with some brief statement of the character of the library collection and the work done. The striking variety of special library activities in New York was shown by the presence of representatives of libraries of art, banking, commerce, engineering, insurance, Jewish literature, law, medicine, municipal government, sociology, the telephone business, and others.

The first subject of discussion was that of salaries. It seemed to be a matter of importance, alike to librarians of special libraries and to those who employ them, to know what salaries are actually being paid to special librarians and assistants and what should reasonably be expected in given cases. A census was therefore taken among those present. The libraries represented were for this purpose roughly classified as business, financial, insurance, law, public, and technical, and each person was asked to write on a slip of paper the salaries of librarian and assistants, stating the class of the library but giving no personal signature. These slips were collected and the results will be tabulated and reported by the chairman at the next meeting.

The next question taken up was the preparation of a list of special libraries in New York City and vicinity which should give such information in regard to their collections, reading room and inter-library loan privileges, hours, personnel, etc., as would be of service to special librarians, particularly when in need of borrowing books from, or referring readers to, other libraries. The chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting.

Finally it was agreed to meet again in the

same room, at the same hour, on Wednesday June 2d, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange a definite program.

Although no actual organization was effected, the meeting being quite informal in character, it was felt that it served well its main purpose of bringing a goodly number of the special librarians of Greater New York into personal touch with one another and forming a nucleus about which permanent organization may develop. In New York City the possibilities of more efficient service for each special library through organized co-operation of this sort are incalculable.

W. N. SEAVER.

ARKANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Arkansas Library Association held its fifth annual meeting in the Pathfinder's Library, Morrilton, Ark., April 15 and 16. Both the time and place were most appropriate, as it celebrated the first anniversary of the opening of a library of over 3000 volumes, founded and supported, with paid librarian, through the resourcefulness and energy of the Pathfinder's Club of that place.

The addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Frisby and Mrs. E. E. Love, president of the Pathfinder's Club. In the response and president's address, Dr. C. H. Brough gave a résumé of the year's work among the libraries, and outlined effective plans for future work. He gave library legislation as the greatest present need. He recommended that all interested in educational extension work assist in securing a real library commission, with appropriation for paid secretary, for the administration of traveling libraries and other necessary activities. He also recommended a segregated library tax for the adequate support of the libraries already in existence.

C. W. L. Armour, of Fort Smith, further emphasized the immediate necessity for library legislation in Arkansas in a paper on "Needed library legislation in Arkansas." As a successful business man, Mr. Armour urged the extension of libraries that the state might keep stride educationally and culturally with the economic and industrial progress.

Practical details, such as mending, binding, ordering, and book selection were discussed informally. Miss Ferguson, of the Little Rock Public Library, led a review and discussion, "What makes a novel immoral?" This talk precipitated an animated discussion.

Dr. Joseph Jasin, Pine Bluff, gave an interesting address, "The library as social and civic center." He cited cases from the reports of a number of libraries to show the develop-

ment of the library of to-day as a community center. As a social worker, he gave many practical ways in which the library may become not only the center for books, but for information of every character.

Miss English, children's librarian in the Little Rock Public Library, gave a paper, "The child and the library—an asset for Arkansas." In this she made a plea for systematic as opposed to aimless reading. Miss Ivy Calhoun, librarian of the State Normal School Library, gave a talk on her work, and Mrs. T. T. Cotnam read Josephine Preston Peabody's "The piper."

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Dr. C. H. Brough, president, Mrs. E. E. Love, vice-president; Dr. Joseph Jasin, second vice-president; Dorothy D. Lyon, secretary.

DOROTHY D. LYON, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season 1914-1915 was held on Monday afternoon, May 10, in the lecture hall of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, 120 being present.

The president, Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, being unable to be present, Mr. Morton occupied the chair. After the meeting was called to order, the first item of business was the election of six new members. The treasurer's report for the year showed a balance on hand from 1913 of \$30.12 and \$240.25 received during the year, making a total of \$270.37, of which \$206.16 was expended, leaving a balance of \$64.21 on hand. The report was accepted.

The next item of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year of 1915-1916, and the following were elected: President, Mr. Frederick N. Morton, librarian, U. G. I. Company; first vice-president, Mr. John Ashhurst, Free Library of Philadelphia; second vice-president, Miss Hannah M. Jones, librarian, Friends' Free Library, Germantown; secretary, Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia; treasurer, Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

After a short address of welcome by Mr. MacFarlane, librarian of the Commercial Museum, Mr. Morton introduced Mr. Charles R. Toothaker, curator of the museum, who gave a most interesting account of "South America and some industries of the United States," illustrated by moving pictures. We all felt that South America might well be called the future playground of America, and also that it had wonderful business opportunities. The address was an excellent illustration of the educational value of moving pictures.

After a very hearty rising vote of thanks, the meeting adjourned to the library and museum, where Mr. MacFarlane explained the resources of both to a very interested group of librarians.

The club is much indebted to Mr. MacFarlane for giving them an opportunity to know more about the work accomplished by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and also of its resources.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, New York, Thursday, May 13, at 3.30 p. m., President Jenkins in the chair, and present also 260 members and guests.

While the audience was assembling, Prof. Neidinger, the organist of the Washington Irving High School, gave the club an opportunity to judge of the beauty of the organ by playing several selections.

The speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Eugene Nowland, stage director of the educational department of the Edison Studio. Mr. Nowland spoke briefly of the possibilities of the moving picture as an aid in education. He said, in part, that since the Creation no one other agent, except the printing press, offered such help. Cornell, Pennsylvania, and other universities are utilizing the moving picture in many ways. Eminent surgeons have by this means preserved the minutiae of rare operations, so that instead of being confined to the knowledge of the surgeons present, they are saved for all time. Moving pictures are being used in teaching civil engineering, geography, mining, and almost all branches of science. From the child in the kindergarten to the post-graduate student, the moving picture makes many things simple and easy of comprehension which have hitherto been hard to understand. In fact, the danger lies just there, that knowledge will be made so easy that it will not be retained.

Mr. Nowland then showed films illustrating the manufacture of coin at the Philadelphia mint and some wonderfully interesting pictures of pond life magnified some millions of times. These were followed by a film illustrating an early phase of American history, the Boston Tea Party. The preparation of this last film cost between \$7000 and \$10,000.

During the brief business meeting which followed Mr. Nowland's address, Miss Mary V. Wallis acted as secretary. After the election of nine new members, the club proceeded to the election of officers for the succeeding year.

Mr. Frederick C. Hicks and Miss Anna C. Tyler were appointed tellers. The following were elected: President, Frederick W. Jenkins; vice-president, Harriot E. Hassler; secretary, Eleanor H. Frick; treasurer, Robert L. Smith. Members of council (to serve four years): Emma V. Baldwin, Edith P. Buchnam, William B. Gamble, and Franklin F. Hopper.

After resolutions had been offered tendering thanks to Mr. Nowland, Prof. Neidinger and the board of education, the meeting adjourned.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at Evanston on May 13. The place of meeting was the Evanston Woman's Club, which was very satisfactory in all respects. Miss Flora Hay, of the Evanston Public Library, had the arrangements in charge. Dinner was served at seven, and was followed by the business meeting and by informal dancing.

The secretary's report showed 283 members, and the treasurer reported satisfactory collections and a substantial balance. Miss Louise B. Krause, the retiring president, spoke of some of the events of the year, and especially thanked the social committee, of which Miss Renée B. Stern was chairman.

The nominating committee reported the following names for officers, and they were unanimously elected: President, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, of the University of Chicago; vice-president, Miss Gertrude Forstall, of the John Crerar Library; second vice-president, Miss May Masee, of the *A. L. A. Booklist*; secretary, Dr. A. H. Shearer, of the Newberry Library; treasurer, Miss Lora A. Rich, of the Chicago Public Library.

A. H. SHEARER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY CLUB

The University of Illinois Library Club held its last meeting of the current academic year on the night of April 27, in the parlors of the Woman's Building, with an attendance of 60. The membership of the club includes the 58 members of the staff of the University Library and the 53 members of the faculty and student body of the Library School.

In the absence of Miss Fanny Hill, president of the club, Miss Felsenthal introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. S. P. Sherman, professor of English in the university, who delivered an extremely entertaining and suggestive address on the subject "Society, mixed and otherwise," his remarks having special reference to the uses of modern literature in

furnishing a common stock of ideas on which social intercourse among people of diverse interests might be based. The neglect of general literature by college communities in particular, the lamentable ignorance among college students of the works of Wells, Chesterton, Tagore, Noyes, and other living writers of importance, were points brought out with pointed illustrations from college life. Some suggestions were offered as to the opportunities which exist in college libraries to alter these conditions.

P. L. WINDSOR.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The Missouri Valley Library Club held its April meeting on Tuesday the 13th at the Louis George Branch, Kansas City, Mo.

The entire program was given over to an exemplification of the story hour as practised in public libraries. There were discussions covering the purpose, methods and results achieved by the story hour, by Miss Elizabeth Tough, librarian of the branch, and Miss Lillian Sutherland, children's librarian at the main library. Stories in illustration of the points discussed were told by Miss Tough, Miss Sutherland, Miss Hallie Lewis and Miss Eva Thayer.

A number of public school teachers from the vicinity of the Louis George branch were also in attendance.

IRVING R. BUNDY, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Library week in the Catskills, the last of September, promises to be of unusual interest, as the celebration of our silver anniversary—a time-post by which we may look back to measure the ground gained, and an opportunity to forecast progress in the coming years.

There will be at least one session when pioneers in the work of the association will speak in reminiscent vein of the earlier days, and all persons with such interesting recollections are urged to contribute to the success of the occasion by communicating at once with the president of the association, Miss Underhill, of the Utica Public Library.

As emphasized in the preliminary announcement, "the executive committee is anxious to make the meetings of practical value to those who attend, and asks the members of the association to send to the president suggestions for the program, particularly with the purpose of increasing the value of the round table discussions."

Several speakers of other professions will address the association, giving us an outside

point of view. Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of the state of New York, and Dr. Charles A. Richmond, president of Union College, will speak on the possibility of practically relating the public library to educational, industrial and civic institutions. Dr. F. W. Roman, professor of economics at Syracuse University, will emphasize the economic worth of the public library as applied to the daily work and practical problems of the people. Mr. James Fleming Hosc, secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, will talk on "Training of those who present literature to children." Mr. Irving Bacheller, who was unable to keep his appointment at Ithaca, will speak to us this year from his experience as an author, and Mr. Clinton Scollard will talk of "The poetry of to-day, its phases and tendencies," and has promised to read to us some of the recent poetry.

The former meeting at Squirrel Inn has been referred to as "one of the most delightful in our history," and we have reason to hope that the meeting of 1915 will also prove memorable alike for the beauty and comfort of its environment and the practical character of its sessions.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY MEETING AT JAMESTOWN, R. I.

At the invitation of the Rhode Island Association, a union meeting of the library associations of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island will be held at Jamestown, R. I., June 17-20, 1915. An attractive program is being arranged, including library and literary topics, but the main feature will be opportunities for sociability and rest. The program includes informal visits to the Providence libraries, a two-hours' sail down Narragansett Bay, and a session at Newport, with visits to the historic and show places of Newport. Jamestown, on Conanicut Island, is twenty minutes' ferry ride from Newport.

The country is beautiful, and there is every opportunity for a delightful outdoor life. The headquarters will be the Gardner House, Jamestown, R. I., a comfortable summer hotel on the shore. This will accommodate about 200, if friends will room together, which they are urged to do. Reservations should be made directly with the hotel as early as possible, giving name of roommate, so that arrangements may be made in advance for accommodations.

The rates per day will be:

One in a room without bath.....	\$2.00
Two in a room without bath.....	\$3.75
One in a room with bath.....	\$3.50
Two in a room with bath.....	\$6.50

Only a few private baths are available.

Full details will appear in the *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin* for May.

For the committee,

HAROLD T. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN G. MOULTON,
HELEN SPERRY.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Two special lectures dealing with library work with children have recently been given. May 7, Mr. Franklin K. Mathiews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, visited the school and gave an excellent address on "Reading for boys." Mr. Mathiews emphasized especially the poor quality of much of the reading done outside the library, and urged the use of common sense in selecting books boys would read at various stages of their development, rather than unwise insistence on "classics," for which they are not yet ready. May 10, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, treated most interestingly "Children's books, an historical survey," in which she traced the development of specific work with children in libraries.

April 22, Miss Lutie E. Stearns spoke on "The library spirit" in her usual forceful way, and, on May 1, Mr. William Warner Bishop, of the Library of Congress, spoke on "Cataloging as an asset to the librarian," in which he showed from his experience as a reference librarian the essential part a well-made catalog plays in the work of the library and especially in the work of the reference department.

The men students of the school acted as aides at a reception given by Gov. Whitman and the Regents of the University of the State of New York to the state constitutional convention, now in session, on the evening of May 4.

The bibliography subjects selected by the present senior class are as follows:

- Bayer, Edna E. Rochester, N. Y.
- Byrne, Paul R. Niagara frontier.
- Claflin, Helen M. The summer home; its architecture and furnishings.
- Cobb, Mary E. Biographies and autobiographies of American immigrants.
- Colwell, Emily K. A select list of folk songs in English, including translations.
- Gilchrist, Donald B. Index to pictures and plans of library buildings; supplementing the Index to pictures and plans of library buildings to be found in the Boston Public Library, published in 1899.
- Grant, Thirza E. Professional status; a selected list of references on law, medicine, teaching, librarianship.
- Greene, May. Selected list on moderate-priced houses, \$1000-\$10,000.
- Hallsted, Sarah. Select bibliography of Virgil.

- James, Helen C. A selected list on New York State in the Revolution.
 Lawson, Mildred H. Some books of use to teachers and students of drawing and the manual arts.
 McCullough, Ruth D. A selected list of books of interest to negroes.
 McMillen, James A. Bibliography of the Adirondacks; supplementing the bibliography of Miss Cecilia A. Sherrill, published in 1898.
 Norton, Margaret C. English economic history in the seventeenth century.
 Sherrard, Mary C. Reading list on travel in fiction.
 Thompson, Elizabeth H. A selected list on advertising.
 Thompson, Ruth. A selected bibliography of five German composers of the eighteenth century: Beethoven, Gluck, Handel, Hayden, Mozart.
 Ver Nooy, Winifred. Bibliography of American business men of the twentieth century.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE

The work of the spring term consists largely, as usual, of practical work, 27½ hours a week being devoted to work in the different departments. The normal schedule gives 90 hours to reference work, including the various departments, 70 hours to cataloging, 52 hours to the circulating department, 50 hours to the children's room, and 15 hours to the reading room. This is much modified, however, in individual cases as specialization is desired. Four of the students are working part time in high school libraries, two in the Brownsville children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, and one in the New York Public Library.

A plan has been worked out in the children's room by which the students, working in pairs, are to have the experience of selecting, assembling, and installing an exhibition in the room each week. Four of these have already been shown—Animal stories, Story-book pictures, Spring-time and May Day, and Arbor Day—and the students are working on Silk-making in Japan, Children of other days, Decoration Day, Modern industries, and an exhibit which shall illustrate travel across the continent from the days of the explorers to the Panama Canal.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns talked to the school about library commission work on April 20. Two lectures were given by Miss Anna C. Tyler, of the New York Public Library, on story-telling, and Miss Julia A. Hopkins, of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave a course of four lectures on the library and civic institutions.

The first Friday afternoon visit of the term was paid, as usual, to the Brooklyn Public Library, where the administration building, the exchange department, and the Montague branch were visited. Friday afternoon, April 16, the School spent at the central building of the New York Public Library, and while there, thanks to the kind invitation of Miss Plum-

mer, the students attended a lecture given by Miss Stearns and were present at the tea given by the Library School to Miss Stearns after the lecture. Two branches of the New York Public Library were visited the following week, both presided over by Pratt graduates—the Yorkville branch, of which Miss Charlotte E. Wallace, class of 1897, is librarian, and the Chatham Square branch, the librarian of which is Miss Alison J. Baigrie, class of 1907. After the visit to the library, Miss Baigrie accompanied the class on a trip to Chinatown, where she had arranged for our dinner at the Port Arthur restaurant. That evening a number of the students, with the vice-director, attended a reading by Ellen Terry at the Neighborhood Playhouse in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday.

One of the pleasantest experiences of the third term is always the visit to the Newark Public Library, which took place this year on Friday afternoon, April 30. We were met at the station by Miss Sarah B. Ball, class of 1902, and were taken by her to visit the Business branch of which she is librarian. We then went to the main library. After a tour of that we were conducted to the staff room, where tea was served. There Mr. Dana met the class and talked to them about three of his hobbies—good printing, the importance of a librarian's knowing about and collecting prints, and the value to a librarian of the ability to express himself clearly in good English.

Other institutions visited during the term include Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, the establishment of the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains, N. Y., the Brooklyn Institute and Children's Museum, the Grolier Club Library, the Russell Sage Foundation Library, the Queens Borough Public Library, the Baker & Taylor Company, and the Hispanic Museum.

The alumni supper will be held on Saturday, June 19, in the library building, as usual. The classes of 1895 and 1905 will hold special reunions.

ALUMNI NOTES

We have heard with great regret of the recent death of Mrs. Mary E. Miller Gale, class of 1894. Mrs. Gale was librarian of the Equitable Life Insurance Company for ten years after graduating, during which time she began indexing various technical journals. She was married in October, 1907, to Mr. Charles Spencer Gale. Mr. Gale died the following year, and Mrs. Gale returned to New York shortly after and again took up indexing work. She was also librarian and secretary of the Theosophical Society of New York and chair-

man of the board. Nearly two months ago Mrs. Gale contracted the grippe. Complications ensued, and she was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where she died on Saturday, May 1. Mrs. Gale was one of the charter members of the Graduates' Association, and had always kept in touch with the School.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Visits were made during May to the special library of Stone & Webster and to the Brookline Public Library.

Miss Theresa Hitchler spent the week of May 24-28 at the college, lecturing daily on cataloging.

Miss E. Louise Jones, of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, spoke most interestingly of the work of the commission.

PERSONALS

Anita M. Allen, 1915, will return to Simmons next year as an assistant in the college library.

Margaret M. Clark, 1915, enters the catalog department of the Haverhill Public Library.

Marian F. Cross, 1915, has been appointed an assistant in the Clark University Library.

Marjorie Flanders, 1914-15, has been appointed as children's librarian in the Public Library of London, Ontario.

Ethel K. Fowler, 1915, has accepted a position in the Malden Public Library.

Helen T. Gerald, 1915, has been appointed desk assistant in the Boston Athenæum Library.

Ella R. McDowell has accepted the position of assistant librarian in the Public Library of Danbury, Conn.

Mary A. Pinkham, 1915, has been appointed as an assistant in the Clark University Library.

Jessie L. Knowlton, 1905-06, has resigned from the Arnold Arboretum Library to join the cataloging staff of the Massachusetts State Library.

Harriet M. Bosworth, 1912, has been appointed first assistant cataloger at the Massachusetts State Library.

SUMMER SCHOOL

The summer session, as announced in the January number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, will be held July 6-August 14, divided into two three-week periods. In the first three weeks, classification, cataloging, and library economy will be given by June R. Donnelly, and a course in library work with children by Alice Higgins. During the last three weeks, Florence T. Blunt will have charge of the summer class, giving courses in reference and library economy.

Among the special lecturers will be Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum; Charles Francis Dorr Belden, librarian of the State Library of Massachusetts; J. Maud Campbell, secretary of the work for foreigners, Free Public Library Commission, Massachusetts; Charles Forest Rittenhouse, assistant professor of secretarial studies; and A. L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Summer school bulletins may be obtained upon application at the college.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The ninth year of the School has proceeded under the same faculty and with the same general policy. The first semester was devoted almost wholly to instructional work, the amount of practical work during the term being reduced. Much time and effort have been expended by the faculty in adjusting the course of study, eliminating unessentials and balancing the proportion of time devoted to each subject.

During the first semester the following outside lectures were given:

- Sept. 29. Library spirit. Miss Stearns.
- Oct. 23. Work of Indiana Library Commission. Mr. Sanborn.
- Nov. 7. Hero tales, Art of story-telling (two lectures). Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.
- Nov. 9. How history is written. Dr. Paxson, professor of American history in the university.
- Nov. 11. Source material in the Wisconsin Historical Library. Dr. Quaife, superintendent of the library.
- Nov. 20. Bibliography of American history. Dr. Fish, professor of American history in the university.
- Nov. 20. Book-making as a fine art; illustrated. Mr. Legler.
- Nov. 21. Library extension in Chicago; illustrated. Mr. Legler.
- Dec. 5. Business of publishing. Mr. J. D. Philips, of Houghton Mifflin Co.
- Dec. 11. Fashioning of a librarian. Miss Ahern.
- Jan. 5. Some administration problems of the Denver Public Library. Mr. Hadley.
- Jan. 20. Newspaper publicity for libraries. Prof. Bleyer, University School of Journalism.

Eight weeks of practical work, varied according to the students' particular needs, constituted, as has always been the practice of the School, the assignments for the opening of the second semester, beginning Feb. 1. Thirty-four students were sent into Wisconsin libraries. All traveling expenses were paid by the Library Commission, since the libraries of the state profit by this assistance, aggregating, as it did, 62 months of free service.

The work of the students was done under the supervision of members of the staff, co-operating with the local libraries. Where work of a special character was assigned, several

visits were made to note its progress and conduct. Students were given practice in making catalogs in six libraries where this work was being undertaken. Re-classification of a library of 15,000 volumes was begun; three libraries were reorganized; help was given two others in moving into new quarters; in a number of libraries students took charge of the story-hour during the field practice period. Great variety of work was provided, and each student had an opportunity to test herself and discover her professional fitness.

Regular instruction was resumed April 1, with courses in Library administration and equipment, Public documents, Document cataloging, Subject bibliography, Binding, and the continuation of the full-year courses in Book selection, Children's literature, and Reference. The course in Public documents is of special interest every legislative year, as the students have opportunity to see some of the processes of law-making which later become the books called documents. They have attended hearings, sessions of both houses, joint sessions, etc.

The following special lectures have been given since field practice:

- April 12. On being fit. Mr. Strohm.
- April 15. The librarian and the modern social order. Senator Hutton.
- April 21. Story of the alphabet. President Deland, Milton College.
- April 23. Newspapers in the public libraries. Prof. Bleyer.

May Day was celebrated this year, with Mrs. Elmendorf as the guest of the School. She gave her delightful talk on "Poetry for children" to the class on April 30, and also delivered the address of the day, Saturday morning, May 1, on "Personality in a democracy." The annual display of picture bulletins, made by the students, was on view at this time in the gallery. Coffee was served to a hundred guests. A number of the alumni engaged in library work in Wisconsin returned to have a part in the celebration of the day, which has come to have such pleasant associations for all who have ever been connected with the School. The gift from the class of 1915, a beautiful silver tea-tray, was presented upon this occasion.

A series of teas has been given during the year in honor of the speakers who have addressed the school, thus offering opportunity for the students to meet informally the men and women who are leaders in the library profession.

For a number of weeks, Miss Humble offered an elective course in story-telling, with appointments every Thursday evening for practice in telling the stories. The class was

well attended, and much interest was manifested in the work. The last meeting was held by invitation of the Wisconsin Music Co. in its concert room, where a victrola concert was given with records especially selected for library and school use.

On Friday evenings in January, at the request of the class, Miss Hazeltine met the students for discussion of business and professional etiquette, and the librarian's code of ethics. On Saturday evenings in January, Miss Bascom invited all interested in modern poetry to read at her home.

Miss Louise A. Schoenleber, a member of the class, entertained the faculty, students, and a company of invited friends of the School at the Chi Omega Lodge on the evening of January 23. The evening was spent most delightfully with a dramatic reading of Sheridan's "School for scandal." On the last night before the Christmas holidays, December 18, the class entertained at a Christmas party, which abounded in good cheer and holiday spirit. On January 26, just before they separated again, this time for the field practice, they enjoyed a sleigh-ride and supper.

ALUMNI NOTES

Anna DuPré Smith, 1907, was married on April 7 to Rev. E. W. Blakeman, Madison, Wis.

Stella E. Hanson, 1909, was married in December to Mr. Willis Tinkham, of Minneapolis.

Mary E. Watkins, 1909, municipal reference librarian, Minneapolis Public Library, was married, Dec. 30, to Prof. Gerhard Dietrichson, of the University of Minnesota.

Ora Williams, 1909, was married, Oct. 29, to Mr. Robert A. Green, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Miss Williams was assistant organizer for the Indiana Library Commission.

Grace Foland, 1910, is assistant cataloger in the Minneapolis Public Library.

Corina Kittelson, 1910, is now assistant reference librarian of the Denver Public Library.

Mae I. Sterns, 1910, was appointed cataloger of the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library in January, resigning her position on the cataloging staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Marjorie G. Strong, legislative reference course, 1910, has been assisting in the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library during the session.

Althea H. Warren, 1911, is engaged in recataloging the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library.

Elizabeth C. Ronan, 1912, who has been connected with the Michigan State Library, suc-

ceeds Miss Williams as assistant for the Indiana Library Commission.

Gertrude E. Aiken, 1913, has spent the winter cataloging the Monon (Ind.) Public Library.

Dorothy B. Ely, 1913, was elected librarian of the Public Library at North Manchester, Ind., and assumed the position on Feb. 1.

Laura E. Luttrell, 1913, resigned as librarian of the North Manchester (Ind.) Public Library, to organize a library for the Indiana Commission.

Lynne Malmquist, 1913, has been chosen first assistant of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library. Since graduation, she has been librarian at Two Harbors, Minn.

Robina Brown, 1914, was married, Dec. 24, to Mr. Roy Theodore Nichols, of San Diego, Cal. Their home is 4086 Iowa street.

Mary B. Kimball, 1914, has been appointed reference librarian of the Madison (Wis.) Free Library. She resigned her position in the Green Bay Public Library to accept the Madison appointment. She succeeds Miss Elizabeth Williams, who has held the position since the summer of 1912.

Anne E. Kjellgren, 1914, has been elected high school librarian at Rockford, Ill., beginning Jan. 1. She has been children's librarian at Rockford since her graduation.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

During the week of May 10, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen gave six lectures on literature and story-telling—a continuation of the course which Mrs. Thomsen commenced in November.

Miss Elisabeth Knapp, chief of children's department, Detroit Public Library, gave four lectures on "Biography," April 30, May 3-4.

The courses scheduled for the spring term are as follows:

Administration of small libraries. Miss Scott.
Printing and binding. Mr. Scott.
Binding. Mr. Bailey.
Library buildings. Mr. Craver.
Order work. Mr. Hewitt.
Cataloging. Miss Randall.
Elements of parliamentary law. Mr. Jordan.
Public speaking. Mrs. Kirk.
Library work with schools. Miss Power.
Story-telling. Miss Whiteman.
Book selection. Miss Knapp, Miss Smith, Miss Ellis.
Preparation of copy for the printer. Miss Stewart.
Seminar for periodical review. Miss McGirr.
Director's round table. Miss Bogle.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The juniors have visited the libraries of the following local institutions since the last report: American Society of Civil Engineers;

Society Mechanics and Tradesmen (i. e., Apprentices' Library); Columbia University, Teachers College, School of Journalism, Avery Library and Dramatic Museum; Children's Museum and Brooklyn Institute; Packer and Pratt Institutes, Brooklyn.

Junior lectures from visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Wm. R. Eastman. Library buildings (lectures four to six); Library legislation.
Lutie E. Stearns. Traveling libraries; The library spirit (two lectures).
Frank K. Walter. Business methods in libraries (two lectures).
Mary L. Davis. Library housekeeping.

Juniors and seniors alike were admitted to the following lectures of the "May course for librarians":

Edmund L. Pearson. Book reviews (lectures one and two).
Robert G. Welsh. Twentieth century drama (lectures one and two).
Marie L. Shedlock. What story-telling can do for children.
Marie L. Shedlock. Fun and philosophy of Hans Andersen's Tales.
Mary L. Sutliff. Twentieth century poetry (lectures one and two).

Senior lectures have been scheduled as follows:

School and College library course:

Catharine S. Tracey. Special collections.
Elizabeth C. Stevens. Illustrative processes (lectures one and two).
Frank Weitenkamp. Function of the art department of a library.

Advanced reference and cataloging course:

Elizabeth C. Stevens. History of bookbinding (two lectures).
Catharine S. Tracey. Special collections.
Frank Weitenkamp. Function of the art department.

Administration course:

Corinne Bacon. Book selection, reviewing books.
Corinne Bacon. Book selection, methods of.
Corinne Bacon. Book selection, checking *Book Review Digest*.
Visits to public school grades 1-8.
Reports on same.

Children's librarians' course:

Jacqueline Overton. Work for children in museums.
Visits to grade 1-8.
Reports on same.
Anna C. Tyler. Picture bulletins, review.

Junior students had the pleasure of meeting Miss Stearns at an informal reception after her lecture, also of entertaining the Pratt Institute Library School on the same occasion, the School having attended Miss Stearns' second lecture.

The Syracuse Library School visited the library on April 12, unfortunately a practice-day for the juniors, who were therefore unable to meet the visitors.

Mr. Andrew Keogh, of the Yale University Library, will be the Commencement speaker of the School on June 11.

MAY COURSE FOR LIBRARIANS

This course began on May 3. It is intended as an informational and inspirational, rather than a technical course. The fee for enrollment is \$7.50. For this a library enrolling may send one person for four weeks, two persons for two weeks, or four persons one week each. Primarily, the course is intended for librarians and assistants from a distance who can take the entire course. No examinations are required and no credentials given.

The following states have been represented, the number following indicating the number of staff members taking part: New York, 9; New Jersey, 19; Connecticut, 12.

The course began with a visit to the central building of the New York Public Library, the Seward Park and Chatham Square branches.

The lectures of the first week were as follows:

- Elizabeth C. Stevens. Illustrative processes (first of three lectures).
- Mary Ogden White. Twentieth century novel (first of four lectures).
- Corinne Bacon. Methods of book selection.
- Edmund L. Pearson. Book reviews (first of four lectures).
- Mary L. Sutliff. Twentieth century poetry (first of four lectures).
- Robert G. Welsh. Twentieth century drama (first of four lectures).
- Marie L. Shedlock. What story-telling can do for children.

In addition to these, the visitors were invited to a junior lecture by Miss Mary L. Davis, of Troy, on "Library housekeeping"; Miss Sutliff's lectures on "Trade bibliography," and the principal's course on the "History of libraries."

On May 4, a reception was given the visiting librarians by the faculty, to which were invited a number of members of the library staff and the officers of the various school classes.

A visit to the Grolier Club was also made during the first week, while the exhibit of American wood-cuts was still on view.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Margaret Mann, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and a member of our faculty from 1897 to 1903, lectured before the School April 22 and 23 on "Library printing" and "The catalog department of a large public library."

Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, gave a lecture to the students, April 27, on "An answer to the question of a man from Texas."

The junior class entertained the seniors and the faculty at the Chi Omega House on the evening of May 7.

Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library, lectured before the School Tuesday, May 12, on "Good library service."

ALUMNI NOTES

Edna Darrow, 1911-12, is now an assistant in the State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.

Florence Floyd, 1914-15, has accepted the position of assistant in the Kentucky Library Commission.

Alma M. Penrose, 1913-15, will be an instructor in the 1915 Iowa Summer Library School.

Margaret Williams, 1913-15, will be reviser and assistant in the Illinois Summer Library School.

Mary H. Clark, 1901-2, is reviser in the Western Reserve Library School.

Zeliaette Troy, 1913-15, has been appointed librarian of the Hoopeston (Ill.) Public Library.

Rose M. Mather, 1913-15, has accepted the position of librarian of the Kankakee (Ill.) Public Library.

Roma Brashear, 1914-15, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

P. L. WINDSOR.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

A number of libraries, varying greatly in character, were visited during the spring months. The Los Angeles County Library was of great interest to the class, representing as it does a very important development in library extension work. Others visited were the Los Angeles Normal School Library in its imposing new building, the city school library, and the Long Beach Public Library, where, under the guidance of Miss Zaidee Brown the class was able to study the methods of a well organized public library of medium size.

An exhibition of book-making and publishing houses was held by the class on Wednesday, May 5. The search for illustrative material brought to light a number of interesting early printed books on the public library's own shelves. In addition to these, the exhibition included a collection of printers' marks, facsimiles of early manuscripts, picture bulletins illustrating the development of printing, early children's books, and an exhibit showing the processes in the preparation of a present day book. The treat of the afternoon was a talk by Mr. J. T. Armstrong who brought some examples from his wonderful collection of early wood engraving blocks and ex libris.

The special lectures for the spring term included the following:

The Southwest Museum. Mr. Hector Alliot.
The high school library. Miss Lucy Lay.
Making of school text books. Mr. Linscott, of Ginn & Co.
Literature of immigration. Dr. E. S. Bogardus.
Book selection in the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith.
Library commission work. Miss Zaidee Brown.
Modern drama. Dr. B. F. Stelter.
Rare books and wood engraving. Mr. J. T. Armstrong.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The seventh session of the summer school of library methods will be held at the University of Michigan, June 25-August 20. This course consists of lectures and practice work five days a week, with special work in book-binding every Saturday morning. The course is planned to meet a demand for an elementary knowledge of library methods. While a high school education is all that is required for admission to the course, there have always been quite a number of university graduates who have taken it, and it has been found extremely helpful to those who cannot afford the time nor expense of the regular course.

The course consists of lectures and exercises, and it is estimated that every one-hour lecture will call for approximately two or three hours of practice work. All inquiries for fuller information should be addressed to Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

It was announced that the summer school would be discontinued, but the requests for a summer school leave no doubt that it must be continued.

June 28 is chosen as the date for first day rather than June 21, in order to give ample time for those students who come from school libraries.

The teachers will be Miss Alice Butterfield, periodicals and serials; Mr. Joseph F. Daniels, business methods, library handicraft, and literary criticism; Miss Helen Evans, reference work, documents, and library law and county service; Miss Margaret Mann, classification and cataloging; Mr. W. Elmo Reavis, bookbinding and repair; and Miss Ethel P. Underhill, work with young people.

All courses are outlined and the outlines are printed in full and with much detail; they are too long for printing here but will be furnished on request. The elaborately printed outline reduces the work of note-taking and

saves a great deal of valuable time to each student in each subject. A description of the subjects to be taken up is given in Bulletin 114, for April, 1915, which will be furnished upon request to the Riverside Public Library, California.

Librarians

BLAIR, Irene E., N. Y. State Library School, 1907-08, assistant secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, will succeed Miss Mary H. Davis, 1909, as librarian of the Owensboro (Ky.) Free Library on July 1.

BLISS, Leslie E., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1913, has been put in charge temporarily of the legislative reference section of the New York State Library, Mr. J. T. Fitzpatrick, the former chief of the section, having succeeded Mr. F. C. Colson as state law librarian.

BROOKS, Clara M., B.L.S., Illinois, 1912, librarian of the Hoopeston (Ill.) Public Library, resigned recently and was married on May 1 to Mr. Ralph A. Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will be at home after June 15 at 6124 South Park avenue, Chicago.

BYRNE, Paul R., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has succeeded Miss Lida C. Vasbinder as assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

CLARKE, Edith E., Ph.B., graduate of the New York State Library School, and from 1895-98 in the office of the superintendent of documents in Washington, in charge of all catalogs and indexes published by that office, offers her services as lecturer to library school students on government documents, and also as an organizer and cataloger of United States document collections in libraries. Miss Clarke has had twenty years' experience in reference libraries, including eleven years as head librarian of the library of the University of Vermont, which has a depository library. At present she is to be reached at 140 North street, Auburn, N. Y.

DAVIS, Mary H., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1909, has resigned the librarianship of the Owensboro (Ky. Free Library, to become assistant librarian of the Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn.

DOWNEY, Mary E., has been appointed library secretary and organizer for Utah, following the completion of the library survey she has been making in that state.

ELDER, Mary E., has been appointed librarian of the John McIntire Public Library in Zanesville, O.

HIGGINS, Alice G., sometime children's librarian in Worcester, Utica, and New York City, is now engaged as special assistant at the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

HILKOWITZ, Anna, for many years head of the children's department of the Denver Public Library, resigned her position and was married, March 6, to Dr. Abraham Nachman Bresler, of New York City.

HILL, Howard Rise, the son of Dr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian at Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. Mr. Hill is a graduate of Trinity in the class of 1915.

HOPE, Louise R., who has been assistant cataloger in the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, has been made chief of the cataloging department in place of Miss Katherine B. Rogers, resigned.

LICHTENSTEIN, Dr. Walter, librarian of Northwestern University, has returned to Evanston, Ill., after an extensive tour of South America. Dr. Lichtenstein left Evanston in July, 1913, and since has visited every country in South America. He has bought 30,000 volumes for the libraries of Harvard and Northwestern Universities and for the John Crerar Library.

MARION, Guy E., who for the past five years has been connected with Arthur D. Little, Inc., the well-known chemists and engineers, as in charge of their information department, has recently severed his relations with that company, and is now located with Warren H. Manning, landscape designer, in rooms 1101-4 of the Tremont Building, Boston. Mr. Marion is acting as library adviser to Mr. Manning, but is devoting the greater part of his time to the Bowker Fertilizer Co., working up statistical information for their advertising department. Mr. Marion is open to consultation, by letter or interview on appointment, upon the organization of business libraries.

NORTHEY, Della F., B.L.S., 1911, has resigned her position as librarian of the Hood River (Ore.) Library, to become librarian of the Baker County Library.

PROWSE, S. P., has been elected librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, to succeed the late E. S. Willcox. Mr. Prowse has been one of the directors of the library for a number of years and secretary of the board.

SCHMITTER, Elizabeth, who has been an assistant in the library of the United Engineering Societies, has resigned to take a position in the documents division of the New York Public Library.

SKINNER, Charles R., of Watertown, N. Y., former state superintendent of public instruction, has been made legislative librarian at \$3600 a year. The legislative library has just been created at Albany, apart from the state library, and will be located in the capitol building.

SLOAN, Luella M., the first reviser in the catalog department of the Newberry Library at Chicago, died suddenly on April 20 after a short illness. Miss Sloan had been connected with the library for over nine years, having been appointed to the staff on Jan. 13, 1906, the year following her graduation from the University of Chicago.

THISSELL, Helen A., has been appointed librarian of the Public Library in Clinton, Mass., to succeed Miss Charlotte L. Green, librarian for 28 years.

TORRANCE, Mary A., B.L.S., Illinois, 1913, will be instructor in library science in the 1915 summer session of the State Normal School at La Crosse, Wis.

WEBBER, Lorena N., Illinois, 1904, died at Boulder, Colo., Dec. 27, 1914. As first librarian of the Ames (Iowa) Public Library much of the work of organization in that library was done by Miss Webber. Later she was librarian for many years of the Iowa City Public Library, and resigned there in 1907 to accept the librarianship of the Jacksonville, (Ill.) Library, which position she held until June, 1914, when she went to Colorado. During the summer of 1907 she was one of the instructors in the Iowa Summer Library School, and was one of the charter members of the Library Club at Iowa City.

WIDDEMER, Margaret, Drexel, 1909, has written a novel, called "The rose-garden husband," a fantastic story of a "liberry teacher," in which the portrayal of her library experiences is more true to life than her subsequent adventures, but which nevertheless has already pleased a large number of the people who are tired of problem novels and long for pure romance.

WILKINSON, Mabel, for some years assistant at the Colorado Teachers College at Greeley, is now county library organizer for Wyoming, and has her headquarters at Wheatland.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

A law has been enacted in Maine making provision for traveling libraries for high schools in towns having no public libraries.

MASSACHUSETTS

In its twenty-fifth report the Free Public Library Commission says that the increased power and appropriations made possible by legislation in 1914 authorizing direct aid to libraries in towns valued under \$1,000,000, enabled the commission to help over 40 additional libraries during the year. Collections of books were sent to 106 libraries, European war maps were sent to 50 libraries, and a special collection on the war to 25, while subscriptions to several magazines were given to 20 libraries. Supplies were sent to 17 libraries, and the expenses of two librarians at the regular summer library school at Simmons College and of one for the children's course, were met by the commission. Thirteen new buildings were completed during the year and three others were under construction. Through the work of the Woman's Education Association 98 traveling libraries containing 4183 books were circulated in 119 small towns and villages. Of special libraries for foreigners there are now four Polish, two Italian, three French, and one German. The commission has also 60 traveling libraries in eight languages. Of all the places the commission tried to interest in the foreign readers, only two report that results have been unsatisfactory, while in many communities the librarians have been instrumental in starting successful English and welfare classes. At the request of 24 different libraries lists of books recommended for purchase were prepared in 15 languages. During the year 98 visits to 83 libraries have been made, these visits varying in length from a few hours to several days. The commission took part in the rural community planning conference held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., July 28 to August 1. Continued efforts have been made to stimulate the work of the libraries with the schools, and to urge the librarians to meet the requests of teachers. Libraries in 11 towns have been classified and cataloged with the help of a commission worker, and catalogs have been brought up to date in several others.

Boston. According to present plans, the Municipal Business Men's Library will be lo-

cated in three rooms on the fifth floor of the city hall building. Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, secretary of the department of statistics, will have charge of the library.

Boston. The Faneuil branch library dispute, in which the city council, the finance commission, the street commissioners and Mayor Curley have all been involved on one side or the other, was definitely disposed of April 28, when the mayor signed the order of the street commissioners purchasing the church property in question for \$7500. The assessed value of the property was approximately \$4500, but this was said by the church representatives to have been a nominal figure, set when the church owned the property and it was exempt from taxation.

Fairhaven. For the convenience of the people in Oxford and the north part of Fairhaven, the Millicent Library has established a branch library in the Oxford school building. The library has about 900 volumes, including 70 in French.

Hopedale. For two months last summer the Public Library put into systematic form, available to the public, about half the local history material which the library has collected during the twenty-eight years of its existence. Scrap books were made of clippings and programmes relating to the town, its people, clubs, schools, churches, etc. The pamphlets and reports were classified, cataloged and prepared for binding. It is hoped that during the coming summer this work may be finished for all the material on hand.

Southbridge. The Jacob Edwards Library building was opened to the public for inspection on April 29, and the 30,000 books in the former library rooms were transferred to the new quarters during the week that followed.

Stockbridge. At the May meeting of the board of trustees of the Public Library, a very interesting and valuable set of original documents, also several direct copies from original documents bearing on the various transactions with the Stockbridge Indians, was turned over to the library by R. R. Bowker. This material is to form a nucleus of a historical collection for the library. It is also planned to start a music department in the library, from which music of a high order will be circulated under the same rules and regulations governing the book circulation. The sum of \$25 was voted to start this collection.

Waltham P. L. Orlando C. Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1915.) Accessions (net) 1516; total 42,059. Registration 7712. Circulation 125,626. Receipts \$8814; expenses include \$2044 for books, \$287 for periodicals, \$813 for binding, and \$4979 for salaries.

Worcester. A recent purchase at Worcester Free Public Library is that of 400 Seemann color prints of works of modern artists of many nations. The pictures are intended for circulation among teachers and clubs.

Worcester. The report of G. E. Wire, deputy librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, for the year ending March 5, 1915, shows that 3288 readers used 23,628 books during the year. The number of additions was 906, making the total number of volumes in the library 32,414. For the third consecutive year the library has done its own binding, and the cost is estimated at \$1.20 for one-half or three-fourths leather and 80 cents for buckram and cloth.

Worcester. Amer. Antiquarian Soc. L. Clarence S. Brigham, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 3094 bound volumes, 2076 pamphlets, 451 maps, broadsides, and manuscripts, and 17,793 unbound issues of early newspapers. Of this unusual number of newspapers from every state in the union, about 1000 issues date before 1800, but the great proportion date between 1800 and 1850, in which period the collection has been weak. Over 400 almanacs, mostly dating between 1800 and 1850, and including a large number of German almanacs from Pennsylvania, were secured. A most interesting collection of tradesmen's currency, or copper tokens, of the Civil War period, has been purchased. The collection numbers about 1900 varieties, comprising 1550 advertising tokens issued by hotel-keepers and tradesmen, and 350 general tokens, which were used for small change.

RHODE ISLAND

Warren. The George Hail Public Library was reopened May 3, after being closed for three weeks for renovation. Miss Emilie Ide, the librarian, together with the library committee, held an informal reception. The interior of the building has been repainted and varnished in lighter colors than the original. New electric light fittings were installed and a number of changes made in the reading rooms. The room on the south side of the main entrance is to be used hereafter as a reading room for adults, while the north room is arranged for youthful readers.

CONNECTICUT

Salem. The Salem Public Library was formally opened at the Congregational parsonage May 14. Mrs. Johnston of the State Library in Hartford and State Supervisor of Schools J. A. Young were in attendance. Mrs. Charles Malona has been appointed librarian. The library was made possible through the generosity of Professor Hiram Bingham and Professor Brown of Yale university, Ernest E. Rogers of New London, Hon. J. Milton Fox of Kansas City, Mo., and Bela L. Pratt, M.A., of Boston, all of whom have summer homes in Salem and have taken great interest in the improvement and advancement of the educational interests of the town. The library includes a wise selection of reference books, history, biography, classics and fiction.

Seymour. The contract for the new library building has been let to the H. Wales Lines Company, of Meriden.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Chautauqua. Plans have been perfected for establishing a free library in the post office building. For the past two years a modest appropriation has been made from the institution's general fund for the purchase of books. This collection of books, now numbering about 2000 volumes, has up to this time been housed in the main college building, where it was accessible to those enrolled in the summer classes. There has also been a circulating library of 2000 volumes in the bookstore, and there are scattered collections of books stored in various places. One feature of the new library will be a complete file of all Chautauqua publications, including *The Chautauqua Magazine*, *Assembly Herald* (now *The Daily*), *Chautauqua Weekly*, and all books used in C. L. S. courses. Another feature is to be the Chautauqua Authors' Alcove, where it is aimed to assemble the books of all writers who have appeared on the Chautauqua platform during its forty years of history. During the six weeks of the summer schools, library sub-stations will be maintained, one in the new library school quarters now being constructed on College Hill, another possibly at the girls' clubhouse.

Franklinville. The new Blount Library was dedicated May 10 at Morgan hall. The library is given by Col. Henry F. Blount at cost of about \$10,000. Addresses were made by Colonel Blount, Miss Caroline Ely, the librarian, and Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the school library division of the Educational Department at Albany.

Hudson Falls. Plans for the new library building, for which \$10,000 has been raised among the residents, have been accepted. The building will be of rough red brick, with basement and main floor, and will have a lecture room, seating 127 persons. There will be shelf space for more than 8000 volumes. Two large fireplaces will be built at each end of the building.

New York City. At the exercises commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Barnard College, April 29, the announcement was made that a new library, one of a group of buildings, is to be constructed in the near future.

New York City. The name of the Accounting Library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been changed so as to read *The Library*. At the present time two branch libraries are being organized, and in the latter part of the year one more branch may be organized. These branches are a part of the library, the book ordering, cataloging and all details of library work being done at headquarters.

New York City. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, in its one hundred and twenty-ninth annual report for the year 1914, says of the work of the library: "There were 2999 accounts with individual readers opened, an increase of 461 over the previous year; 1866 volumes were added to the circulating section and 56 to the reference section. In addition to these, 150 volumes were added to the library by gift; 77,381 volumes were circulated for home use, 57,249 of which were fiction, and 20,132 volumes were non-fiction (26 per cent. of the total circulated). In the reference department there were 7,879 volumes consulted at the library, an average of 26 per day. The total number of volumes in the library is 96,724."

New York City. On the occasion of the visit of the Atlantic fleet to New York Harbor in May, the prints division of the New York Public Library arranged an exhibition of prints and manuscripts relating to the American navy. There was a little introductory group of old ships—Cleopatra's barge, Roman galleys, war-ships from the Middle Ages to the 17th century. Then followed a compact review of the history of the American navy to the end of the Civil War. Pictures of well-known vessels and of famous naval engagements, portraits of noted commanders, and manuscript material relating to these officers, or letters written by them, graphically illustrated the story of our naval achievements.

New York City. The Guaranty Trust Company, in addition to its lectures and other educational activities, has recently formulated a plan for bringing together a library for the use of its employees. A committee of three will pass upon all gifts and recommendations for the purchase of books, and will see that only the best reading matter is placed upon the shelves. While authoritative works on finance will form the nucleus of the collection, they will by no means predominate, for the library is intended to be a centre of recreation as well as a means of education. The *Inter-Department Reporter* lists new acquisitions from time to time, and acknowledges gifts. The library is intended solely for the personal use of employees (who have the privilege of withdrawing books for a limited time) and is entirely independent of the statistical, law and other departmental libraries, each of which is a separate unit, although all are to be represented in the general index.

New York City. Queens Borough P. L. Miss J. F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 25,125; total 194,199. Registration 31,386. Circulation 1,344,842; reference room use 47,841; reading room attendance, 689,861. Insufficient appropriations handicapped the library and its branches. Work with the children suffered most. In several libraries the privilege of using the reading room has been curtailed by allowing the children to use it only three times a week. The children's rooms have been closed during evening hours since 1912. Requests from the children for the formation of reading clubs have been denied. Two of the smaller branches were closed part time, being reduced from twelve hours' daily service to eight hours each, and they protested vigorously. No other course was open to the library, and the branches continue to operate under the abbreviated schedule. No new branches have been provided. Some new developments of library work include: The use of the parcels post for the work of interchanging books between branches; delivery of library books by parcels post to the homes of members at their expense; art exhibits for the children's rooms; the opening of stations for general use in public schools; nature study club work (later discontinued for lack of librarians); the establishment of a reserve collection at headquarters; the binding of files of periodicals; the systematic filing of local newspapers; the addition of a set of 3000 printed guide cards to the union catalog; the establishment of duplicate pay collections in three of the branches; and the publication and distribution of the graded reading lists for children.

Syracuse P. L. Ezekiel W. Mundy, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 5224 volumes, 250 pamphlets; total 114,411 volumes and 3455 pamphlets. Circulation 406,770; reference use, 77,520. New registration 6921; total 25,410. Receipts \$47,734.49; expenses \$46,233.27, including \$10,268.08 for books, \$1016.92 for periodicals, \$2198.20 for binding, and \$19,083.15 for salaries for library service.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City. The papers here have been giving much publicity to a plan to provide two branch libraries, one on land owned by the city and the other on land offered as a gift to the city by Alfred E. Burk and his brother. The statement that the Carnegie Corporation has agreed to give \$40,000 for the two buildings is denied by Secretary Bertram, who says no money has been promised since the main building was erected in 1904, at a cost of \$71,000.

Caldwell. A board of trustees has approved plans for a memorial library provided by the late Mrs. Julia H. Potwin for the town of West Caldwell. The library is to stand in a park provided by Mrs. Potwin, and will be a one-story building, 25 x 60 feet, with basement. The first floor will contain children's and adults' separate reading rooms, with librarian's office and receiving counter. There will be a woman's room adjoining the office. All rooms will have ample light and ventilation throughout. The basement will contain a fireproof boiler room, with provisions made for caretaker's apartments and gymnasium. The exterior will be laid up with harmonious shades of red, rough texture brick, with colored mortar and with trimmings of terra cotta.

Elizabeth F. P. L. C. A. George, lbn. (6th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1914.) Accessions 6608; total 48,339. Circulation 219,727. New registration 3905; total 11,129. Receipts \$26,311.53; expenditures \$24,300.16, including \$5819.41 for books, periodicals, and binding, and \$13,152.58 for salaries.

Morristown. The stockholders of the Morristown Library and Lyceum have ratified the action of the directors in agreeing to sell the South street property formerly occupied by the library, and directed a sale to William L. Lykens, of New York, title to pass June 1. The directors were also authorized to negotiate with St. Peter's Church and purchase the plot at South and Boykin streets for a site for the proposed new library. The old property is sold

at \$25,000, and the new property will cost the same sum. The association received \$32,000 insurance on the old building, which is still in the treasury, along with \$62,611.96 trust money.

Newton. The Andover Civic Improvement Society has opened a library in connection with its work. The library will be in charge of Miss Cora A. Meyer, at present librarian of the Newton High School. It will be open daily.

Plainfield. For a library of its size, 52,000 volumes, the Plainfield Public Library is, in some of its departments, rather unique. It has an endowed scientific department, where will be found complete sets of the proceedings of English and American engineering and scientific societies, a collection which has placed the library among the seven contributing to the "Catalogue of technical periodicals" in New York and vicinity, soon to be published by the library board of the United Engineering Society. It has an endowed department of Americana, which is a well-rounded collection with many rare volumes. It has a circulating music department of 1927 volumes of sheet and bound piano selections, vocal scores of the operas, ensemble music and songs.

Princeton. An anonymous gift of \$10,000 has come to President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, to be added to the endowment for the university library. It is a result of a campaign to place the Princeton library in the very front ranks of university libraries. The income will be used entirely for the purchase of new books. At the recent meeting of the board of trustees, an increase of \$10,000 in the annual budget for the library was approved, and, in addition, a special library tax of \$5 was added to the students' bills from the university at the opening of this college year. This will realize more than \$70,000 for library purposes during the next year.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown. The library board has voted to purchase land adjoining the present library property, and the building committee has been instructed to procure plans for the enlargement of the present building. The new building will be two stories in height and the first floor will be used for library purposes, while the second floor will be so constructed that the various civic bodies of the city will be accommodated with meeting quarters. In addition there will be provision for a large auditorium to be used for lectures and entertainments.

Kutztown. The dedication of the new library building at the Normal School has been postponed from June until October.

Philadelphia. The Paschallville branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia was opened to the public April 20. The new building is the twenty-seventh branch of the free library and the seventeenth building to be erected from the \$1,500,000 given to the city by Andrew Carnegie for the erection of thirty branch buildings. Henry R. Edmunds, president of the board of trustees of the free library, presided at the opening. Addresses were made by the Rev. S. Lord Bilberson, rector of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Kingsessing, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

Philadelphia. Part of the \$1,500,000 bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania by the late Dr. Louis Adolphus Duhring, one-time professor of dermatology, is now being expended in the erection of an addition to the university library building. The new wing will extend across the south end of the present book stacks, and will be connected with it by doorways at the floor levels. The exterior of the building will be built of red terra cotta and brickwork, the design being in harmony with the present structure. Work has been under way for some weeks, and the architects' plans are prepared in detail. Almost all of the new wing will be given over to the storage of books, although there will be several small alcoves where students may do special study. The latest and most improved kind of book stacks have been purchased for installation. The plan is to install the basement or first tier and the main floor or second tier, providing a capacity for 128,496 volumes, and leaving room for four upper tiers with a capacity of 245,760 books.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (29th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 19,219; total 321,576. Circulation for home use 653,493, and for reference use 85,043. New registrations 10,688; total 42,897. Expenditures \$100,366.23, including \$17,501.03 for books, \$1946.25 for periodicals, \$3183.51 for binding, and \$53,109.66 for salaries.

During the year the library system consisted of a central building, fifteen branches, and two delivery stations. In addition books were sent to 47 institutions out of 232 which are entitled to the privilege, and to 16 blind persons outside the city. The staff numbered 120, 27 men and 93 women. As in previous years, the report emphasizes the great need of a larger appropriation and of a new central building to relieve the present congestion.

A table at the end of the report gives comparative library statistics of Baltimore and 36 other American cities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. President Wilson, under authority conferred upon him at the last session of Congress, has appointed Frank L. Averill, a mechanical engineer of the city and a member of the firm of Averill & Adams, as superintendent of the Congressional Library in place of the late Bernard R. Green. Mr. Averill has had a varied experience as an engineer. During the first years of his career as an engineer he did railroad work. He then came to Washington and went into the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, where he rose to the position of chief structural engineer. After leaving the Treasury Department he did much engineer work in Washington and vicinity. He designed the foundation and other structural features of the Senate and House office building. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh. The new legislative library, provision for which was made by the recent legislature, was opened in the State Historical Commission quarters of the new administration building, April 16, with W. S. Wilson, for many years corporation clerk in the Department of State, in charge.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The city council has adopted a resolution providing for the annual appropriation of \$1700 for the maintenance of the branch library which will be erected at the corner of Georgia and Capitol avenues by the Carnegie Corporation. The corporation will erect the library building and equip it at a total expense of \$17,000, and the city donates the lot and agrees to maintain the institution.

Covington. The cornerstone of the new library building to be erected by the Woman's Club was laid April 15.

FLORIDA

Arcadia. Steps are being taken to secure a \$25,000 Carnegie Library, and a committee is in correspondence with the Carnegie Corporation relative to the matter.

Jacksonville. F. P. L. Lloyd W. Josselyn, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 5116; total 34,852. Circulation 161,380. New registration 3766; total 9772. Receipts \$18,719.46; expenditures \$18,087.55, including \$4,437.23 for

books, \$575.63 for periodicals, \$907.41 for binding, \$6063.90 for salaries for library service, and \$3050 for additions to buildings.

Pensacola. The Greater Pensacola Club recently devoted one of its regular weekly meetings to a discussion of the question, "Why not a Carnegie Library for Pensacola?" All of the speakers favored the establishment of a library and urged a campaign for the adoption of this plan.

ALABAMA

Huntsville. A Carnegie Library will be erected here this summer on a lot that has been set aside for the purpose by the city commission at the corner of Gates and Madison streets. Plans for the building have been accepted. They provide for a stone and brick building of two stories and a basement to cost about \$12,500. The commissioners of the city have guaranteed an appropriation of \$1250 a year for maintenance.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. Work on the new Lawson McGhee Library is expected to begin by June 1. All contracts for work on the building have been awarded, and the contractors expect to have the building completed by March 1, 1916.

The Central West

MICHIGAN

Calumet. Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. P. L. Mrs. M. F. Grierson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1914.) Accessions (net) 2977; total 40,523. Circulation 175,715; reading room use 80,461. New registration 2754; total 9425.

Detroit. Plans for a \$40,000 branch library, at West Grand Boulevard and Dunedin street, have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation, which will donate the money for its erection.

Menominee. The 10th annual report of the Spies Public Library for the year ending Feb. 28, 1915, shows a circulation of 44,756, an increase of 6326. The percentage of fiction read was 69. Total number of volumes in library 11,892. Income for year \$6606.90, expenditures \$4182.78. Active registered borrowers 3670. A sub-station was opened in a grocery store last fall. Duplicate collections are sent to three school buildings. Publicity was promoted by a county fair exhibit, by new booklists sent weekly to schools, factories, business houses, and published in the newspaper, by a Christmas exhibit of books for children, and by a talk to the Women's Club

on recent books added to the library. Twenty-six talks on the use of the library were given to eight grade, high school, and county normal school classes, with practice work at library. Stories were told to younger children every Saturday afternoon in the winter. Six Victrola concerts were given on Sunday afternoons.

St. Clair. Recently the idea of constructing an auditorium, library and new municipal building all in one was suggested, and an appeal was made to the Carnegie Corporation for funds. It is estimated that \$10,000 would provide an adequate building.

OHIO

Canton. Plans are under way for the raising of a fund of \$50,000 for the purchase of additional land and the erection of a large addition to the public library. The library building, which was erected ten years ago with money secured from the Carnegie library fund, has been outgrown and the addition will be needed immediately. A building half as large as the present structure will be erected along the same architectural lines as the present building, and will be two stories in height, with a finished basement under it. The new building will be devoted to additional stack rooms and to reading rooms. The money to carry on the improvement will be sought from Canton residents, and no further request will be made for Carnegie funds.

Cleveland. A permit has been issued in East Cleveland for a \$50,000 brick and stone library building to be erected at the corner of Euclid avenue and Bryn Mawr avenue, and the contract let to James H. Wells. The building will cover a ground space of 84 x 98 feet. Meade & Hamilton are the architects.

Cleveland. A recent court decision upholds the right of the city to transfer the old city hall property to the Public Library board as site for a \$2,000,000 library building. In July, 1914, the city council conveyed this property to the library board, and suit was brought to test the legality of the transfer. The case will be carried to the court of appeals immediately, and thence to the state supreme court. All plans for the new library will be held in abeyance during these proceedings.

Fremont. A movement is on foot to make Birchard Library of Fremont a county institution, with branches in various parts of the county.

INDIANA

Indiana librarians, as is announced in the *Library Occurrent* of the Public Library Com-

mission of Indiana, are advocating the passage, by their state legislature, of a librarians' licensing bill authorizing the appointment, by the commission, of a board of library examiners "whose duty it shall be to establish grades, hold examinations, and accredit library schools." The examiners are to be four in number and to serve, after the system is well started, four years each, without pay, and with one vacancy to fill every year.

Gary P. L. Louis J. Bailey, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net), 11,101; total 43,195. New registration 4116; total 11,566. Circulation of books 317,142; prints 9314; music rolls 3416. Auditorium and club room use, 6548; reading room attendance 167,952. Receipts \$44,788.59; expenditures \$35,500.43, including \$11,154.27 for construction of Hobart building, \$5939.60 for books, \$718.89 for periodicals, \$999.08 for binding, and \$987.10 for salaries.

Indianapolis. Specifications for the proposed new public library building have been examined and checked by the board of school commissioners. It is said that work on the structure will be started in a few months, at a cost of approximately \$500,000. A portion of the ground for the building was donated to the city by James Whitcomb Riley.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The new department of music of the Chicago Public Library will be increased by the addition of 556 pieces of choral music from the Newberry Library.

Chicago. A statistical summary of the work of the Chicago Public Library for the year 1913-14 gives the following figures: Home circulation, including schools, 3,428,638; a gain of 391,603 over previous year; daily average circulation 11,261; school circulation 180,459; number of branches 30; delivery stations 74; deposit stations 17; business house deposits 19; special deposits 17; school deposits 559; total number of agencies 716. Books issued in reference room, exclusive of open shelf volumes, 394,460. Books issued in art room, 44,179. Volumes consulted in civics and patents rooms: documents, 15,576; magazines 18,535; bound newspapers 7836; books for blind, 273; directories 22,015; pamphlets 121,650; books 13,194; patents 99,385. Number of employees in all departments, 320; total pay-roll \$233,585.39. Number of registered card holders 160,650; locally registered in deposit stations 25,000; industrial branches 20,000; schools 30,000; total number of users 235,000. The number of volumes in the library on May 31, 1914,

was 571,358, a net increase of 57,099 over the number reported at the close of last year. The gross accessions of the year numbered 78,231 volumes. Of these, 73,228 were purchased, 2670 were donated, 1434 were acquired by binding periodicals, 398 by binding reports and pamphlets, 1 was taken from the duplicate room, 29 were received in exchange and 354 were books which had been lost and paid for, or missing in previous years and now recovered and re-accessioned; 117 were replaced by borrowers or guarantors. There were deducted from the total number of volumes in the library during the past year the following items: Books worn out and withdrawn from circulation, 13,629; books lost and paid for, 1179; books unaccounted for in the annual inventory of 1912-13, 5033; books not recovered from delinquent borrowers in 1912-13, 874; 554 duplicate volumes disposed of in 1913-14. Of the books worn out and withdrawn from circulation, 3699 were English prose fiction, 7655 were juvenile books, 1279 were books in foreign languages, and 996 in all other classes. The cost of books was \$65,779.48; of periodicals \$6447.68, and of binding \$25,095.37.

Eureka. A free library has been started here, which received its impetus from the Y. W. C. A. An unusually good collection of 100 books was donated and two traveling libraries were borrowed from the State Commission. The books were placed in a room in the school house and opened to the public every Saturday afternoon.

Marion. The Carnegie Corporation has approved the plans for the new library building to be built on South Market street. The sum of \$18,000 has been allotted for the building.

Sheldon. A two-mill tax for a township library was voted April 6. The Woman's Club has been supporting a free library for more than a year.

Urbana. A description of the library of the University of Illinois, which now contains some 300,000 volumes, is given by F. K. W. Drury, the assistant librarian, in *The Alumni Quarterly* for April. The library was established in 1867, but its marked growth has been only during the last fifteen years. With the erection of the new building in 1897 the annual appropriation was raised to \$10,000, and has since been several times increased. In the ten years since 1904, when the library contained 70,000 volumes, it has increased more than fourfold.

Wyoming. The new \$6000 Carnegie building has just been completed. The library opened April 1 with over 500 volumes, all of them having been donated by interested citizens. The books have been classified and proper records have been made with the help of the Library Extension Commission.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Madison. Wisconsin's legislative reference library department was saved from abolition, May 5, when the lower house of the legislature killed the Nelson bill.

Milwaukee. The trustees of the Public Library have approved the plan to extend the privileges of the library throughout the county, and it has been submitted to the county board for endorsement. It is proposed to establish seven stations, and, in addition, to provide two automobile trucks with bodies of special design for carrying books. About \$8000 will be needed the first year to provide the necessary equipment, and about \$7500 annually thereafter.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. When the Public Library reopened at noon, April 30, in its temporary quarters in the old House of Hope Church, it had about 600 volumes on the shelves ready for circulation. Of these, 500 were new books fresh from the publishers. The first book officially accepted for the rehabilitated library was the Bible which was on the *Maine* when it was destroyed at Havana. Captain Sigsbee presented this Bible to the Commercial Club of St. Paul, which, in turn, donated it to the library. Ten organizations in the city have already united in a campaign for a bigger and better library. The German and French sections of the St. Paul Institute plan to transfer their libraries to the public institution, and many individuals and organizations have made donations, both of money and books. A committee of German citizens has been named to re-establish the German library and make it the best in the Northwest, and a collection of Scandinavian books has also been started. Arrangements are being made so that the library of Hamline University may be opened to the public. In an official report, Dr. Johnston places the number of volumes lost at 131,443. At the time of the fire the library owned 165,653 volumes. Endowments for the creation and maintenance of special departments are the greatest need of the library at present, and Dr. Johnston suggests that societies or individuals should furnish funds to establish de-

partments of municipal reference, household administration, engineering, literature, art, and music. May 16 was set for "library Sunday," when many clergymen spoke on the needs and work of the library.

Thief River Falls. The formal dedication of the new Carnegie Public Library in this city took place May 12. Governor Hammond made the principal address. The building is 40 x 60 feet, and is surrounded by lawns and flowerbeds. In the basement is a large room for the women's clubs, 30 x 40 feet, with a stage at one end. There are two entrances, one from the main floor and one direct from the street. There are also a large dressing and toilet rooms, and a men's smoking room, 18 x 20 feet. The main library floor is in one room, the departments being divided by a colonnade of pillars in the center. The ceiling is rounded into a dome 18 feet from the floor. The room is divided into departments for the children, adults, librarian and reference room. The bookcases were designed by the architect and built in. They will accommodate 25,000 volumes.

IOWA

Burlington F. P. L. Miriam B. Wharton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1914.) Circulation 107,718; 4.4 volumes per capita. Additions 2445, total 37,439 volumes. Readers added 1070, total 5943, 24.5 per cent of population. Income \$8648, expenditures \$8770, salaries \$3527, books \$2058.

Dubuque. The 12th annual report of the Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library shows a total circulation of 103,749; percentage of fiction circulated from the adult department 68.2, from the juvenile 71; total number of volumes including government documents 47,777. Income for the year \$9449.91; expenditures \$8492.09; expended for books \$906.49. A strong plea is made for a much needed increase in appropriation. Collections have been placed in one parochial and seven public schools. Sub-stations for the use of adults have been opened in two of the public school buildings through the co-operation of the School Board, an Alumni Association and interested friends. A Girls' Reading Club has been organized for the girls ready to leave the juvenile department. Art exhibits and lectures have been held under the auspices of the Dubuque Art Association.

Greenfield. The women of Greenfield carried the election here April 15 in favor of a proposal to establish a public library. The campaign began last fall with the organization of a library board of nine members, and has

been actively carried on in spite of some opposition. As soon as it is definitely known how much the council will levy for library support, it is probable that an appeal will be made to the Carnegie Corporation for funds.

Waterloo P. L. Maria C. Brace, acting lbn. (11th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 896; total 22,948. Circulation: books 111,723, pictures 2316. New registration 1678; total 7500. Maintenance fund \$16,469.42; expenditures \$16,120.99, including \$1522.34 for books, \$423.90 for periodicals, \$373.99 for binding, and \$6580.58 for salaries for staff and substitutes. During the year the reference and children's departments have been organized and equipped, involving considerable remodelling of the buildings.

NEBRASKA

College View. The cornerstone of the College View city library was laid May 11. The addresses dealt with the advantages that the library will provide for College View people, especially students. Union College was thanked for the donation of the site, and the members of the library board were commended for their success in getting the construction work safely under way. The Carnegie Corporation was also thanked for the \$7500 foundation that made the library possible. It is expected that two months more will see the building ready for occupancy.

Crete. The new Carnegie library building was formally opened to the public Monday evening, May 10. A large crowd of townspeople gathered in the city hall, where the exercises were held. After the program the company adjourned to the new building, where a reception was held.

COLORADO

Denver. The branch library formerly located in the Valverde firehouse was closed about a year ago when the space was needed for other purposes. So great a storm of protest followed that the commissioner of safety authorized the building of a wing on the firehouse to house the branch (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 39, p. 873). The room was opened April 8 with a "housewarming," in which all the neighborhood took part, and on the following day the books were put in circulation.

The Southwest

KANSAS

Wellington. The gift of \$17,500 to the city of Wellington by Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a public library is announced here.

In March the library board purchased five lots adjoining the property on which the city building stands as a site for the library. Plans and specifications for the building have arrived, and the board is expected to let the contract within a very short time.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The Clifford Richardson Memorial Library, which has been installed in the east wing of the City Art Museum, was opened to the public April 18. The galleries have been refitted and redecorated for library purposes, under the direction of Cass Gilbert, the architect of the museum. Paul Elmer More, of New York, made the opening address in the library. A complete art reference library and many volumes presented by William K. Bixby, of St. Louis, are seen in the new department.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock P. L. Dorothy D. Lyon, lbn. (5th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 3087. Circulation 85,994, an increase of 28 per cent over 1913. New registration 1847; total 9723. Expenditures \$7575.34, including salaries and wages \$3844.40, books \$1743.65, periodicals \$129.55.

Book collections are sent to seven schools, and changed three times during the year. Six clubs have held their regular meetings in the library building, besides various committees, executive boards, etc. The library of the late Judge N. M. Rose, given to the library in 1913 and consisting of over 7000 volumes, has been classified and cataloged, and its addition to the library has given a decided stimulus to broader reading. Bulletins, booklists, newspaper lists, and exhibits at the state and county fairs, all helped to stimulate interest in the library and its work.

TEXAS

Galveston. On April 1 the new rooms of the children's department of Rosenberg Library were formally opened. Although the library has always had a children's department since its opening in 1904, it has not been in separate rooms. The new children's department occupies three large rooms on the second floor, newly equipped at a cost of nearly \$6000. One of these rooms is planned to meet the needs of the story-hour, and to serve on occasions for study club and exhibition purposes. The remaining two rooms are designed for reading and book rooms. The whole has been equipped by the Library Bureau. The woodwork and furnishings are of quartered oak, and in front of the fireplace are two settles whose carvings depict some of the

"story-book folks." The partitions which are used between the corridor and reading rooms, and to separate the story-hour room from the reading rooms, are made of grilled panels, with a solid base of wood extending about one-fourth of the distance from the floor up. This base has been used for filing cases for large pictures and bulletins on edge. Roller curtains, which may be drawn down over the grilled part of the partition, keep the sound from penetrating in story-hour and club times. The story-hour and exhibition room contains drawers and filing cases of various sizes for bulletins and picture collections, sliding slat shelves for very large books, and other useful drawers and lockers, which are surmounted by bookcases behind the glass doors of which are kept some of the library's finest books. Roller curtains are provided for these bookcases, the brightness of the light rendering such a precaution necessary in Galveston to keep choice editions of books in good condition.

Longview. The Board of Trade here is working on a project to secure a Carnegie library for the city. A proposition to erect a library building and equipment at a cost of \$20,000 has been made by the library committee. The commissioner's court has granted the use of the court house grounds for the site, and the city council is expected to agree to make an appropriation of \$2000 for maintenance at its next meeting, after which a request will be sent to the Carnegie Corporation asking for funds to secure the building.

Sherman. Sherman Hall, the new library and auditorium building presented to Austin College by the citizens of Sherman, was formally opened April 8.

Waco P. L. Pauline McCauley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 2758; total 17,810. Registration: new 1906, total 6959. Circulation 88,258. Receipts \$7543.34; expenditures \$7498.77, including \$2136.18 for books, \$278 for periodicals, \$497.02 for binding, and \$3042 for salaries. Besides the main library there are 6 stations in use.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle P. L. Judson T. Jennings, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 30,038; total 233,881 volumes. Registration 60,238, an increase of 9625 over 1913, and 19 per cent of the city's population. Circulation 1,223,632, an increase of 272,569 over 1913. Juvenile circulation was 38 per cent of the total, and fiction

60.8 per cent. The library is operated through 472 agencies—the central library, 9 branch libraries, 8 deposit stations (three new stations being opened and one closed during the year), 414 schoolrooms, 5 playgrounds, 30 fire-engine houses and 5 charitable institutions. Another Carnegie branch will be built during the present year. Total receipts for the year were \$190,317.02, of which \$3950 came from the Carnegie fund for the Queen Anne branch. The expenditures, divided roughly, were as follows: Salaries \$97,041.59, books \$35,391.66 (including \$6068.15 for books for Yesler), periodicals \$3165.33, binding \$11,250.20, supplies, printing, repairs, and other expenses \$20,956.20. In addition to the above, \$33,666.73 was spent for extraordinary purposes, including \$28,944.54 toward the construction of the Yesler branch, opened in September.

Tacoma P. L. John Boynton Kaiser, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 6606; total 73,854. Circulation: books 393,506, prints 1927. New registration 9172; total 16,999 (registration period 2 years). Receipts \$43,546.88; expenses \$37,867.19, including \$7173.98 for books, \$754.82 for periodicals, \$2665.63 for binding, and \$19,617.63 for library staff salaries.

Besides the main library there are 4 branches, 32 adult deposit stations, 2 juvenile deposit stations, 27 collections in city schools and 26 in rural schools. In June, 1909, the librarian reported the present main building outgrown and incapable of advantageous enlargement. Since then, the circulation has increased 270 per cent; the number of books 175 per cent; the number on the staff 50 per cent; the population of Tacoma perhaps 30 per cent, and since the library was constructed, in 1902, some 150 per cent. Only temporary makeshifts, such as quantities of extra wooden shelving, and inefficient crowding, have made development possible. Larger quarters are absolutely imperative to a continuance of even normal service, in the face of which fact the library budget for 1915 has been cut about \$12,000, and a levy increased by 15-100 of a mill is recommended.

CALIFORNIA

Alhambra. The new Public Library was opened with a reception on the evening of May 6.

Eagle Rock. The Carnegie Library was formally opened in April. One of the features of the opening was the donation of more than 300 volumes by the citizens of the city. The library is in the Mission style. The cost of the building was \$7500, and the two lots on which

it is located were donated by the board of trustees of the city. There is an auditorium in the basement which will seat 200 people. Mrs. Blanche A. Gardiner is the librarian.

Grass Valley (Nevada Co.) The board of city library trustees has given William Mooser, of San Francisco, the contract for drawing the plans for the new city library which is to be built at a cost of \$15,000. Steps are being taken to have the title of one of the lots cleared up, and by the time the plans are ready and have been approved the title will be cleared sufficiently to warrant work being started. The plans must be approved by the Carnegie Corporation before work can be started.

Los Angeles. The public library board has approved the preliminary plans for the Carnegie branch library to be erected at First and Chicago streets in Boyle Heights. The building will be Byzantine style of architecture, one story and basement. There is \$34,000 available.

Los Angeles. The *Los Angeles Times* is "boosting" the campaign for a new central library building. In a recent article it enumerates these six facts which it says are unrealized by many citizens and which are worth repeating: The Los Angeles Public Library ranks seventh among the great libraries of the United States in the number of books loaned. There are as many regular library users in Los Angeles as in Boston; more than in St. Louis. Ninety-five thousand individuals, or approximately one-fifth of the population of Los Angeles, have library cards. The Los Angeles Public Library loaned a grand total of 1,715,000 books in 1914, an average of over three books to every man, woman and child in the city. The book circulation of the Los Angeles Public Library has increased 70 per cent in the past two years. The supply of books, especially those on travel, history, engineering, the trades, business and civic affairs and other subjects of permanent value and importance, does not begin to equal the demand.

Oakdale. A committee from the Woman's Improvement Club has secured a site for a public library and is planning to make application to the Carnegie Corporation of New York City for a \$10,000 library building to replace the branch library now established here.

San Francisco. The contract for supplying the steel for the new Public Library has been awarded to the Pacific Rolling Mills, of this city, for \$85,433.

IDAHO

Boise Carnegie L. Anna B. Skinner, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending April 30, 1914.) Accessions, 1513; total, 16,719. New registration, 1728; total, 6311. Circulation, 63,080; attendance, 95,535. Total attendance in the children's room was 31,403, and at the 40 story-hours held, 1421 children were present.

Caldwell P. L. Lalla Bedford, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Total number of volumes 2889. Circulation 11,610; visitors 15,588. The annual appropriation was raised from \$600 to \$1250 on May 1, 1914, when the library was moved into its new Carnegie building.

Lewiston Carnegie L. Margaret G. Guyer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 615; total 8225 volumes, 1500 pamphlets. Circulation 36,000; reference use, 16,000. Receipts \$2267.20; expenditures \$2215.05.

Pocatello P. L. Martha L. Christian, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 172; total 3220. New registration 410. Circulation 13,583. Income \$2213.75; expenses \$2277.08.

Twin Falls P. L. Bertha G. Morse, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (purchases) 750, gifts 706; total in library 2550. Circulation 17,006. Total income \$1630.22.

UTAH

Ephraim. The afternoon of March 19 was declared a holiday here by the mayor, the occasion being the opening of the new Carnegie Library. A number of prominent educators and state officials were present to take part in the celebration, and three brass bands are said to have been engaged for the occasion.

Porto Rico

The Carnegie Library at San Juan is to be built this year. Mr. Carnegie has given \$100,000 for the purpose. Seven bids for erecting the library have been received, of which three were from contractors in the United States. The other four were from native Porto Rican firms.

Canada

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina P. L. J. R. C. Honeyman, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 3385; total 14,725. Circulation 105,849. Registration 5316 (period of one year). Receipts \$20,423.51; expenditures for books \$4488.74, periodicals \$324.89, library salaries \$9330.85.

A music lending section was opened during 1914, and became a popular feature. The library has also tried to make a feature of tech-

nical books, and a committee from the local Trades and Labour Council co-operates with the librarian in the selection of books.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Bristol P. L. E. R. Norris Mathews, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 4593; total in all libraries, 180,825. Circulation 738,882; estimated number of persons using reading and newsrooms 2,856,700. Total registration 19,239.

Croydon. This year sees the twenty-fifth completed year of the existence of the Croydon Public Libraries. In celebration of that event, a public reception was given by the chairman of the libraries committee, in the Braithwaite Hall, on March 2, at which the work of the Libraries during this period was commemorated.

Leeds P. L. Thomas W. Hand, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1914.) Accessions: reference 3594, lending 10,062; total number of volumes in all libraries, 318,407. Circulation 1,368,080, a decrease of 14,157 from 1913. Estimated number of visitors to central newsroom 550,000, and to branch reading rooms 1,650,000, in each case an increase over 1913. New registration 32,730. There are now 23 branch libraries, and more are needed.

Manchester. "To the Rylands Library at Manchester belongs the credit of laying the first stone of the new library of the University of Louvain from its own shelves," says the *London Daily News*. "This well-known foundation is presenting a collection of books that has already been gratefully accepted by the Louvain authorities as the nucleus of its library in days to be. More than that, the Rylands Library has undertaken to receive and store all similar gifts that private or public generosity may prompt, and the librarian and his staff have assumed responsibility for cataloging the whole on the most approved method. So that there will be transported to Louvain, when the storm of war has spent its will, not a miscellaneous collection of odd volumes, but a library carefully and appropriately arranged and fully cataloged for immediate consultation."

Oxford. *Bodleian* L. Falconer Madan, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 74,348, the Copyright Act furnishing 51,489 items. This is a falling off from 1913, when a total of 97,795 items was added, and may be in part attributed to the great decrease in foreign books and periodicals received since war was declared. This,

in turn, affected the library finances. Expenditures for the purchase of such publications dropped from over £1300 to about £800, and for binding decreased about £350. The deficit of over £1831 at the beginning of the year was reduced at its close to about £292, donations as well as the decrease of book expenses helping to bring this about. Nine members of the regular staff and seven members of the extra staff joined the army during the year. The curators have kept open the positions of members of the regular staff and have made up, to the amount of their library salaries, the army pay they receive. All special cases in the extra staff have been referred to the standing committee. Most of the work of the absent members has been carried on by those who remain, necessary help being drawn from the catalog revision staff. The number of readers fell off very little, as the condition of the university gave added time for research work to members of the faculty. The total number of readers was 78,000. The *Bodleian Quarterly Record* was issued experimentally during the year. At the end of the time it had about 270 subscribers, but was not self-supporting, the deficit on the first number being paid by Sir William Osler. About 250,000 volumes have been put into the underground book storage stack, and the opening of the subway leading to the Bodley reading rooms and the Camera, together with the installation of telephone service, have greatly improved the service to readers.

Salford P. L. Ben H. Mullen, lbn. (66th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1914.) Accessions 4153; total 59,393. New registration 7921; total 14,156. Home circulation 395,075; reading room use 246,304; readers in newsrooms 1,227,425 (an increase of 52,860 over 1913; users of recreation rooms 560,769; total recorded use of library and branches, 2,636,283. During the year the card-charging system has been installed in place of the ledger system, and the charge of one penny for each borrower's card has been removed.

BELGIUM

Bouillon. The *London Times* of May 4 printed an article by an unnamed Belgian who cataloged the famous library in the Trappist monastery at Bouillon shortly before the war, and who says that the library has been entirely looted, its rarest treasures having been taken to Germany. The library included more than 20,000 volumes, among them precious incunabula, Bibles, Testaments, original editions, standard authors, theologies and histories.

Louvain. The official Roman Catholic organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, announces that the

Pope, wishing to help in the reconstruction of the library at Louvain, has offered the available duplicates in the Vatican library, besides promising future financial aid.

GERMANY

Berlin. The small and new but rapidly growing library of the Chamber of Commerce is daily proving its usefulness. Under the management of Dr. Felix Wissowa, chief librarian, the collection, particularly of works on economics and sociology, is growing in importance and value. Use of the library is not confined to members of the Chamber of Commerce.

FINLAND

E. Suolathi contributes to a recent issue of *Der Bibliotekar* (Leipzig) an interesting article on public libraries in Finland. It was the birth and growth of the public school system in Finland about 1860 which gave the first impetus for the founding of public libraries that should be free for all. There had been a few such libraries in existence before that period but they were of little importance and were utterly lacking in the rural communities, where the people had as yet shown very little desire for reading. These early libraries were mostly of a religious character and owed their existence to the efforts of the clergy or other professional circles. But they formed a nucleus around which grew up the so-called Communal Libraries, which are now aided by municipal and county governments. Out of the needs of the smaller villages was developed the district or village library, supported in the main by the appropriations for the Communal Library. From these again numerous private and semi-private free libraries were organized, largely by Temperance Societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, and other movements of a philanthropic or reform character. The trades unions likewise started their own libraries which proved healthy from the start, until all over Finland, except in the isolated northern districts, there are many flourishing public libraries. In 1912 there were 2215 of these libraries with 855,215 books, and a circulation of 1,389,900 books a year, supported by official appropriation of 384,531 marks. Private contributions are not included in this sum. There was therefore provided in Finland in 1912 one library for every 1443 inhabitants; 26.75 books for every 100 inhabitants, and a borrowing capacity of 43.48 books per capita at a cost of 12 pfennigs.

AUSTRALIA

Adelaide. P. L. of *South Australia*. H. Ruth-erford Purnell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30,

1914.) Accessions 5324; total 85,804, exclusive of 7000 U. S. and Canadian documents. At the end of 1913 the rearrangement of the books in the main library by the Dewey decimal classification was completed. As each section was rearranged a temporary shelf-list on cards was written, and guides showing the main classes and some of the subdivisions were supplied for the presses. Extra shelving has been provided in the crypt, and the books moved to it leave vacant a room which will be fitted up for the use of children. The cards in the catalog, shortly to be made accessible to the public, now number 130,920, of which 112,000 have been corrected and arranged in alphabetical order, the uncorrected cards being kept in separate alphabetical arrangement. A collection of photographs of old buildings and landmarks in South Australia has been started, and already an interesting collection has been brought together. The library was open 357 days, and the number of persons using it was 93,214. The daily average attendance on week days was 283, and on Sundays 132.

Sydney. P. L. of *New South Wales*. W. H. Ifould, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions to General Reference and Mitchell libraries 8359; total 258,742. The Reference Library was open 358 days and the attendance was 181,172; the Mitchell Library was open 311 days and attended by 15,305 people, 443 readers' tickets having been issued. During the year, 183 boxes, containing 8709 volumes, were sent to 98 country centers; 43 boxes (1543 volumes), to 25 lighthouses; 80 boxes (2980 volumes) to 43 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association; and 658 parcels (1137 volumes) from the country reference section to individual borrowers in the country. Special attention was paid to developing this last phase of work for rural readers, and as a result the number of books lent increased from 128 in 1912 to 1137 in 1913, books on agriculture being most in demand. A supplement to the general catalog, for 1906-10, was printed. Cards were written for the accessions beginning 1911, and these cards form the beginning of a dictionary catalog for the whole library. The library is being reclassified under the Dewey system. Work on the new National Library building, begun in 1906, has been abandoned since 1911, as the feeling grows that the old plans provided an unsuitable and inadequate building. Meanwhile, the congestion in the old building is increasing, seating accommodations are inadequate, and the ventilation and lighting insufficient. Gas still furnishes the light for the rooms in the building, while assistants in the stacks are dependent upon hand-lamps.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

Elementary library instruction in the high school. Edith L. Cook. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1915, p. 155-157.

It is essential that the teacher have the co-operation of the teachers, especially those in charge of English work. It is useless to try to win the teacher's confidence until the librarian can show some plan of work intended to produce definite results. The librarian who can establish library instruction on a basis of equal credit with other required work is peculiarly fortunate.

The course in Cleveland high schools is based on Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries," which is used as a textbook, though the outline is modified in each school to meet local needs. In the East Technical High School are 520 pupils in the first-year class, and the course is given in three lessons, one by the English teacher and two by the librarian. To give even this brief course to a class of this size requires a total of three 45-minute periods three days a week for two months.

The first lesson on the printed parts of a book and its structure and care, is given by the teacher, in the classroom. The second lesson, on reference books, is also given in the classroom, with the librarian in charge. The last lesson is given in the library and deals with the catalog and classification and shelving of the books. At some time during the second or third lesson, sets of questions on the dictionary and encyclopedia are given each pupil. These questions are furnished by the Public Library. Within a week they are collected, corrected, and marked, and then returned to the pupils. Credit is given for the work.

A more advanced course on magazines and debating is given by the head of the English department to the third-year pupils. The results of the course have justified the time and expense, in the increased interest of the pupils and their growing ability to help themselves in their selection and use of books.

A certain grade in the Oak St. school, Binghamton, N. Y., has a traveling library of twenty-five books from the Binghamton Public Library.

Recently the teacher of this grade gave a little test which she called "A civil service examination for the position of librarian of the — grade, Oak St. School." The pupil handing in the best paper was made librarian, the second best was made assistant librarian.

The examination consisted mainly of a test in alphabetizing a number of books by author and title, and the points of penmanship, neatness, and accuracy were considered in making the decision.

Cards were made for all the books of the traveling library and arranged alphabetically in a box kept for their use. The name of each borrower and date of loaning were written in ink on the back of each author card.

These children will be able to look up a book in any library where they may find themselves.

SCHOOLS, WORK WITH

Relation between libraries and schools as shown by current educational publications. Irene Warren. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1915. p. 54-56.

Most school people think of the library merely as a collection of books. In recent surveys of the school situation the school or public library is seldom included in the report, and many books have been written within the last five years on school administration, curriculum, etc., with practically no mention of libraries and possible relations with them. With a few exceptions the educational associations give little consideration to libraries on their programs, and school people have written very little about the library in their magazines.

Miss Warren suggests that librarians (1) ask the city superintendent of schools and the state superintendent of instruction to include in their annual reports some statement regarding the school libraries and their relation to public libraries; (2) ask the state authorities to circulate literature advocating more advanced library organization in schools; (3) ask to have library facilities included in reports of school surveys; (4) ask the A. L. A. to send out suggestions for co-operation between schools and libraries; and (5) ask every possible educational organization to give the library consideration on its next program.

One of the interesting features of the work with the schools in Providence in 1914 was the preparation of five little catalogs of selected

reading, published under the general title of "Some interesting books," and covering the first eight grades.

An inquiry from outside the state, as to the origin of these lists, has led to the preparation of the following brief account.

The committee on the relations between the schools and the library of Providence came into existence as the result of an inquiry made by the children's librarian, in April, 1913, into the reading of school children. Previous to this, in November, 1912, a recreation survey of the city of Providence had been made. In a summing up, in this survey, of the activities of school children outside of school hours, the following comment on "Reading" was made. "Evidently Providence children appreciate reading as a means of recreation. More than half of them speak of it. They visit the public libraries frequently. Possibly there is significance in the fact that in a district where many children speak of going often to the branch library, early retiring hours are likewise frequently noted. Otherwise many children speak of going to bed at ten and eleven, and on Saturday and Sunday nights often later. The boys tell of reading stories of outdoor life and of heroes and men of action. As a rule they mention a better type of books than do the girls. The number of girls who refer to the sensational best sellers written for grown-ups is deplorably large."

The comment that a book served as a link in keeping the child at home, could not fail to be of much significance to a librarian, and in order to find out all over the city how much the nearness to, or distance from, a library influenced the reading, the following questions were sent to 5th and 8th grade pupils in several of the grammar schools at varying distances from the central library or branches.

1. Do you take books from Public Library or Sunday school library, if so, what one?
2. How many books do you read in a week, and where do you obtain the books?
3. Name some books you have read and liked.
4. Name some books you did not like, and state why.
5. Do you read any magazines, if so, what ones?

The returns proved conclusively that some children were not reading at all, the majority of these being remote from any library. Many were reading books owned or borrowed, of the interminable, mediocre, serial type. Schools near the central library or branches showed marked familiarity with a finer and more "worth while" type of book than those remote from libraries.

To help meet this situation and induce those to read who did not, and to supplant the poor literature with good, the "committee on the relations between the schools and the library

of Providence" organized, with its first work to be the compilation of lists of wholesome books for each grade. The committee consists of the assistant superintendent of schools, the supervisor of primary schools, four high school teachers, seventeen grammar grade teachers, four primary teachers, the librarian, the reference librarian, and the children's librarian, of the Providence Public Library. In the compilation of the lists certain definite policies were decided upon. To include books which were liked by children, to include in most instances only one book by an author, and to exclude books already included in the course of study.

Lists were submitted by each member of the committee. The children's librarian alphabetized them, adding some of the titles of books lately purchased, by request. These were again sent to each member of the committee for grading and approval, then to the office of the superintendent of schools for tabulation by grades, and again to the children's librarian for final arrangement and division. The teachers put an immense amount of effort and interest into the selection of the titles, personally reading books which were unfamiliar to them before passing comment. The history titles followed in part the study of history.

RELATIONS TO TEACHERS

An organization with an educational ideal, attempting a new line of work must encounter a large amount of indifference on the part of those with whom they wish to work, as well as on the part of the general public. This has been found to be very true in the work of the Binghamton Public Library, which has made certain experiments in overcoming such indifference, and as a result believes that the social method is the one unfound factor to bring success, in many cases.

One of the first pieces of work after the library was organized was to get onto a working basis with the schools. But a strange apathy was evinced on the part of the teaching-force. All known methods to interest and awaken the teachers of the city's youth were tried. Finally Librarian W. F. Seward proposed a hitherto entirely unknown method, and the Library invited the teachers to tea. Then they *were* interested. And they came to tea. And after they came, and got acquainted with the looks of the staff, Mr. Seward gave an informal talk on how the school and the library might work together with equal advantage. And quite unconsciously the teachers began to be enthusiastic and to want to use books for their pupils, send their pupils to the library, and so on.

It was over the tea-cups that co-operation between school and library began in Binghamton. Each year adds to its completeness. The figures for school libraries, and the high school reference work prove it. The Library's "Outline of work with schools" shows the variety of ways in which such co-operation is possible.

The Library again proved the substantial help of indulging the social side of human nature this spring in entertaining the members of the sub-station committees.

The sub-station work was organized two years ago. The Mothers' Clubs in each community where a sub-station is located take charge of it as a part of their neighborhood betterment program. Each club has a volunteer committee of eight members who do weekly duty at the sub-station in turn. Altogether fifty women give time to this work.

In order to get into closer touch with the committee members personally, and to make them feel that their service was an integral part of that rendered by the Library as a whole, they were invited to meet each other and the members of the staff at the Library. Mr. Seward, chief librarian, spoke in appreciation of the work of the Mothers' Clubs, and members of the staff gave a program of music and readings. Neither was the tea lacking, nor any of its perquisites. The desired results were obtained.

The cheerful librarian, and the socialized librarian are modern products rapidly coming into greater demand. But in being socialized, let us not forget to be social; and for the other, remember the cup that cheers but does not inebriate. And pass it 'round.

EXHIBIT OF LIBRARY AIDS IN ENGLISH TEACHING

An unusually interesting and helpful exhibit, showing a number of ways, many of them hitherto unsuspected by teachers, in which the school library can furnish aid in teaching English, was shown in the library of the Girl's High School in Brooklyn, May 8, when a conference of librarians and teachers of English met there.

As far as possible, the committee on the exhibit duplicated the exhibit of library aids to English teaching which attracted so much attention at the National Council of English Teachers in Chicago last November. Mr. Dana, of Newark Public Library, sent a most generous loan collection of large mounted pictures for walls of classrooms, and smaller mounted pictures for hand use in class. The committee was also greatly indebted to the traveling library department of the Brooklyn Public Library and to the Boys' High School,

Brooklyn, for extensive loans of illustrated books and books useful in vocational guidance. The De Witt Clinton High School sent an unusually interesting and valuable collection of expensive illustrated editions of Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Goldsmith, etc. These attracted more attention than any other books in the exhibit. Mounted pictures for work in *Ivanhoe*, *Ballads*, *Addison*, etc., were lent by the Pratt Institute Library, and a charming post-card collection for Milton work was sent by the Morris High School. The Washington Irving High School contributed a collection of lantern slides from Rackham's "*Rip van Winkle*," and a table of debating aids was prepared by Miss Joslyn, librarian of the Jamaica High School. The librarian of the Commercial High School sent a scrapbook illustrating how clippings are kept for debate work in that school, and the H. W. Wilson Co. sent down at their own expense a representative collection of their debating aids. Suggestive reading lists and outlines for instruction of pupils in the use of a library were contributed by the Packer Collegiate Institute. Library furniture especially adapted to high school library needs was a feature of the exhibit. Cases for lantern slides, post cards, mounted pictures, newspaper clippings, etc., were exhibited by the Library Bureau at the request of the chairman of the committee. They also provided a display case illustrating how the bulletin board with tempting annotated lists of books, and just below this the books themselves in attractive editions, could arouse interest in even the most apathetic pupils. A combination vertical file and post-card case was fitted out to show English teachers how much two drawers of legal size could contain in the way of mounted pictures, magazine clippings, newspaper clippings, etc. Post-card drawers were fitted out with cards useful in the study of Irving, Shakespeare, Scott, etc.

Each of the fifteen reading tables of the library was devoted to some one author—Shakespeare, Scott, Milton, Johnson, Homer and the *Odyssey*, Addison and his time, Tennyson's "*Idylls of the king*," etc. On each table were placed all illustrated books, lantern slides, mounted pictures, post cards, clippings, etc., useful in the study of that author, also brief reading lists for collateral reading on the time of the author or suggested reading in other works of the author. One table was devoted to outlines of instruction used in the high schools of Detroit, Cleveland, Newark, Winsted, Ct., Oakland, Cal., etc., with such printed aids as that of Mr. Gilbert O. Ward. Another table was filled with typical printed "Lists of

approved books for high school libraries," suggestive home reading lists for high school pupils, catalogs of pictures, lantern slides, victrola records, etc., useful in English work and lists of manufacturers' exhibits.

STUDY HELPS

The following study helps were prepared for students of the University High School, Chicago, by Miss Hannah Logasa, the high school librarian. They are printed on a slip ready to be inserted in the loose leaf note books, and on a smaller slip are pasted in the front of the textbooks:

The habits of study formed in school are of greater importance than the subjects mastered. The following suggestions, if carefully followed, will help you to make your mind an efficient tool. Your daily aim should be to learn your lesson in less time, or to learn it better in the same time.

1. Make out a definite daily program, arranging for a definite time for each study. You will thus form the habit of concentrating your thoughts on the subject at that time.

2. Provide yourself with the material the lesson requires; have on hand maps, ruler, compass, special paper needed, etc.

3. Understand the lesson assignment. Learn to take notes on the suggestions given by the teacher when the lesson is assigned. Take down accurately any references given by the teacher. Should a reference be of special importance, star (*) it so that you may readily find it. Pick out the important topics of the lesson before beginning your study.

4. In the proper use of a textbook, the following devices will be found helpful: index, appendix, footnotes, maps, illustrations, vocabulary, etc. Learn to understand the purpose of the devices named above and use them freely.

5. Do not lose time getting ready for study. Sit down and begin to work at once. Concentrate on your work, i. e., put your mind on it and let nothing disturb you. Have the will to learn.

6. In many kinds of work it is best to go over the lesson quickly, then to go over it again carefully; e. g., before beginning to solve a problem in mathematics read it through and be sure you understand what is to be proved before beginning its solution; in translating a foreign language, read the passage through and see how much you can understand before consulting the vocabulary.

7. Do individual study. Learn to form your own judgments, to work your own problems. Individual study is honest study.

8. Try to put the facts you are learning into practical use if possible. Apply them to present-day conditions. Illustrate them in terms familiar to you.

9. Take an interest in the subjects taught in school. Read the periodical literature concerning these. Talk to your parents about your school work. Discuss with them points that interest you.

10. Review your lessons frequently. If there were points you did not understand, the review will help you to master them.

11. Prepare each lesson every day. The habit of meeting each requirement punctually is of extreme importance.

Library Extension Work

FOREIGNERS, HOLIDAY RECEPTIONS FOR

Receptions commemorating national holidays of all the various nations represented by citizens of St. Paul, will be features of the new order of things planned for the Public Library in that city. Each holiday will be

marked by a separate reception to be attended by the people of that nation to whom the day is significant. On these occasions stereopticon views will be shown of the most notable scenes, events and people of that country. There probably will be a speaker who will tell those attending why the day is celebrated and give a sketch of the history back of the holiday.

In line with this idea is the patriotic call which the *Immigrants in America Review* has sent out to all citizens, whether of American or foreign birth, to make the Fourth of July "Americanization Day," and to get together as one nation and one people for America, in peace or war. To further this, the *Review* offers two prizes of \$250 and \$150 for the best articles on "What America means and how to Americanize the immigrant," with a program for a Fourth of July celebration especially designed to welcome recently naturalized citizens and alien residents.

In its circular the *Review* describes the "Citizenship Receptions," or "New Voters' Day," which the cities of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Los Angeles have recently held as a final step in the naturalization of foreign-born aliens, for the purpose of giving dignity to the ceremony and at the same time impressing its meaning upon all citizens. Many features of the program might easily be copied with success by librarians who wish to establish friendly relations with the foreigners in their vicinity.

The idea arose in Cleveland in 1914 when the "Sane Fourth Committee" assumed the responsibility for a program arranged by a committee representing all local patriotic and civic organizations. Through the clerks of naturalization, the names and addresses of aliens admitted to citizenship during the preceding year were secured, and invitations for the reception were sent to each. At the reception, each new citizen on entering the auditorium and showing his ticket, was presented with a small American flag and also a seal button of the city with the word "Citizen" upon it. A platform decorated with the flags of all nations was reserved to seat the new citizens. The audience itself was secured by general publicity through the newspapers, which gladly gave publicity to the idea. The program opened with national airs. This was followed with the unfurling of a large American flag, the "Star Spangled Banner" being sung and the "Pledge of Allegiance" being recited in unison. Officials representing the nation, state and city made addresses, followed by a speech of appreciation by one of the prominent foreign-born citizens.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

ADVERTISING THE LIBRARY

The directors of the Millville (N. J.) Public Library, at their annual meeting in January, 1914, decided that something must be done. Their library was a subscription library and the subscribers numbered just 86, while their total circulation was but 391. They must reach more people or close their doors—the people must decide. How they accomplished this is told in the *New Jersey Library Bulletin* for April, 1915.

"Large posters were hung in the library from time to time, reading: 'How would *you* like to have a free library?' also posters comparing Vineland free library reports with Millville subscription library reports. A slip giving comparative statistics of Vineland and Millville was put into each book taken out; letters were sent to all business and professional men and to all the organized bodies in the town, asking for support; and films of the library were shown at the moving-picture theaters. Later a free lecture was held in the library building, explaining the many advantages of a free library.

"The response was wonderful. The library now has 1739 readers. In one year it has gained 1653, while its circulation for the past year was 22,612, a gain of 76½ per cent. Reference material is constantly borrowed from the State Library; new fiction is circulated at a penny a day; and a traveling library helps supply the demand for books; while without the dollar-a-year subscription the library has more money than ever before."

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

In the Child Welfare Exhibit, held in Seattle in 1914, the Public Library had a space 12x30 feet in which a miniature children's room was installed, with low tables, chairs, pictures, and flowering plants. About 600 books purchased for the Yesler branch, which opened in September, were shelved in the library enclosure and these were circulated to children holding library cards. At one end of the space were seven screens telling of library activities by means of photographs and posters. Special shelves were reserved for books recommended for a child's own library, a collection of undesirable books for children, and a collection of books for mothers concerning the care of children. A list of books for a child's own library was distributed and a pamphlet called "Library babies are better babies" was given out. Attendants were always in charge to explain the work of the library to visitors,

and the grown people were so interested that at times the children were crowded out.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON TALKS

The story hour for children has become a dead issue in Binghamton, N. Y.—the reason, the "movies." Yet there seemed to be large numbers of children and young people idling away the Saturday holiday, and lots of children who could not afford the nickel.

Librarian W. F. Seward proposed to make an experiment and find out if something a little more serious than a moving picture show, and yet not so much so as to be prejudged as "high-brow," would not find hearers in Binghamton on a Saturday afternoon, even if it cost nothing. He therefore tried out the first of a proposed series of industrial talks to be given at three on Saturdays. Announcements were made in the schools and through the newspapers, no age or youth limit being set.

The first talk was on the "Whaling industry," with a very satisfactory audience which pretty well illustrated the seven ages of man. As this talk found its hearers in goodly numbers, the series was continued with "Forestry" and "Coal mining," the audience increasing with each lecture.

These three talks were given by the librarian, and were illustrated with lantern slides borrowed from the New York State Library.

"School gardens and others," by the head of the Farm Bureau was the next of the Saturday talks, also illustrated with lantern slides.

"Hero and fairy stories from the great operas" will conclude this spring's Saturday features. A very capable friend of the Library, Miss Mary E. Leverett, is giving three talks on the operas—The Rhinegold, Siegfried, and Hansel and Gretel; telling the stories, and illustrating them with selected motifs on the victrola. This service is attracting as varied an audience as did the industrial talks.

These talks at a regular time have been a very successful substitute for the story hour, and have shown the Library the day and the hour that gets the crowd.

MOTION PICTURES

Motion pictures were taken of an aeroplane contest conducted by one of the children's librarians of the Seattle Public Library in August, 1914. These pictures of the aviation meet were so successful that a moving picture photographer was induced to take pictures of the opening of the Yesler branch, a children's story-hour, and a number of other activities of the library. These also were shown at a local theater and later the films were purchased by the library. It is planned to use them in other theaters to advertise the li-

brary. At the University branch, a trial is being made of the use of moving pictures in the story-hour. So far the difficulties encountered have been the limitations of the machine, which is second-hand and rented, and the time consumed in searching for desirable and available films. The children are much interested, naturally, and the books from which the stories are taken have circulated well.

AEROPLANE CONTEST

In August, 1914, the Seattle Public Library conducted an aeroplane contest managed by Miss Hunter, children's librarian of the University branch, and intended to interest boys in the library. The original plan was for a contest among the boys of the University districts only, but the interest was so widespread that it was finally opened to all the boys in the city. With the help of Mr. Howard Stine, playground director of the Park Department, and the playground instructors, the field arrangements were made and two contests were held a week apart, when models constructed by the boys were tested. Prizes were donated by various interested people of the city and much newspaper publicity was secured. One of the large department stores displayed the prizes in its window together with some of the models entered, and moving pictures of the meet were shown at a local theatre the following week. The books on model aeroplanes are in constant circulation and there is great interest in the possibility of another contest in 1915. Many boys who formerly regarded the library as a place to prepare lessons, now look upon it as a source of information on subjects in which they are keenly interested.

Raising Funds

LIBRARY EDITION OF NEWSPAPER

The Woman's Auxiliary, formed to aid the Royersford (Pa.) Public Library, got out a special library edition of the *Inter-Borough Press*, the local paper, to raise money for the library. The editor charged only the cost of printing and the auxiliary did all the editing and sold the editions, clearing \$101. Besides the usual news of the town, there were several articles on the town, and the following special ones on the library: "Value of the library to Royersford," "School value of a library," "What the town owes the library," "Our town needs a new library building," and "Work of the auxiliary for the library." Along this same line but on a larger scale was the special edition of the *Prairie du Chien Courier* issued by the library in that town last year, when not only the library but all local institutions were written up, and a "home-coming department" gave letters from many former citizens.

Library Buildings

Location

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN SCHOOLS

Public library in the school—town service and school service. Henry A. Gilruth. *Minn. P. L. Comm. L. Notes and News*, Mr., 1915. p. 160-161.

Mr. Gilruth is superintendent of schools in Nashwauk, Minn., and here gives a report on the consolidation of the public and school libraries in his district. In the main school building of each town a library room is provided. In their co-operative plan the school provides and furnishes this room and supplies heat, light, janitor service, and salary of librarian. The village pays for the books and magazines (foreign as well as English), which bear the public library stamp and remain the property of the village. The rooms are open every afternoon and evening, including Sunday.

Advantages of the plan lie in the economy of construction, Mr. Gilruth's estimate being that at least 75 per cent. of the initial cost is saved. The school auditorium, gymnasium, and work rooms may be used by both school and library, and by operating the two together the cost of janitor service, fuel, telephone, etc., may be reduced to a minimum.

As to the service rendered, the location of the library in the school building gives both teachers and scholars much greater opportunity to use it for research and independent reading, while townspeople coming to the building to attend the various community activities tend to become regular patrons of the library. Likewise, the library, by providing the expert services of a trained librarian, brings greater returns from the investment by getting maximum efficiency out of books and periodicals furnished for classroom use.

To be successful such a library must fulfill certain physical requirements. It must be in a centrally located building; it must have a separate outside entrance, permitting its use when the rest of the building is locked; it must have a larger space than the ordinary grade room; and it must have separately controlled heat mains and special arrangements for ventilation if economical operation is to be secured.

Government and Service

Appointment and Tenure

TENURE OF OFFICE

The question whether a librarian can be summarily dropped by his board in the middle of his contract term has recently been brought before the courts in Ohio.

William F. Sewall, whose summary dismissal from his position as librarian of the Toledo (O.) Public Library last July was made the basis of a suit against the city to recover the amount of his salary for the remainder of the year, has won his case in the court of common pleas. Mr. Sewall based his claim on the ground that on Jan. 1, 1914, he made a contract with the board for the entire year, and the court sustained him, awarding him \$1371. This represents his salary from July 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915, with interest on each instalment as it came due.

Governing Board

TRUSTEES' MEETINGS

The Somerville (Mass.) Public Library has had two meetings this winter of rather unusual character and interest. To the first the trustees invited all the members of the city government and heads of city departments to inspect the library system and then to meet informally all members of the staff. The trustees and officials met at City Hall, proceeded in automobiles to the several branches and arrived at Central just before nine o'clock; at all the buildings the several staffs were on duty and all processes were in operation, including those not usually carried on in the evening, such as cataloging, typewriting, etc. After a thorough inspection of the Central building, during which the members of the branch staffs had arrived, the whole company of eighty, including the mayor, two ex-mayors and aldermen and the members of the staff, met for refreshments and mutual introduction and conversation.

The second meeting, some months later, was a joint business session between the trustees and the so-called executive and departmental "heads." Around the council table the trustees and the nine executives considered, under the chairmanship of the librarian, details of the library organization and work. Each "head" spoke briefly of one or two of the important matters in her charge and answered questions from the trustees or developed points at the suggestion of the librarian.

Executive. Librarian

QUALIFICATIONS OF LIBRARIAN

Three kinds of librarians. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja.-F., 1915. p. 1-4; 47-50.

One of the chief distinctions between a capable and an inefficient worker lies in the ability of the former to make the best of unpromising conditions, and to turn out a good job with poor tools. The tools of the

librarian are the buildings, books, and appliances, and the material to work on is the community itself. The worker may view his task from any one of three standpoints—she may be a librarian of the day before yesterday, of yesterday, or of to-day.

The librarian of the day before yesterday serves only a part of his community. Not only does he make no effort to encourage the use of his library, but he distinctly, though unconsciously, discourages certain classes, rich as well as poor, from entering it.

The librarian of yesterday excludes no one from his library; he discourages no person nor any class of persons. He simply fails to make connection between man and book, so that part of his fine collection remains wholly or partly unused, while sections of the community fail to use the library, either through ignorance or through doubt of a welcome.

The librarian of to-day knows the books in his library and the dwellers in his town, and he knows both in their relationships, actual and potential. If there are disused books on his shelves or non-readers in his community, it is not because he has not tried to bring them together.

Dr. Bostwick follows his definition of the characteristics of these three classes of librarians with a study of the way in which each would probably view and act upon certain practical problems, such as the discovery that the library circulates no books on plumbing, that there are practically no card holders in one section of his town, or that little but trashy fiction is being taken from the library. He concludes that the librarian of to-day does not necessarily expend more energy than the others, but that it is expended in a different direction and for a different object. The difference between them is not so much in the amount of work done as in the attitude of mind. An enthusiastic spirit, a high aim, and unflagging energy are characteristics of the best type of librarian of to-day. The librarian of tomorrow will love his library as an agency for the improvement of his community, and he will do nothing for its aggrandizement, expansion, or improvement that involves a change of the community in the opposite direction.

Rules for Readers

Home Use. Loans.

PAY COLLECTIONS

Owing to a decrease in revenue, the Chicago Public Library's book fund has been reduced, and a rental collection has been inaugurated. This collection contains duplicates of desirable

new books which will be rented for a fee of five cents for the first three days or any shorter period, and two cents per day thereafter for each volume. Books must be renewed after two weeks like other library books. A loan fund provides for the purchase of these volumes, and as soon as its cost has been defrayed from its rental fees the book is transferred to the free shelves for general circulation. Every book in the rental collection is duplicated in the free collection.

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

DOLL COLLECTIONS

The Passaic (N. J.) Public Library, noted for its co-operation with and from the foreigners in Passaic, reports that during the year dolls have been dressed in national costume by the different nationalities in town: Italian, Irish, Hungarian, Slovak, Bohemian, Dutch, German, French, Scotch, Polish, Jewish, Swedish, and Russian. As far as possible, an effort was made to get dolls with the national characteristics in their features. These dolls are to be displayed in the different branches. So far they have been used in the Park branch for story-hour work, a story about a different nationality being told each week, and the customs of the children in that country being briefly described.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

During the year 1914 nearly 4000 loans were recorded from the picture collection in the Thomas Hughes room of the Chicago Public Library. The pictures are derived from many different sources; some are received as gifts from interested and grateful patrons, others are obtained from calendars and advertising posters, while many come as a sort of by-product of library work, being clipped from old magazines and discarded books. Practically the only expense for the collection is for mounting and filing. About 6000 pieces have been mounted on 10 by 14-inch cardboard, and nearly as many more are ready to be mounted when called for.

The demands for pictures come from unexpected sources. Not only are they used by teachers, kindergartners, story-tellers, and librarian, but every week newspaper men, illustrators of magazines, leaders of women's clubs and missionary societies, and photographers come for material for illustrations for articles, lectures, costumes, designs and poses.

During the school year groups of geograph-

ical pictures are in greatest demand. Pictures of industries help to illustrate the lessons in the classroom; pictures of animals enable the child to visualize the creatures about which he is reading. One teacher who has drawn heavily upon the collection declared that her class in geography had become the show class of the school because the pictures made the work a delight to her pupils, and they were thus able to make more intelligent recitations.

In story-telling the pictures play the important rôle of illustrating, in form and color, the legendary and mythological characters that the small listeners love. The rapid growth in the demand for pictures from this collection during the two years of its existence has amply proven its practical utility. Pictures are loaned on any regular borrower's card, and will be issued in addition to books charged to the same card. They may be had singly or in groups and by subjects. They are filed in large vertical file cases, so that patrons may examine them and make selections to suit their needs.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

The 1914 report of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Free Library says of its picture collection:

"The result of the first year's work of our loan print department evidences that it is not only meeting an existing demand, but is bringing to us many people who have not made use of the library heretofore in connection with their work. Teachers and clubwomen have been prominent among our patrons, and exhibits have been prepared for classrooms, Sunday school exercises for special occasions, lectures and club papers. Nearly 4000 pictures were circulated during the year. As the work began with only a comparatively small number of prints suitable for special seasons, and the demand was for pictures of widely diverse character, the majority of orders filled required everything involved in preparing prints for circulation. *i. e.*, searching magazines, catalogs, and like sources for suitable pictures, clipping, classifying, and mounting; 742 envelopes for unmounted prints have been made, labelled and filed. Over 11,000 unmounted prints have been classified and stored in these envelopes ready for use, the whole filling some twenty specially prepared boxes."

Cataloging

CATALOGING

A modern public card catalog has been urged for the Massachusetts State Library since 1909, and on the first of October, 1914, work on it was begun under the direction of Mrs. Fran-

ces Rathbone Coe, with the help of three assistants trained in the Harvard College Library. As a beginning the slip catalog of the law collection was typewritten on cards, and in doing this, decisions on form and arrangement of cards were made as follows: The L. C. form of card is to be followed, and the L. C. printed cards to be used when possible. Harvard College Library rules for capitalization are to be used when L. C. forms cannot be followed. The L. C. form of entry in English is to be followed, but the Anglicized form rather than the vernacular when foreign names are well known. The L. C. subject headings are to be used, with variation to the American Library Association list when wise; and for law, the subject headings used in the Harvard University Law Library, the Social Law Library, and the list of the West Publishing Company. In the two months, October 1 to November 30, over 6000 cards were typewritten by one assistant and revised by another. These represented 1344 books, for which the cards were made; 1250 guide cards were prepared and ordered with celluloid protection; and 423 cross-reference cards were typewritten and duplicated for the public catalog and official file. These catalog cards had also been sorted, alphabetized and filed with proper guides, and as a result the author list of the law catalog from "A" through "C" was available for use when the 1914 report was written.

Classification

CLASSIFICATION

In the work of preparation for the new dictionary catalog for the Massachusetts State Library, begun in 1914, classifications have been adopted as follows:

(a) The law collection will be classified very simply, using the scheme given on pages 50 and 51 of Kaiser's "Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries." This is uniform with the New York State Library in the decisions made since the fire of 1911.

(b) The collected set of United States documents will be arranged by serial number, and the departmental sets arranged as in edition three of the "Checklist of United States public documents." They will thus be uniform with the collection in the Documents Library at Washington, and with most other depository libraries.

(c) State and city documents will be arranged alphabetically by states, then by cities under states: the collected edition first in a chronologic order, and the department edition alphabetically by departments and chronologic under each department.

(d) General periodicals will be arranged

alphabetically by the title as currently published, and only law and a few other periodicals will be placed with the subject.

(e) Individual biography will be arranged in alphabetic order by the subject of the biography. This will gather together all the lives of one individual, *i.e.*, lives of Lincoln under "L," and these will then be alphabetized by author.

(f) Aside from the above exceptions, the Dewey Decimal Classification, eighth edition, will be used throughout the library, for the following reasons:

"Because *per se* it seems as well adapted to our needs and conditions as the Library of Congress or the Cutter expansive classifications, the only others in sufficient practice to require consideration. Because the Dewey Decimal Classification, if intelligently used, will result in shorter class marks than the Library of Congress classification. Because it is the only classification generally accepted throughout the United States, and has been adopted by two-thirds of the cataloged libraries in Massachusetts, and to some extent abroad. Any system universally current, or tending to become so, is for these reasons by far the most serviceable. The State Library will be used with greater ease and freedom if legislators, librarians and the general public find a classification with which they are already more or less familiar. Some of the Dewey classes will have to be expanded, and some groups like those for biography or fiction will be eliminated, while others like history and travel will be combined. Any classification must be adapted to the special needs of the library."

(g) Pamphlets will be placed with books on the same subject.

(h) Bibliographies will be placed with books on the same subject.

(i) All current pamphlets of only ephemeral value, but useful in the legislative reference department, will be stamped with the library's stamp and filed in the vertical file by subject, without collating, accessioning or cataloging, but a count will be kept of the same. This would render them immediately accessible, but would free the time needed for their full recording for more lasting purposes.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS (DEWEY DECIMAL)

Adapting the classification to the needs of school work. Esther M. Davis. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 8-9.

The success of the school library depends largely on the librarian's ability to adopt library methods to meet the needs of the school. It may be an advantage to shelve books from

one class with those of a different subject so as to make the library's resources more accessible to the students, but the classification should not be changed until the new arrangement has been thoroughly tested.

A list of the changes made in the D. C. classification to adapt it to the needs of the library of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers is appended to the article.

Loan Department

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

A recent amendment to the rules of the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, relative to non-residents, is as follows:

A person may borrow books, with the exception of such designated as "reference" and "restricted" and books of fiction, upon presenting an inter-library loan card signed by the librarian of his town library, and upon agreeing to return such books within not more than four weeks' time, and upon paying all transportation charges.

To facilitate the use of inter-library loans, the Plainfield Library has adopted the "*Parcel Post Service—Subscribers' Receipt Card*," upon which are numbered spaces to 100, which are punched out for the amount of postage necessary to mail books by parcel post to the library sending the request. The card is thus a receipt to the library making use of the inter-library loan system for a \$1 deposit, the borrowing library in turn being reimbursed by the applicant for whom the request is made.

Any unexpended balance remaining on deposit will be refunded upon application. The subscriber's card must accompany every order. The loan period begins on the date of mailing and ends on the date of return mailing. Books must be securely wrapped and tied, not sealed, with the sender's name, or the name of the borrowing library, and address preceded by the word "From."

Binding and Repair

LEATHER BINDINGS, CARE OF

Practical hints on the conservation of books. J. Christian Bay. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1915. p. 53-54.

To prevent warped bindings on newly bound books, in winter or in moist weather, allow the books to dry gradually before they are handled. Slip rubber bands over the fore-edges and hinges, and around the middle of the books, and pack them closely on trucks for a few days at some distance from the radiators.

To preserve leather bindings castor oil is recommended as being preferable to beeswax

or vaseline. After cleaning the book thoroughly with a soft brush, the oil is dabbed on with a linen rag and left to dry. The application should be as even as possible, and experience will show how many times it should be applied. After a week or so the surface may be rubbed lightly with soft beeswax. "No person not a bookbinder should trust himself to use varnish." Sweet oil has been found liable to run through the leather backs into the body of books. A dry rub, or a faintly moist one, with a clean cloth, will help preserve leather bindings.

PASTE

The librarian of the Boulder (Colo.) Public Library has published in *The Occasional Leaflet* the following recipes for paste and glue, which she has used for several years and which were given her by a practical binder:

Library paste: 6 heaping tablespoons of flour, 2 heaping tablespoons of corn-starch, half teaspoon of pulverized alum. Add water and beat thoroughly. It should have the consistency of cream. Put on the stove in a double boiler and cook, stirring constantly until it begins to clear. Remove from heat and add half teaspoon of clove oil and one spoonful of glue. This will make two quarts of paste and keep indefinitely.

Glue: 1 pound of white glue. Cover with good cider vinegar, and when dissolved add half ounce of glycerine to keep plastic.

Shelf Department

SHELF LIST

To supplement the card catalog and complete the necessary records and cross-references, in the new scheme of cataloging inaugurated in the Massachusetts State Library in 1914, the aim has been to give information on but one record as far as compatible with this complete interrelation, and to use the tools and records in existence as far as possible. Therefore, the four accession books, which have briefly classified and recorded in blocks or groups by date the additions of the past two years, will be continued. In order that the present card cabinets may serve, a shelf-list card of index size will repeat the accession date, instead of an accession number, as a key to the accession books, and give the usual brief shelf-list record, having an added entry on the card each time a new date in the accession book is recorded, but giving in inclusive form the total volumes of a set or continuation received on this date. The call-number by which this card is filed will lead to the book, and the author and title entry upon it will connect it with the

card catalog. Prior to the last two years all of the information now divided between the accession books and the shelf-list was given upon the author card. Therefore, this card will have the new call-number added to it, will have its author heading made uniform with present decisions, and will become the library shelf-list. These cards exist back to 1881. Prior to this date there is a printed catalog and no other record, except data entered in the books themselves, and a total of additions by years recorded in the annual reports. In place, accordingly, of any other record, a shelf-list card will ultimately be made in the brief form mentioned above.

INVENTORY

The annual stocktaking in the Enoch Pratt Free Library and its branches, in Baltimore, during 1914, was very successfully conducted by a new plan. Before going to a branch to take stock, each branch shelf-list was compared with the central shelf-list. This arrangement was found far preferable to the system of years before. The central shelf-list does not leave the building. All changed number work and new accessions are added as the work is accomplished, and not held over as in other years until the shelf-list comes in and the work allowed to accumulate. Errors and mistakes of any kind, either from the branch department or an individual branch, were immediately rectified at the central building, and there was a great saving of notes being written and books brought in after stocktaking is over. The time required for stocktaking at each branch was reduced by half.

Libraries on Special Subjects

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIES

Sounding the retreat. Elliott Flower. (In *Harper's Weekly*, May 1, 1915. vol. 60; p. 417-418.)

An account of the fight that was on in Wisconsin to abolish the Legislative Reference Library, with some account of its work and history.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

With all its libraries, Boston has one that is unique among such institutions in the world. The General Theological Library supplies books free to ministers of all denominations. This library of religion and community service aims to place the best books on theology and kindred subjects within reach of every minister in New England, regardless of creed. Books are mailed to the ministers free of charge, the

library prepaying the postage and inclosing with the book the amount of the return postage. By this means ministers in small towns and rural districts have free access to standard books which otherwise would be inaccessible.

The General Theological Library now has about 20,000 volumes. In 1914 the circulation reached 25,000 volumes which, distributed among the 1800 regular borrowers, gives a high individual average. In addition to the standard books, the library keeps on file current magazines dealing with religious questions. A special committee decides on the new books to be purchased. Rev. Frederick B. Allen, the secretary, says that books on social questions are being demanded in increasing numbers, to the exclusion of the older books on theology. The library has special reading courses prepared by prominent men or groups of men. For example, Prof. Williston Walker, of Yale, selected a list of general books on "The religious history of New England." Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, assisted by Prof. E. K. Eyerly, prepared a list on "The country church and rural problem."

General Libraries

For Special Classes

TEACHERS' LIBRARIES

In connection with the Educational Museum maintained for use in the public schools of St. Louis, a teachers' library was opened in 1905. It contains the best publications on philosophy, psychology, education, school management, science, and literature, the textbooks used in our own and other countries, reports and courses of study of the schools of the United States and Europe, reference books giving information on all the material in the museum, and the leading educational and other magazines.

The teachers' library aims to put within reach of the teachers everything they need for professional study and self-culture, some of which the public library does not supply. Principals and teachers co-operate with the board of education in making the institution as complete and efficient as it should be. They are asked to state what they would like to have added to the library, and their suggestions and wishes always meet with ready consideration.

The number of volumes in the library is 8000; 2000 volumes of the private library of Dr. Soldan, late superintendent of schools of St. Louis, were presented to the institution by his widow.

A catalog of the library is in the hands of each teacher. She may procure the books in

two ways, by calling at the library to select the books she wishes to read or by inserting the title of the book or books in an order blank. The books desired are sent to her school by the museum automobile in the same way in which museum material is sent. The board of education makes it easy for the teachers to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the library, and these opportunities are most extensively used.

LIBRARIES FOR SOLDIERS

A recent issue of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* says:

"The nation-wide movement to establish a library for the American soldiers in and about Honolulu has met with such hearty response from the citizens of the United States, who have donated volumes and volumes of all kinds of literature, that Brig.-Gen. James Parker, of the First Cavalry Brigade, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, has come forward with a suggestion that such libraries would be a great boon at Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas, commanded by Col. A. P. Clocksom, Third Cavalry, now containing four troops of cavalry and one battery of artillery—between 400 and 500 men.

"The establishment of libraries at the following posts also is recommended by Gen. Parker: Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, Tex., commanded by Major Jesse McI. Carter, Third Cavalry, with a garrison of two troops of cavalry; and Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass, Tex., commanded by Col. Henry C. Hedges, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, with a garrison of a regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery—a total of about 1000 men.

"All that is necessary to make these proposed libraries a reality is the donation, by the American people, of books, magazines and papers of any description. All literature received by the *Times-Picayune* will be forwarded to the fighting men through the proper channels."

For Special Classes—Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

In spite of some necessary curtailment of children's privileges in the Queens Borough Public Library, through lack of funds, the circulation of children's books increased markedly. The 1914 report of the library says of this phase of the library's activities: "The collections are comparatively small and almost incredibly active. Each circulating volume was issued for home use about 11½ times; fiction 53% of the whole circulation. Very close co-operation with the schools, both public and parochial, has been effected. The interest of

the district superintendents, Dr. Shimer and Dr. Perry, as well as that of principals and teachers has been a source of strength, we venture to believe, to both library and schools. Regular visits to class-rooms by librarians, and class visits to libraries have been carried on. One children's librarian was invited to give a course of talks on "Books and their use" to all classes above the primary. About forty such talks were given. Addresses were given by the chief of the children's department to ten mothers' clubs. Story hours were held as usual with no decline in interest and beneficial results, and 122 club meetings (children's library clubs), were held. Ten carefully planned exhibits went in rotation from branch to branch, among them the highly cultural art exhibits, in which the children showed intelligent interest, and an increasing comprehension of the pictures as good art. A collection of books and a story hour accompanied each exhibit."

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special vocational bulletin board has been placed in the Public Library in Iowa City, Ia. On it will be posted from time to time pictures, postals, newspaper clippings, etc., as aids in vocational guidance. Books and pamphlets pertaining to the subject will be kept on the display shelf attached thereto.

ENCOURAGING GOOD READING

The third annual report of the Free Public Library of Pottsville, Pa., shows that the work with children has been pushed, \$300 (a gift) spent for "easy books" for the very small borrowers resulting in a circulation of 4733 as compared with 1871 of the year before. The "hero circle" of reading was very popular, forty-seven children's names appearing on the roll of honor of the first circle and thirty-one on the second. "Our recommended grade reading" proved another very successful move. The superintendent of schools stood sponsor for a list of recommended books for the schools from the third to the eighth grades, inclusive, and offered a certificate to every child who completed the reading. It was found these books were needed in many duplicates and at the close of the school year 298 certificates were issued. A few years of this plan will bring the children of Pottsville to the high school ready to study literature; and those who stop short of the high school will have laid a foundation for culture and gained the reading habit which can never be lost. The juniors and seniors in the high school were taught to use the library and the high school library was re-organized by the library staff.

Owing to the crowded condition of the library rooms, stories were told in the schools, and collections of books—one for each child enrolled in the school—were placed in four outlying buildings.

"LADDERS" OF BOOKS

Each branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore has been supplied with a small wooden ladder, having five rungs; on each rung there are posted author, title and shelf number of three books, making fifteen books in all. These are called ladders of history, botany, travel, biography, etc., according to the list of books mounted. The object of this ladder at each branch is to inspire the children to good reading, other than fiction and juvenile stories. The reading should begin at the bottom rung and continue to the fifth rung. On each rung the books are a little more advanced. When anyone has completed the fifth rung, having read all fifteen books, that child's name is then placed on the roll of honor which is placed to the side of the ladder. The child is questioned on the reading of each book by the custodian or the clerk on duty. One branch library began with a "ladder of botany." A number of books with colored plates were placed near the ladder. The children became much interested, and each day they brought in wild flowers. They were then eager to learn from the books what they could concerning the flowers which they had brought. In May a "ladder of birds" was very popular, because of the intense interest aroused in both young and old by the variety of birds in the immediate vicinity. Constant inquiries for information on bird life were made, thus causing a good circulation of books on natural history.

School Libraries

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The school librarian: training and status. W. Dawson Johnston. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 151-154. (Also printed in *Minn. P. L. Comm. Lib. Notes and News*, Mr., 1915, p. 157-160.)

If we are to have useful libraries we must have better schools, particularly better school libraries. If we are to have better school libraries we must have more capable and better trained librarians. Public libraries will not justify their existence until they are more used and better used; until more people are able to use them and to better purpose. The introduction to the resources of the public library must come through the schools. Students in school and college and men and women who use the public libraries waste a large part of

their time in wandering from library to library, and from department to department, simply because they have not had the opportunity in the schools to learn how to use books and libraries.

As long as the more progressive teachers are interested in securing laboratory equipment rather than library equipment, as long as recitation is considered more important than study, as long as teachers of history and literature are satisfied with mere classroom or text book resources, the development of school libraries will continue to be slow. Of a total expenditure of nearly one million dollars for laboratory equipment, grade readings and libraries in the Minnesota high schools during the last twenty years only 14 per cent was for libraries, and of the total expenditure for the same period during the last year only 11 per cent was for libraries. A slight improvement in the situation is shown by the fact that the expenditure for libraries in state high schools twenty years ago was only 4-100 of the entire educational expenditure of the state; to-day it is 15-100 of one per cent.

Three types of libraries are to be considered in this discussion: (1) the isolated school library of rural districts; (2) the school and public libraries of urban districts each attempting to provide books for children but entirely separate; and (3) the school and public libraries centralized, but not consolidated, each rendering a special type of service.

The school libraries established in New York state as a result of the law of 1838 are the best example of the first type. This law provided an appropriation of \$55,000 a year for the purchase of libraries for such school districts as were able to raise by taxation an equal amount for the same purpose.

The second type is well illustrated by present-day conditions in New York City. Here the central and branch libraries work side by side with the schools but are entirely separate from them. On the one hand, there is the public library with its 88 branches and 950,000 volumes for circulation, and on the other hand, there is the Board of Education with libraries for reference and circulation in 260 schools containing nearly two million volumes. In 1912, Dr. F. C. Howe, reporting on the economic utilization of public school plants stated that the erection of thirty-two branch libraries in the last five years had entailed an expenditure of \$2,595,890 for buildings and equipment, and \$1,422,201 for sites. "A large part of this cost could have been saved," Mr. Howe declared, "had the schools and the branch libraries been housed under the same roof . . . the libraries ought to be a closely integral agency

of education." Nothing has been done to better this condition.

In some cities the situation is worse: the public libraries have supplemented the school libraries while pupils go to the public library for fiction but for little more.

The third type of school library service, that in which the school and public libraries are centralized, is already taking the place of the earlier forms of library service in both country and town. The person or persons in charge of this new type of library service in rural and urban schools and in school departments of public libraries must be either teachers with library training or librarians with pedagogical training. Mere clerks will not do. Mere teachers will not do. All persons in charge of libraries should have the equivalent of a six weeks' course in library economy. The thing that militates most against efficiency in libraries is the length of runs of office of untrained librarians on the one hand and the shortness of terms of office of those who have received proper training on the other hand. Trained librarians in schools will not only make for better schools but will benefit the public library and the community.

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

CO-OPERATIVE BOOKLISTS

A selected list of books on flowers and gardens to be found in the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, Md., has been compiled by the library and issued by J. Bolgiano & Sons, a long-established seed store in that city. The books are classified under the headings "Gardens and garden designs," "Gardens of various countries," "The pleasures of a garden," "Children's and school gardens," and "Miscellaneous garden topics." The library call number is given for each one of the 160 books mentioned. The list is printed on three pages of an 8½ x 11 inch folder, and on the fourth page is the seed store advertisement. Cuts of various flowers are used in the upper corners of each page. The lists are distributed from the library and from a number of business firms in the city.

BOOK EXHIBITS

To supplement the use of lectures, catalogs, press notices, etc., for making known to the public the resources of the libraries in Bristol, England, the exhibition cases in the Reference Library have been regularly used for the display of books. Various sections of the library are taken in turn, and specially selected books are placed there to illustrate the subject in

hand. In this way the contents of the library are brought prominently into notice. The following subjects have been dealt with: Fine arts; industrial science; general history, including facsimiles of ancient documents; works illustrating costume; botany and gardening; engineering and motor power; building construction and allied trades; rare books, pamphlets, etc., relating to the history and antiquity of Bristol, forming parts of the city local collection; illustrations of the great English poets and dramatists; Shakespeariana, Chattertoniana, etc. Previous exhibits have included a collection of early printed and rare editions of the Holy Bible; Babylonian antiquities; poets and poetry; Greek literature; book-bindings; recent developments in aeronautics; choice gifts of Bristol benefactors; and examples of incunabula and early printed books.

Bibliographical Notes

The New York Public Library has published a 31-page catalog of the Polish books belonging to the circulation department.

A "Handbook of special libraries" is to be issued in the summer of 1915 by the Special Libraries Association.

The Municipal Reference Library, Room 1005 City Hall, Chicago, has been authorized to fill all orders from non-residents for copies of the "Chicago city manual for 1914."

The description of the manuscript division of the New York Public Library prepared by Victor Hugo Paltsits, the keeper of manuscripts, for the February *Bulletin*, has been reprinted in a separate pamphlet.

Another subject index to the bills and resolutions of the regular session of the thirty-fourth legislature in Texas, has been prepared by Joseph F. Marron. It shows the final action on the bills passed by both houses, and tells when they become effective.

A little catalog of the books for the blind in the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library has been printed giving the books in New York point and in line letter. A good many juveniles are included and a few books of music.

The library of the American Bankers' Association of New York City is planning to prepare a brief monthly digest of banking literature, to supplement its daily index to financial periodicals and its press clipping record of currency controversy and Federal Reserve System development.

A list of early Harvard broadsides, compiled by William Coolidge Lane, with indication of the libraries in this country and in England in which copies are to be found, is printed on pages 264-304 of the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society covering the annual meeting held in October, 1914.

"The child" is the title of a 32-page pamphlet printed and distributed gratis by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City. It is written in the simplest English, well printed, with numerous marginal illustrations, and contains chapters on "The home," "Preparing for the baby," "The baby up to one year," "The runabout baby," "The child of school age," "The sick child," and "Emergencies."

Mr. Cary R. Sage of 1200 East Capitol St., N. E., Washington, offers his services to librarians of public libraries, as a special worker for them at the Library of Congress. Mr. Sage is skilled in cataloging, in the compilation of bibliographical references, in the preparation of abstracts from books and short articles, and as a reader and a translator of French, German, Italian, and Spanish. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged exclusively in editorial and library work.

Volume 8 of "American bibliography," compiled by Charles Evans, has come from the press. It covers the books, pamphlets, and periodical publications printed in the United States in the years 1790-1792, and fills 432 pages. The volume is dedicated to "the founders and committee of management of the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, who have so admirably shown how private wealth intelligently directed and administered can aid the higher scholarship of the country."

The Library of Congress has published in four fat octavo volumes a "Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental army, with the officers." This calendar is no. 2 of the calendars of the Washington manuscripts, and was prepared from the original manuscripts in the library by John C. Fitzpatrick of the division of manuscripts. It commences with Washington's memorandum of the British loss at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and runs to Jan. 4, 1784, when Major General Knox made his last report.

"The Canadian woman's annual and social service directory," recently issued, contains (p. 202-213) a list of the free and association libraries in the different provinces. It also

has paragraphs descriptive of the Dominion Archives; the Aberdeen Association for the distribution of good literature to settlers in isolated parts of Canada; the Canadian Free Library for the Blind, and the Reading Camp Association for men in railway construction camps; the work of special and traveling libraries; women in library work, their duties, qualifications, and training; and the institutes held each year by the library associations.

The catalog of technical periodicals to be found in or near New York city will soon be issued. The list has been under preparation some four years in the library of the United Engineering Society, and the files of the following libraries are included: the New York Public Library, the libraries of Columbia University, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the United Engineering Society, and the Chemists' Club, in New York City; Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken; and the Public Library of Plainfield, N. J. The volume will contain about 128 pages, and will be sent, postpaid, for \$2.50 in paper, or \$3.00 in cloth.

The N. E. A. committee on normal school libraries has sent out a preliminary list of public normal schools in the United States, with the names of the librarians when known. The schools are listed alphabetically under the states, which in turn are alphabetically arranged. Additions and corrections to the list are sought, all such information to be sent to Mr. Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, while information on normal school library matters will be cheerfully furnished by Mr. Kerr or Miss Mary C. Richardson, chairman of the committee and librarian of the State Normal School at Castine, Maine.

The American Association for International Conciliation has issued a special bulletin for May devoted to an annotated list of current periodicals selected from the growing literature of internationalism which is issued serially. The list was prepared by Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian at Columbia University, and will be very useful to librarians and teachers. The material is divided into three groups—avowedly pacifist periodicals, those intended to promote international understanding through education, and those devoted to a record of international law in its various aspects. The titles best adapted to form the nucleus of a larger collection have been marked with a star.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

DOCUMENTS, STATE

Reece, Ernest J. State documents for libraries. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 163 p. 75 c. (Univ. of Ill. Bull. Vol. xiii, no. 36.)

FILING

Mann, Margaret, comp. Rules for filing cards in the dictionary catalogues of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh: The library. 32 p.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Ward, Gilbert O. The high-school library. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 29 p. (7 p. bibl.) (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. vii.)

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

GRAND RAPIDS Public Library. Books added to the Main (Ryerson) Library from December, 1913, to December, 1914; cumulated from vol. 10 of the *Monthly Bulletins*. 64 p. 5 c. (Ann. bull. no. 9.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Wisconsin State Normal School. Illustrated editions of children's books. 4 p. (Interesting books for teachers. no. 3.)

Com. on Relations between Schools and Library. Some interesting books; grades 1 to 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Providence, R. I.: The library, 1914. 5 4-page folders.

MOTHERS

Hall, Lolabel House, comp. A reading list for mothers; compiled for the College Woman's Club and Faculty Woman's Club. Minneapolis: Public Library. 15 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACOUSTICS

Watson, F. R. Acoustics of auditoriums. Urbana, Ill., Univ. of Ill. 1914. 2 p. bibl. (Engineering Exp. Sta. Bull. no. 73.)

AGRICULTURE

Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library. A reading list on agriculture, including gardening. 27 p. (Special library list no. 9.)

AMERICANA

Americana: books, maps, prints, pamphlets, & documents. London: F. C. Carter. 20 p. (Hornsey book list, no. 50. 562 items.)

Americana: including many interesting items. . . . New York: Heartman. 24 p. (Heartman's auction no. 36. 317 items.)

Americana; including many rare and important items. New York: Heartman. 46 p. (Heartman's auction 35. 219 items.)

A catalogue of Americana. Chicago: A. C. McClurg. 113 p. (1915—No. 45. 1121 items.)

Catalogue of Americana, first editions, and Bibliophile Society publications. New York: American Art Assn. unpag. (329 items.)

AMUSEMENTS

Edwards, Richard Henry. Popular amusements. New York: Association Press. bibls. \$1 n. (Studies in American social conditions.)

ART

Aitken, J. R. The Christ of the men of art. Scribner. 7 p. bibl. \$6 n.

The Altman collection; a list of books for those who wish to increase their enjoyment of the collection. . . . (In *Branch Lib. News* of the N. Y. P. L., My., 1915. p. 67-70.)

BACTERIOLOGY

Hiss, Philip Hanson, and Zinsser, Hans. A textbook of bacteriology; a practical treatise for students and practitioners of medicine. 2. ed. New York: Appleton, 1914. bibls. \$3.75 n.

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT

Robertson, Archibald Thomas. A grammar of the Greek New Testament in the light of historical research. Doran, 1914. 42 p. bibl. \$5.

BIOGRAPHY

Paddock, Annie Estelle. Overtaking the centuries; or, modern women of five nations. New York: Nat. Board of Y. W. C. A. 4 p. bibl. 60 c.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The death penalty. [Outline for both sides of debate on the abolition of capital punishment, with bibl.] (In *The Independent*, May 10, 1915. p. 264.)

CHEMISTRY

TURNER, W. E. S. Molecular associations. Longmans. 7 p. bibl. \$1.40 n. (Monographs on inorganic and physical chemistry.)

CHURCH AND STATE

Reed, Susan Martha. Church and state in Massachusetts, 1691-1740. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 1914. 8 p. bibl. \$1.05. (Studies in the social sciences.)

CITY MANAGER

Toulmin, Harry Aubrey, Jr. The city manager; a new profession. Appleton. 10 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (National Municipal League series.)

CITY PLANNING

[List of references on city planning.] (In *Bull.* 39, *Syracuse P. L.*, Mr., 1915. p. 3-6.)

COLORADO

Richie, H. E., comp. Books [on Colorado] for Colorado libraries. (In *The Occasional Leaflet*, Ap., 1915. p. 108-110.)

CO-OPERATION

Austin, Charles B., and Webrwein, George S. Co-operation in agriculture, marketing, and rural credit. Austin, Tex.: Univ. of Texas, 1914. 5 p. bibl. (Bull.)

EDUCATION

Elliott, Charles Herbert. Variation in the achievements of pupils; a study of the achievements of pupils in the fifth and seventh grades, and in classes of different sizes. New York: Teachers College. 6 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Contributions to education.)

ELECTRICITY

List of books on electricity in the Deborah Cook Sayles P. L. Pawtucket, R. I.: The library. 26 p.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Business English and business correspondence. (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Mr., 1915. p. 39.)

ENTOMOLOGY

Riley, William Albert, and Johannsen, Oskar Augustus. Handbook of medical entomology. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. Co. 14 p. bibl. \$2 n.

ETHICS

Lyon, D. Willard. The Christian equivalent of war. New York: Association Press. 6 p. bibl. 50 c. n.

EUROPE

A few books bearing on present conditions in Europe. Braddock, Pa.: Carnegie Free Library. 4 p.

EUROPE—HISTORY

Jordanes. The Gothic history of Jordanes in English version; with an introduction and a commentary by Charles Christopher Mierow. rev. ed. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 3 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

Minns, Ellis Hovell. Scythians and Greeks; a survey of ancient history and archaeology on the north coast of the Euxine from the Danube to the Caucasus. New York: Putnam, 1914. bibls. \$20 n.

EUROPEAN WAR

Die deutsche Kriegsliteratur. 1. Heft, von Kriegsbeginn bis Anfang Dezember 1914. 2. Heft, Neuerscheinungen Dezember 1914 bis Februar 1915. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs. 24 p.; 22 p.

The European War: some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ap., 1915. p. 400-407.)

FEDERAL CONTROL

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on federal control of interstate corporations. 2. and enl. ed. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 15 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

- FINANCE**
Gerstenberg, Charles W. Materials of corporation finance. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 11 p. bibl. \$4.
- FISHING**
Angling literature, with scarce and standard books, from the library of C. M. Steinmetz. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 63 p. (No. 1160—1915: 668 items.)
- FOLKLORE**
Folklore, Mythologie, Sagen, Märchen, Volkslied, Drama, Dialektologie, Onomatologie. . . . Kulturgeschichte. Leipzig: Gustav Fock. 273 p. (8207 items.)
- GARDENING**
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library. A reading list on flower gardening, including lawns, trees, shrubs. 11 p. (Special library list no. 8.)
- GLASS, STAINED**
Brennan, Gertrude, comp. A selected list of books on stained glass. (In *St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull.*, My., 1915. p. 154.)
- GOVERNMENT**
Reed, Thomas H. Government for the people. New York: Huebsch. bibls. \$1.50 n.
- GRADE CROSSINGS**
Bureau of Railway Economics Library. List of references on grade crossings. 27 mimeographed p.
- HINDUISM**
Lajpat Rai. The Arya Samaj; an account of its origin, doctrines, and activities, with a biographical sketch of the founder; with a preface by Sidney Webb. New York: Longmans. 4 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.
- HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE**
Andrews, Benjamin R. Education for the home. Part iv, List of references on education for the home; cities and towns teaching household arts. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off. 61 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 39. Whole no. 613.)
- INDIANA**
Esarey, Logan. A history of Indiana from its exploration to 1850. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Co. 12 p. bibl. \$3.
- JITNEY**
Articles on the jitney bus. (In *Bull. of the L. Assn. of Portland* [Ore.], Ap., 1915. p. 192-193.)
- JOURNALISM**
A catalogue of books on journalism, advertising, printing, bookbinding, and allied arts. New York: P. Stammer. 20 p. (No. 1, May, 1915.)
- LAW**
Ewell, Marshall Davis, ed. Essentials of the law. 2. ed. Albany, N. Y.: M. Bender & Co. 3 p. bibl. \$4.50.
- LITERATURE—ENGLAND**
Waterhouse, Gilbert. The literary relations of England and Germany in the seventeenth century. Putnam, 1914. 36 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- LITURGY**
Srawley, Rev. James Herbert. The early history of the liturgy. Putnam, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Cambridge handbooks of liturgical study.)
- LOCOMOTIVE VALVE-GEAR**
Bureau of Railway Economics Library, comp. List of references on locomotive valve-gear. (In *Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Mag.*, My., 1915. p. 509-515.)
- LONDON**
Catalogue of books and engravings relating to London. London: Francis Edwards. 40 p. (No. 350. 573 items.)
- MACFARLANE FAMILY**
MacNair, Mary Wilson. The clan MacFarlane; the division of the clan; ancestry of David D. McNair. Washington, D. C.: The author, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50.
- MATHEMATICS**
Brown, Joseph Clifton. Curricula in mathematics; a comparison of courses in the countries represented in the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off. 4 p. bibl. (Bur. of Educ. Bull. no. 45. Whole no. 619.)
- MEDICINE**
Johnson, Alexander Bryan, ed. Operative therapeutics. 5 v. New York: Appleton. bibls. \$35 n.
- MENTAL HEALING**
Cabot, Richard C., comp. Medical works useful for clergymen and laymen, with special reference to mental troubles; a selected list. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L.*, Boston, Ap., 1915. p. 12.)
- METALLURGY**
White, Charles H. Methods in metallurgical analysis. Van Nostrand. 4 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- MEXICO**
Mexico, Central America, and the Maya Indians; the library of Paul Wilkinson, Esq., of Mexico City. New York: Amer. Art Assn. unpag. (483 items.)
- MICHIGAN**
Maps of Michigan and the Northwest. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, Ap., 1915. p. 63-68.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
Dover (N. H.) Public Library. Books relating to municipal affairs. 3 p.
- NEW ENGLAND—HISTORY**
Catalogue of . . . a fine collection of New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts town histories and genealogies. . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 108 p. (1422 items.)
- NEWSPAPERS**
Brigham, Clarence S., comp. Bibliography of American newspapers. 1690-1820. Part II: Kentucky to Maine. (In *Proc. of the American Antiquarian Society*, vol. 24, new series, part 2. p. 363-449.)
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**
Mutschmann, Heinrich. The place-names of Nottinghamshire, their origin and development. New York: Putnam, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Cambridge archaeological and ethnological series.)
- PAGEANTS**
Los Angeles Public Library. List of books and magazine articles on pageants and street parades. (In *Lib. Books*, Ap., 1915. p. 60-63.)
- PAUL, KATHARINE CHOATE**
Paul, Edward Joy, comp. The ancestry of Katharine Choate Paul, now Mrs. William J. Young, jr. Clinton, Ia.: Mrs. W. J. Young, jr., 545 Fifth Ave, 1914. 25 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.
- PHILOLOGY, CLASSICAL**
Klassische Philologie. Teil I. Leipzig: Gustav Fock. 157 p. (3963d items.)
- POSTAGE STAMPS**
List of books on postage stamps, &c. (postage stamps, postal stationery, revenue stamps, &c.). (In *Nottingham (Eng.) Lib. Bull.*, My., 1915. p. 34-36.)
- POTTERY, CHINESE**
Clark, Martha, comp. A selected list of books on Chinese pottery. (In *St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull.*, My., 1915. p. 153.)
- PUBLIC HEALTH**
Hemenway, Henry Bixby. Legal principles of public health administration; introduction by John Henry Wigmore. Chicago: Flood, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$7.50.
- PUBLIC SPEAKING**
Esenwein, Joseph Berg, and Carnegie, Dale. The art of public speaking. Springfield, Mass.: Home Correspondence School. 12 p. bibl. \$1.60. (Writer's library.)
- PUBLICITY**
Smith, Herbert Heebner. Publicity and progress; twentieth century methods in religious, educational and social activities. Doran. bibls. \$1 n.
- RELIGION**
Catalogue of works in the religion section of the [Norwich (Eng.)] Lending Library. Part II. (In *Norwich P. L. Readers' Guide*, My., 1915. p. 63-86.)
- RURAL SCHOOLS**
Monahan, Arthur Coleman. Consolidation of rural schools and transportation of pupils at public expense. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 4 p. bibl. (Bur. of Educ. Bull. no. 30. Whole no. 604.)

- RUSSIA**
Wiener, Leo. An interpretation of the Russian people. McBride, Nast. 10 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- SALESMANSHIP**
Salesmanship; list of books on the principles and methods of the art of selling. (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 55-56.)
- SCHOOLS**
Upton, Siegfried Maia Hansen. Open-air schools. New York: Teachers College, 1914. 8 p. bibl. 30 c.
- SOCIAL SCIENCE**
Selected list of books on social subjects, published in 1914. (In *Bull. of the Russell Sage Found. L.*, Ap., 1915. 3 p.)
- SOIL**
Russell, Edward John. Soil conditions and plant growth. New ed. Longmans. 14 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Monographs on bio-chemistry.)
- SOUTH AMERICA**
Peck, Annie Smith. The South American tour. New York: Doran, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- STORAGE BATTERIES**
Maynard, George S., comp. List of works relating to storage batteries, 1900-1915. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ap., 1915. p. 365-399.)
- STORY-TELLING**
Foote, Frances E. Some suggestions in the art of story telling. Normal, Ill.: Ill. state Normal Univ., 1914. 3 p. bibl.
- SUN**
Sampson, Ralph Allen. The sun. Putnam, 1914. 4 p. bibl. 40 c. n., \$1 n. (Cambridge manuals of science and literature.)
- TAXATION**
Bullock, Edna Dean, comp. Selected articles on single tax. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 8 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- THEOSOPHY**
Cooper, Irving S. Theosophy simplified. Los Angeles: Theosophical Book Concern. 6 p. bibl. 25 c.
- "TWILIGHT SLEEP"**
Tracy, Marguerite. and Boyd, Mary. Painless childbirth; a general survey of all painless methods, with special stress on "twilight sleep," and its extension to America. Stokes. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
Van Hoosen, Bertha, and Shaw, Elizabeth Ross. Scopalamine-morphine anaesthesia. . . and A psychological study of "twilight sleep," made by the Giessen method. . . . Chicago: House of Manz. 32 p. bibl. \$1.50.
- VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library. A reading list on vocational education. 44 p. (Special library list no. 10.)
- VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE**
Springfield City Library. Success; choosing the right vocation. 4 p.
Weaver, Eli Witwer, and Byler, J. K. Profitable vocations for boys. A. S. Barnes Co. bibls. \$1 n.
- WATER SPORTS**
Alsberg, Pauline. A selected list of books on water sports. (In *St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull.*, My., 1915. p. 155-157.)

ciation, I have received complaints from the John Crerar Library of Chicago, the University of Illinois Library of Urbana, Ill., and the University of Nebraska of Lincoln, Neb., in reference to the ruling of the Treasury Department with reference to Sub-Section 1, Paragraph F, Section 4 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913. The decision is numbered as T.D. 34994. This provision requires articles of foreign manufacture to be marked so as to indicate the country of origin. Foreign books are frequently printed in foreign languages, and with foreign titles, and it would be a disfigurement of the book, so to mark it in English, and would impair the value of the book. Frequently also it is impossible to determine whether a German book was printed in Austria or Germany, or a Russian book in Germany or Russia. What is to be marked on books printed in Lemberg, which is claimed by two countries? Further, the decision has been held to extend so far that the following statement on the title page has not been held to indicate the book to be marked to indicate the country of origin. "Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, 4th Ave. and 30th St., New York, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras." This decision runs counter to the common knowledge of the usage of the trade, that London, when no country is specified, refers to London, England, and that publishers always place first on the title page, the country of origin. Inasmuch as public libraries constitute an integral part of the educational system of the country, and as they purchase books not for sale, but for general use of the people, all intendment of law ought to be made liberally for their benefit, as through them the whole people of the country are benefited, and consequently such a vexatious decision hindering the provision of the people with books through importation, should be rescinded. I trust you may be able to assist in this important matter.

Yours very truly,

BERNARD C. STEINER

Communications

FOREIGN IMPRINTS

The following letter was sent to Mr. Putnam on April 29, and is here reprinted for the information of all librarians:

Mr. Herbert Putnam,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As Chairman of the Committee upon Federal Relations of the American Library Asso-

Library Calendar

June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.

June 17-19. Joint meeting, Massachusetts Library Club, Connecticut and Rhode Island Library Associations. Jamestown, R. I.

Sept. 26-Oct. 2. New York Library Association. Squirrel Inn, Twilight Park, N. Y.

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THE Berkeley conference of 1915, the third in California and the fourth on the Pacific coast, will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to participate, for its note of inspiration and uplift. The keynote was struck by President Wellman in an address of wide scope and large vision, which is given as the opening feature of this conference number. The writers of papers had telepathically responded to this in advance, and the plan of presenting papers of general scope at the general sessions and relegating papers of technical bearing chiefly to the sessions of special sections, worked out excellently. Out of a total registry of 750, which was unexpectedly large, two-thirds were in attendance at each of the general sessions, and the special meetings were also well attended, despite the difficulties of location and the counter-attractions of the Fair. Of the four group photographs taken, we present two in this number, that of the A. L. A. visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, furnished by the official photographers, Cardinell Vincent Co., and that of the Eastern party at Riverside, furnished through courtesy of Mr. Daniels—both of them souvenirs precious to the participants and interesting to all library people for permanent preservation. The travel party from the East was the largest in the history of the Association and never was a journey more enjoyed. Pacific hospitality throughout was at high-water mark, and more than this cannot be said. Altogether, this conference, which marked the close of a forty-year period in the history of the Association, will take its place as one of the most noteworthy among the thirty-seven general meetings within that time, and certainly one of the most enjoyable.

In his opening address, President Wellman gave a category of the many and

diverse functions which public libraries in one place or another had assumed, the mere mention of which showed how wide and varied is the field of library work and divagations. It was a pity that only a brief discussion was practicable after Mr. Bowker's address of generalizations on the functions of the library, as the subject is one which may well have ample and detailed consideration in a general session of the Association. The trend of opinion seemed to be that only generalizations were possible, and that each library must be responsive to its environment and the needs of its special community. The library spirit is through and through the spirit of the social settlement, but to undertake the various features of the latter is too much for the library as such, from the viewpoints both of income and of effective administration. On the other hand, no social settlement should be without its library, which may well be a branch of the public library system of the place. In the School Library Section, which had most enthusiastic sessions, there was an interesting discussion of the relations of the public library with school libraries, and though some felt that the latter should be independent of the former, it is probable that library opinion in general is here also in favor of administration of the school libraries by the public library, thus insuring the best professional counsel and oversight for libraries which cannot in themselves expect to employ skilled librarians.

INCREASING attention is rightly being given in library circles to the typographical side of the book as a work of art, and in Vancouver the travel party found to its pleasant surprise a remarkable little collection of book treasures collected by Mr. Douglas, with the purpose indicated in his letter printed elsewhere. How far public

funds may wisely be used for such collections is an open question, but certainly librarians should be prepared to appreciate the fine art of the book and to teach such appreciation to their patrons. The session given to this subject proved informing and interesting, and the papers of Mr. Kent, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Cleland, which will be given in full in the Proceedings, should be studied by all librarians. Mr. Perry's plea for better handling of library bulletins and like publications should not be without its effect, for here the library may teach by example. Another method of pleasantly suggesting the lesson to be learned is by exhibition from time to time of books of fine printing and binding, which can doubtless be borrowed for the purpose if the resources of the local library do not include them.

ONE of the most inspiring features of the conference was Miss Downey's talk on what she called "Pioneering in Utah," where she had added to her experience in library methods more than one new method of her own. Her account of how a whole city was stirred to library enthusiasm by enlisting school children, and, incidentally, their parents, in collecting from city homes accumulated periodicals which would be of service in the rural districts, opened the eyes of those who heard her to possibilities which could be utilized in almost every community where the library finds it possible to undertake the missionary work of supplying smaller libraries, especially in country districts, with needed material. Here is one value of the county library system of which so much was heard in California and in other states of the Far West, and which is likely to be extended to the South, where the county is also the political unit. The county system in California includes many variations. In some places the chief public library, as that in the leading city, is the center for the county system; in other places it has contract relations under which it supplies books to

rural libraries; in other cases the two systems are absolutely independent, though in some instances the county librarian has headquarters in the city or other central library. This scheme is probably undesirable in the Eastern states, where the town and not the county is the true political unit, but throughout California, as in some other states, it is producing results which could not be accomplished if each local community were left to its own initiative.

ONE of the notable achievements announced at the Berkeley meetings, though not in the general sessions of the A. L. A., was that of the joint committee of the state librarians and affiliated associations in providing a practical plan for keeping tab of the progress of legislation throughout the states of the Union. This has been done more or less satisfactorily on a commercial basis by one or two organizations, but never with completeness or entire success. It remained for librarians to make a plan which would prove complete and effective, but this could only be worked out on a commercial basis by a commercial organization. It has now been arranged that a law reporting company will undertake to carry out the scheme outlined from the library side. The larger libraries, state authorities, commercial corporations, and others who need for their patrons or for themselves to keep track of pending legislation throughout the forty-eight states, may presently avail themselves of prompt reports, made at stated brief periods, of the introduction, committee reference, progress and final disposition of each bill presented during the session, with a brief statement of its purport, on the title-a-line system, carefully and practically worked out. This is a library contribution to the general welfare of the highest importance, and it has often been pointed out that enormous saving is possible under our federal system if each state carefully watches the development of legislation in each other state and patterns its own course by its success or failure.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS*

BY HILLER C. WELLMAN, *President of the American Library Association, 1914-15*

THIS gathering of the American Library Association is but the thirty-seventh annual conference. The fact is significant, for it reminds us how brief is the history of the public library. Our other teachers are more venerable. Books we have had since the world was young; the church, through the ages; schools and universities and great reference libraries for scholars, hundreds of years; the newspaper, some three centuries; but the public library—free to all the people—only a few decades. That is an amazingly brief period to witness the rise and development of a great educational agency—so widespread and so far-reaching.

Yet, rapid as it has been, the spread of the public library is in a sense not surprising. It is a truism to say that the safety of a republic rests on the enlightenment of its people; and wise men were quick to see in the library a sound instrument of popular instruction. More slowly, they are recognizing that it also contributes in a measure equalled by few other institutions save the public school toward realization of the great ideal—still dear to America—equality of opportunity. It is not strange, therefore, that American communities everywhere are coming to deem it proper that all men have access to books; and for the spread of public libraries, we as librarians need feel no great concern. It will go on whether we urge or no; for the public library has become an essential of democracy.

But the shaping of the libraries is a different matter; it lies often in the hands of the men and women who administer them. And if it is peculiarly the librarian's responsibility, so, too, it is a responsibility demanding foresight and judgment. For the library—to use a mathematical term—is not a constant but a variable. It has assumed new functions and to-day is still changing to a degree hardly realized save when we regard it in perspective.

That the public library should have

started with traditions inherited from scholars' or research libraries is but natural. For a whole generation librarians laid more stress on garnering books and on perfecting the admirable machinery of their organization, than on finding readers for them; and it did not seem anomalous in the late 'sixties—though it does now to us—to find the trustees of a great public library virtually congratulating themselves that the poorest books were the most read, for they reported: "It is in many respects fortunate that the wear and tear of the library falls mainly upon the class of works of the smallest relative importance," while the librarian lamented that "it had become very common for visitors to demand the use in the Hall of costly books of engravings, for mere purposes of curiosity." As late as 1868, when the foremost public library in the country—that of Boston—stood second in size only to the Library of Congress, the classes in the community chiefly served may be guessed from the fact that its reference collections and reading rooms were closed, not only Sundays and holidays, but every evening as well; while of a population numbering a quarter of a million souls, less than twelve thousand held cards. The proportion would be the same if at present all the public libraries in the United States should reach a clientage no larger than the number of people living in New York City.

But about that date began the great work of popularization, a process which was without doubt hastened by the influence of the American Library Association, with its opportunities for conference and comparison. In former times there had even been question as to the status of women in libraries, or at least protest against admitting them to "the corrupter portions of the polite literature"; but in an early report the trustees of the Boston library gave assurance that they regarded it as "one of the most pleasing and hopeful features . . . that its advantages are equally open to both sexes." Nowadays libraries

*Delivered before the American Library Association at Berkeley, Cal., June 3, 1915.

besides making extensive provision for the general reader are striving more and more to meet the special needs of every class in the community. Municipal reference collections are being established for our legislators and officials, technical books are supplied in profusion for the artisans in every branch of industry, commercial books for the business men, books for the blind, the aliens, even for the sick, the insane, and the criminal, and above all, for the children who have in recent years come to absorb so large a share of attention. Furthermore, this great public has been admitted freely to the books on the library shelves; while outside, through branch libraries and stations, by collections in schools and other institutions, by traveling libraries and deposits in factory and office building, in shop and grange and club—in short, by placing books wherever they will be accessible—the library alike in the small town and the great city is being carried to the people.

More significant still is the changed conception of library work. To supply demand is now regarded as by no means enough; the library must create demand. It must be aggressive, not passive. By booklists and bulletins, by addresses to societies and personal visits to the working men in shop or club, by exhibitions, by circulars, by a constant fire of articles and notes in newspapers and magazines, in short by all the arts and wiles of modern publicity, librarians are expected to make known their resources, to spread a realization of the opportunities both cultural and practical afforded by the library; and the ideal is not fulfilled until in every man, woman, and child capable of comprehending, there has been awakened an appreciation of the benefits and the delights to be derived from books.

Thus has evolved the modern public library. No similar institution in a community touches the lives of so many of its people. Consider how rapid has been this development. Much of it has taken place within a generation, much within the years of the present century. Some of it may still be regarded as tentative. With so large a sum of achievement, librarians do

not fear frank criticism of details; and a prime purpose of these annual gatherings is to scrutinize the wisdom of our various activities. For example, in these days, when the utilitarian is coming to be a fetish even in education, is there danger of the cultural ideal of the library becoming overshadowed? Is there a temptation to over-emphasize the bread-and-butter side of the library—the excellent practical work of aiding men and women in all callings to advance materially, of furnishing aid to men in business and commerce—all of which appeals so readily to the taxpayer? Are our methods of publicity in keeping with the dignity of an educational institution? With limited funds, is the share of the library's money and energy allotted to the extensive work with children justified by the returns? It is well to consider questions like these, to endeavor to make sure that in all directions results are commensurate with the cost, and to weigh the relative emphasis to be given different phases of the work.

Whether there be, or be not, room for some adjustment of relative effort as regards the activities already described, it will be agreed without question that they are in the main wise and successful, that they are approved by the taxpayer, and that they constitute but a logical development for accomplishing the ends for which the public library is maintained. But in recent years there has become evident a marked tendency towards innovations of a somewhat different nature. They are often grouped under the term library extension, which might be taken to imply that they extend beyond the field of library work in its strict sense. It is becoming increasingly common for lectures—not simply on library or literary topics, but popular courses on all manner of subjects, to be provided by libraries and occasionally delivered by the librarians themselves. Here and there, has been further adventuring in the field of direct instruction, with classes for children in science, for foreigners learning English, and even tentative correspondence courses. Exhibitions of all kinds are held by libraries, including not simply books, bindings, and prints, but paintings,

rugs, porcelains and other objects of art, frequently natural history specimens, flower shows, occasionally industrial displays or commercial exhibits; and some libraries have installed permanent museums. Story-telling for children on an elaborate scale has become not unusual, with the avowed purpose of interesting them in good literature, but sometimes conducted at playgrounds and other places where there is no distribution of books; and in general the work with children has been extended in manifold directions. We read here and there of games, dances, parties—particularly for the holidays, plays, aeroplane contests, athletic meets, and other entertainments, and children's clubs of many kinds. In one city the branch libraries were centers for collection in the "fly-swatting" contests. Such work is sometimes carried on by outside agencies in rooms furnished by the library; more often it is conducted by the library itself. One large library offered prizes to boys and girls making articles during the summer for exhibitions last fall; and exhibitions of model aeroplanes, bird houses and other results of manual training seem not infrequent. The adults, too, are not neglected. We are lending library halls freely for literary, educational, civic and charitable purposes, and to a growing extent for social gatherings and entertainments as well. Here a library has established a social center for young women where "all the various useful arts and handicrafts[can] be taught, free of charge," and there another has opened public debates each week on topics of timely interest with speakers chosen by the trustees. Photographs and prints of all kinds, music rolls, scores, lantern slides, phonographic records, which are often supplied for circulation, perhaps fall within the legal definition of book or writing, and, the lending of historical and scientific specimens, and of stereoscopes, radiopticans, and lanterns, is a function that is closely allied. In one or two cities branch librarians are employed in friendly visiting among the families of the neighborhood or for social service work with factory girls. One library is reported to maintain close relations with the probation officer and juvenile court;

another publishes an excellent magazine giving much space to matters of civic and commercial interest; elsewhere libraries are said to be aiding in social surveys. Not only is the reading of foreigners fostered, but their welfare in other ways is looked out for. Semi-social gatherings are held, talks on citizenship sometimes planned, and in at least a few places, exhibitions of their handiwork have been arranged. Concert-giving by libraries with victrolas is becoming not unusual; and now we are introducing moving picture shows.

Most of the practices enumerated are as yet by no means common enough to be characteristic of the American public library; but whether general or sporadic, they are of sufficiently frequent occurrence to show a strong trend. It has been said by one friendly critic that librarians are peculiarly alert to social needs, and so eager to render all possible service, that once convinced of a real want in the community, they are prone to undertake to meet it without always considering whether the work falls properly within the sphere of the library or could be better conducted by some other agency. No doubt it is true that an institution like the public library which has developed so rapidly, with few hampering traditions, is especially pliable, and possibly extends its scope more readily than it might otherwise. But the truth is, as a matter of fact, somewhat larger, for the tendency seems but in keeping with the spirit of the times observable elsewhere in the church, in playgrounds and public centers of recreation and education of diverse sorts, and some critics hint, even in the school curricula. Yet, if these signs really mark the beginning of library evolution toward institutions of wider social activity, the path should be chosen consciously and with deliberation, for it is obvious that the change is likely to affect the library itself profoundly—either for good or ill.

Some of the papers and discussions at the present conference will bear directly or indirectly on various phases of the questions which I have raised; and it is not my purpose to anticipate by offering here my own conclusions. But I should like to plead that however occupied with executive cares,

and whether engaged in supplying with books the *practical* needs of the community, or turning to work of wider social application, the librarian should never forget or slight what seems to me to be a primary duty of the public library—a service so fundamental that, as I shall try to show, it may be said without exaggeration to touch the springs of our civilization itself.

For this twentieth-century civilization of ours which the world so easily takes for granted, is nevertheless regarded with misgiving by many who examine its evolution and condition. Within the past two or three years alone, not a few thoughtful writers have questioned its solidity and permanence. The Italian historian, Ferrero; the brilliant English churchman, J. N. Figgis; A. J. Hubbard in his "Fate of empires," S. O. G. Douglas, Guy Theodore Wrench, Mrs. John Martin—all are impressed with the transitoriness of the phenomena we know as civilization. Macaulay's famous New Zealander taking his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, in his "vast solitude" may count at least on the ghostly fellowship of a goodly number of our contemporary writers who have been solicitous as to the laws of modern civilization and its decay.

Perhaps, the most interesting of these treatises is the immensely suggestive little volume in which the archæologist, W. M. Flinders Petrie, has traced the rise, the flourishing, and the decay of eight successive civilizations in Egypt during a period of ten thousand years, and five distinct eras of civilization in Europe from the early Cretan down through the classical and that of our own day. It is only in recent years that owing to the discovery and study of archæological remains, it has become possible to take the long view. Hitherto, students have been confined largely to comparisons between our own civilization and the classical which immediately preceded it. Professor Petrie uses as criteria the development of the different arts, especially the period when each passes from a stage of archaism to a condition of full artistic freedom; and he finds that in all the civilizations he has presented, so far as discernible,

the arts have reached their highest development in the same sequence. First comes sculpture, followed by painting, and then literature; these in turn are succeeded after a somewhat longer interval by the development of mechanics, of science, and the results of applied science, or wealth. There appears to be a striking conformity, not only in the sequence, but roughly, in the relative time, suggesting that the same laws are operative throughout the entire period. The interval between the successive waves of civilization as shown by the point when sculpture, the first of the arts, reaches the stage when it is fully freed from archaism averages between thirteen and fourteen hundred years, with an apparent tendency towards lengthening in the case of the later civilizations. Our modern European civilization, according to Professor Petrie, reached the turning point of freedom in sculpture about 1240 A. D.; in painting, about 1400; in literature during the Elizabethan age, or about 1600; in mechanics possibly in 1850; while the full development in science and in the production of wealth is still to come.

Of course, I have not cited the interesting and ingenious conclusions of Professor Petrie, which are bristling with debatable points, nor referred to the works of the other authors, who differ much among themselves, as proving any definite theory of civilization. I merely wish to impress on you the well recognized fact that civilization is an intermittent phenomenon. Nor can I personally see that our own civilization, though covering so much wider area than any which has preceded it, differs essentially from them, except in two respects. One of them is the possession of a religion so ennobling, that if its principles were valid in the hearts of men, it would seem in itself to afford a strong preservative at least against the corruption and ill living that accompany a decaying civilization. But one of the phenomena that all students point out is the weakening in our times of the hold of religion on the minds and actions of men. The other essential difference, as I see it, between our civilization and previous ones, lies in the remarkable development of the arts of communication. The facilities

for travel by steamship and railroad, and for the transmission of information by mail and telegraph, have so united the world and brought into contact differing civilizations as to produce a condition without parallel in earlier ages.

But incomparably greater in its effect, is the ease of communication from mind to mind resulting from the invention of printing. One would be rash, indeed, to assume that this new force in the world, powerful though it be, and aptly termed the art preservative of arts, has yet within itself sufficient virtue to over-balance the laws which working through human nature for ages past have caused one great civilization after another to rise, reach its zenith, and decay. Yet, when we consider that not simply in preserving knowledge, but in diffusing it among the whole people, it has produced a condition of general enlightenment that has never before been known; and when we remember also the immense acceleration given to the renaissance of the very civilization we now enjoy through the recovery by scholars of the Greek manuscripts and classical texts, it may not be immoderate to hope that this great art of printing will have an incalculable influence in deepening, strengthening, carrying higher, and prolonging this present wave of our

civilization; and should this likewise be destined to recede, in alleviating man's intervening low estate and hastening the world's next great advance. And in carrying to the whole people the solid and more vital product of the printing press, no such agency has ever before existed as the modern free public library.

This, then, I conceive to be the great fundamental obligation of the public library—to make accessible to all men the best thought of mankind, whether it be found in the classic works of the older civilizations that preceded our own, or in the master intellects of a later day, or in the innumerable derivative writings of lesser minds. And this function is one that I trust may never be forgotten, however far it may seem well to extend the province of the library in other directions. While striving in every wise way to further the material or ephemeral interests of our communities, above all we as librarians should prize and cherish the things of the mind and of the spirit. Only those gifted by God can hope for the supreme joy of feeding the pure, white flame that lights man's pathway through the ages. Few they be and blessed. It is privilege enough for us to strive to hold aloft the light, and carry ourselves staunchly and worthily as torchbearers.

“PER CONTRA”*

By HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress*

THERE is an exposition across the bay. A feature of it is an attempt upon the part of various agencies for education, for culture, for comfort and for human welfare generally, to show what they are, to illustrate what they are doing, and in a measure to justify themselves. It is a sort of justification—of ourselves—that has been assigned to me to-day. For our president seems to think that the service we represent is not yet beyond cavil; that there are those who still question it, or who question it on new grounds. “More people are reading books,” he remarks; “more books are in libraries and covering more subjects; more

people are registered as users; more money is appropriated; new departments and new activities are being entered upon. Yet some critics cry out for the good old times when readers, though few, did not dilute their minds with so many ephemeral books, etc.”

Now the argument of such critics is in the nature of a demurrer. Admit the increase in libraries, in books, in facilities, in readers: what of it? What does it prove? That more people are reading more books. Yes; but what of *that*?

Well, I am “not so sure.” I am not sure of the answer. I am not absolutely sure that we are required to give it. A demurrer—in court—is to be decided by the judge, not by the jury. It involves a question of

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law, not of fact; a question, therefore, to be determined by principles and precedents, not by the unprofessional, inexperienced and undisciplined impression of a group of men representing merely the average in experience and opinion, and without a permanent relation with the subject matter.

In the case of books, and of libraries to supply them freely at the public expense, the principles were enunciated, the precedents established, sixty-five years ago. Is there to be no statute of limitations? If under them there has been this continuing and prodigious development, doesn't that fact in itself create a presumption very nearly conclusive? Doesn't it mean that we are at least an institution?—with foundations cemented by the general judgment of the community?

If so, we ought not to be called upon to dig up those foundations and reset them whenever anyone questions their soundness. The upper structure is a different matter, and the annexes. These may have to be modified as the developing needs of the community may require. But the modifications will be of detail or of emphasis, or of relative accommodation. They should leave the fundaments unchanged.

For one fling at our libraries there are, I suppose, a half-dozen at our universities. What of them? Does anybody seriously propose to discard our universities? Does anybody really doubt that the fundamental reason of them is sound; or deny that, taken by and large, they are supplying something which the community needs and must have? And does anybody really think attention is to be paid to the complaints against them, save as they concern mere systems or methods?

Complaints of system and of method are always to be expected, and are always in order, whatever the institution. They leave untouched the organs which are essential, and the *raison d'être* of the service itself.

When, therefore, a critic declares a college training "useless," we are apt to be amused or tolerant, or tolerantly amused. We fancy that he is arguing from one or two results under his personal observation: of a youth who was a born fool, and remained so in spite of a college course; of another who was born a genius, and came

into his own in spite of the lack of it. And whenever another critic declares a public library "useless" because books are nowadays plentiful and cheap, and the people who really need them will buy them, why not be contentedly amused at him?

But this latter critic goes further: he declares that the free supply of books may be actually injurious; that it deprives the ambitious of an incentive which is valuable—to save, and buy them himself. It also deprives the book itself of that added relish which comes of its acquisition through painful abstinence in some other direction. And finally, that the supply of books by our public libraries, as actually operated, means the supply predominately of books that are educationally or culturally worthless, yet by their very profusion tend to enfeeble the mind, as an incessant diet of sweets may enfeeble the palate. Particularly the ephemera. They are like the true ephemera in nature which at certain seasons fall like snow upon the river. The fish gorge upon them till they become easy prey to the kingfisher. Or perhaps like the little book on Patmos: "And I took the little book out of the angel's hand and ate it up, and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it my belly was bitter."

The physiology on which this latter complaint rests is doubtless sound. We do not deny it. What we question is the facts upon which the complaint is based, or the possibility of the alternative which a deference to it would involve. That our libraries are buying much of the "ephemera" of the day is true; are they, however, spending an excessive proportion of their funds in the acquisition of it? And is the tendency to spend more rather than less? Granting both—the fact and the tendency—what of the alternative? Shall they ignore wholly the predominant interest of the public in the literature which is "current"?

Our lives are contemporary. Our thoughts are the thoughts of to-day. Our actions are to affect the affairs of to-day. Our motives are the motives of to-day. Our contacts are contacts with the men of to-day and with the things of to-day. We are indeed subject still to influences which are hereditary; but the influences of which we are conscious are the influences about us

now: the facts, the people, the books, all that which constitutes our environment. It is these with which we take our start. They are the impulse, an ambition to influence them is the incentive; and it is the hope of influencing them more potently that is our chief motive in looking to the past at all.

The aid in this which the past can render is of great concern. It is the office of a library to make it available. No doubt it is, as President Wellman has pointed out, the prime and most important office. But a public library deals not merely with students preparing for life, but with men and women leading lives. It cannot go to them. What brings them to it is either some condition in their own lives, or some condition about them, which they hope to improve, or to benefit by. These conditions are reflected or dealt with in the literature of to-day. If the library refuses to supply this, it fails to meet its readers on their own ground. And the distance between this ground and the past is a considerable one. It is difficult to bridge. If not bridged by the books themselves continuing into the present, the task falls upon the interpreting staff. But it will be a staff lacking apparatus.

I take it, therefore, as unavoidable that a public library shall include literature of the day. The question is only: how much? And in what proportion? I do not see how it can avoid supplying many books and periodicals that will prove merely "ephemeral." It will certainly supply many far inferior to the "standards": inferior in literary form, in intellectual power, in moral tone. It need not supply those admittedly debasing. But consciously it does not. This we assert and insist upon. And as to the other values, it does draw a line. What the critic complains of is that this line is not drawn high enough. What we answer is that it is being drawn higher with each developing year. And we point out that this effort is made possible by two developing features in administration: the prevalence of the system of "open access," ensuring to the reader the direct contacts which enable the better books to make their own appeal; and the increased personal attention given to the reader by the staff, which recognizes him as a human being

alive, in a living present, and meets and differentiates him accordingly.

The criticisms are always in general terms, and therefore vague. I have yet to see one based on statistics, one that named a single book supplied which ought not to be supplied. An excess of current *fiction* has always been alleged. And as to this, statistics are quoted. They are always, however, statistics of circulation; and they overlook, what has frequently been pointed out, that the current novels are the small change of literature, and, therefore, being issued, read, and returned more rapidly, count more in the total than the so-called "serious," which is also the more deliberate, literature.

The detail of the complaint—that they serve no useful purpose to the reader himself—we can afford to ignore. I think it time that we did. The fair reason for reducing the number of them that we provide, or of eliminating them altogether, is a more practical one. It is, that the endeavor to supply them in adequate quantities to meet the interest of the moment, is futile; and that the mere profession of supplying them invites demands which are an expense to deal with even in the negative by answering that the book is "out"; and that the cost of administering the volumes which are actually acquired and supplied, is in itself excessive. For we must not forget that the cost of issuing a volume of fiction is as great as that of issuing a volume of history or philosophy; and if, as happens, the volume of fiction is issued a hundred times in a year to the other's one, the cost will be multiplied accordingly.

It is on this ground and on this particularly that I am personally in favor of leaving the "current fiction"—that is, all novels within one year after publication—to the subscription libraries. I have frequently said so; and have not changed my opinion. Such a course would alone, I believe, dispose of nine-tenths of the critics.*

That is, however, a mere detail. The omission would still leave a wide range of literature neither definitely instructive, nor in any way beneficial save to the judicious.

*It was recommended by Mr. Dana at the Niagara Conference a dozen years ago. His paper there states the case tersely and with complete good sense.

But are we to regard solely the injudicious? Let us take courage from the Areopagitica: "If it be true that a wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the drossiest volume, and that a fool will be a fool with the best book, yea or without book, there is no reason that we should deprive a wise man of any advantage to his wisdom, while we seek to restrain from a fool that which, being restrained, will be no hindrance to his folly."

But people read too much! Particularly they read too many of the books that signify nothing because they require no effort on the part of the reader.

Certainly, they do. This is an age of print; and the schools—and the oculists—have given us the ability to take advantage of it. We are gregarious; it makes us citizens of the world. We are curious: it brings to us all the facts and phenomena of our time. We are self-conscious: it reflects us. We love gossip: it provides it, and food for it. We are—still—romantic. It supplies the romance. And we court excitement: it supplies that also. In some moods and states of exhaustion, of petulance or of despair, we crave mere distraction. To some among us this may be achieved by means of a master book, a classic. They are fortunate. To the common run, if it can be achieved by a book at all, it will be only by a book contemporary with the reader; which takes the phenomena of life familiar to him and recomposes them so that they become dramatic; or sheds intelligence upon them so that they represent to him something significant which he had not before seen in them; or it changes his angle of vision; or it relates them in some sympathetic way to himself. Perhaps it may relate them also to that which is permanent in all literature. If so, the author has himself bridged over the gulf between the reader and the classics. He has interpreted the classics; but he has done so in a language which is intelligible, because it is the language of the reader himself.

For such an author the reader is the point of departure, and the present day. Equally must it be for the library.

But a profusion of books is so "enervating." So in a sense is a profusion of any other good thing. Civilization itself is

enervating: it deprives us of the discipline of privation and hardship. Every luxury made available, every necessity made easy, means one less opportunity for the exercise of hardening virtues. I heard a physician remark that the tests and the instruments of precision which had made for the safety of modern surgery were ruining the faculties of observation in the medical profession. He meant, because they render the exercise of those faculties less necessary. Very likely. But the answer is that they *have* rendered modern surgery possible. As for the faculties of observation: other faculties—of reasoning, for instance, which deals with the results—have still their opportunity and their exercise.

"We value only what we have to work for." To be sure. To the toiler in a city sweatshop who secures his annual week in the country only by penurious self-denial during the remaining fifty-one, the woods, the fields, the birds, the very air are paradise. To the country boy who lives among them they are commonplaces of which he is unconscious. But this does not prove that they do not benefit him. The book secured by self-denial has an added value; but it is a value added only in relation to the circumstances of the possessor. Its essential quality remains the same, and its potency, as if it came to him without effort.

The man of few friends sets a special store by each disproportionate to his merit. But the man of many friends may be more capable of valuing the few whom he makes his intimates; for the possession of the many enlarges and diversifies his *sense* of values.

The man limited to a narrow area may profit by the very necessity of making the most of his opportunities in an intensive way. But the man who can travel, and through travel secure varied contacts and experiences, is enlarging and diversifying not merely his sense of values, but other elements in himself, very useful to him individually and as a citizen.

In mere power the man who keeps his thoughts, his passions, and his purposes within narrow confines, and conforms rigorously to them his acquaintance, his reading and his experience, surpasses; just as in mere power the stream confined between the

narrow limits of a gorge excels an equivalent body of water spread out over wide and shallow areas. But the service of the latter may be the more benignant. There are times when the narrow and intense, rather than the broad and sympathetic, qualities are necessary to society. But those times—requiring the Puritan, one may even say, the fanatic—are times of stress and crisis. They are not the normal times of modern society.

So this very profusion of opportunity which modern civilization affords, has its compensations. It is relaxing—undoubtedly. It affects the mind as a Turkish bath affects the body. It opens all the pores. And the risk is the risk of open pores; which is that they will let something in injurious to the system. To be more exact physiologically, it is that they will let something out which the system cannot spare. In the case of the body, this is a certain vital warmth. In the case of the mind it may, I suppose, be either warmth—of energy and conviction, or that conscious power which comes of tense and sustained effort against a specific obstacle.

But Civilization has still its obstacles. There are plenty of them; it is only their character which has changed, and the direction of the effort required. We may no longer have to fell the trees or uproot the stumps; but there will still be the soil to enrich, and the crops to diversify, and the question of markets, and the ultimate consumer.

The awe in which book-learning was once held extended to the books themselves. It has passed. We are now on easy terms with them. We treat them casually as we do mere acquaintances upon the street. We approach them for a word, a laugh, a mere nothing, and then pass on. We do not exhaust the opportunity. Others will occur. Still less do we "make up for it" as for a formal occasion.

Awe has its values; the loss of it is a loss of certain values. On the other hand, the easy familiarities which displace it may bring some efficiencies very desirable. They may be merely social; but social efficiency is not to be disparaged, nor even social facility. To relax is also to expand.

So far as books are concerned, the pres-

ent confusion goes along with other perilous profusions, of which most nearly analogous are the performed play, and the moving picture. Neither requires effort in the spectator—intellectual effort, that is to say. They are, however, facts. Vaudeville is a fact; and so is the "movie." Philosophizing, one would find much to deplore in them. It would not be their morality; for the most popular of them are those whose moral is unimpeachable. The worst that can be charged against them is vulgarity; and this charge lies against only a fraction of them.

But we must not forget that a large portion of each audience lives in an atmosphere even more "vulgar," and that in earlier times that portion would have had no experience at all outside of their particular environment. The play or the "movie" gives them such an experience. It may be merely emotional. If it appeals to their sense of humor it is also, in a measure, intellectual. It may at least widen their sympathies and quicken their imagination.

It requires no effort; it involves no discipline. This is a pity. Plays and pictures which would be intelligible and could be enjoyed only by the active exercise of the reasoning powers would certainly be more "educational." If we had only such plays, and only such examples in art, in music, and in literature; and the public would flock to them as they do to those actually provided, our republic might become an amplified Athens. But the others exist and appeal, and the vast majority of the public to whom they appeal and who by supporting render them possible, is of people who in Athens would have formed no part of the audiences; for we must not forget that of that entire community it was but ten thousand—the "upper classes"—alone who were privileged to such experiences.

The participation in them of the rest of the community—of the community as a whole—is a phenomenon only of our day. That is true of the plays and the pictures. It is true of the books. With this difference—of moment to us: that where the books are to be supplied by an agency acting as we do in behalf of the community as a whole, and at its expense, there are certain responsibilities. They involve certain standards—variable, but progressive. The

moral standard is already, I think, amply recognized. The intellectual is recognized as far as contemporary conditions permit. There remains the question of taste. And it is as to this in books, as in the play and the moving picture, that the opportunity for improvement chiefly lies.

Taste isn't something which may be handed a man. Knowledge may be; but not taste. It isn't something which, having got, he merely possesses. Rather it possesses him. It is the man himself: a unit, in the sum total of his sensibilities.

It is subjective; it cannot be dictated to. But it may be influenced. The sure influence is association and a progressive experience; for the improvement cannot be abrupt, it can only be gradual.

In our reading public the hope of improvement lies, I believe, in the two influences I have mentioned: the freer direct contact with the books themselves, attracting to new experiences; and increasing mediation between them and the reader by the librarian who, knowing them, relates them to the needs of the reader as a present-day human being. It is in efficiency in this human relation rather than in catalogs and classification, and the other instruments of precision, that our distinctive opportunity as librarians now lies. It is this which is now having our attention as never before. Concern for it has taken the place of the concern for mere system and apparatus that excited us forty years ago, in that second stage of our development, when mere expansion of the opportunity for the reader having become assured, our zeal turned to the perfection of systems and apparatus, and we were in danger of losing sight of the religion in the mere ritual. We recognize now that those mechanical devices, while necessary, are merely devices. They are to be utilized; but they are to lead the reader to the book, not to be consciously interposed between him and the book. They are to be a gateway, not a barrier. They are also, in a way, a guide. But the main guide must be the librarian himself, herself. The first contact should be with him, and so far as practicable, this should continue, until the final contact with the author has been assured. The qualities that it demands include some not characteristic of the libra-

rian of the older school. The qualities he had were in some respects admirable. But the readers he had to meet were a limited, a select class. They approached him endowed already with appreciations. The impulses he responded to were already existing; he did not have to create them.

The modern librarian of a public library (and it is the ordinary public library I am speaking of throughout) has often to create the impulse as well as to direct it. The old-time librarian was contemporary with the past. The present-day librarian must not forget to be contemporary also with the present. He must be informed not merely as to the book, but as to the reader. He must understand him and what actuates him. For this, he must have the widest possible familiarity with the affairs, the interests, the influences of to-day; a familiarity gained not by formal education, but by travel and by varied social contacts. In quite a new measure, therefore, is it necessary that our librarians shall secure these; and not merely the librarian-in-chief, but the entire interpreting staff. With them, with the fundamental education back of them, with the temperament and the instinct for service; as human beings part of your own time in thought and feeling, but as librarians infused also with the thought and feeling of *all* time, you have opportunities for service not surpassed by that any other profession, and certainly not vouchsafed to former generations of our own.

And the distinctive opportunity is incident to the very conditions which the critics deplore. For if this present age is profuse, and superficial, it is also alert, eager and impressionable. You can aid it to exact knowledge, clear and discriminate thinking, and the choice of the better reason. That is the prime office of books and of libraries. In the promotion of morality and of taste, however, their service is chiefly auxiliary; and you must refuse to admit them accountable as if the only responsible agency. The prime agencies are clean and comely homes, decent standards in business and civics, and whatever is refining in art, architecture, music and the drama. Let the community see to those and it may count upon the public library for its due share in co-operation with them.

HOW FAR SHOULD THE LIBRARY AID THE PEACE MOVEMENT AND SIMILAR PROPAGANDA ?*

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, The Public Library, Washington, D. C.*

I SUPPOSE it may be taken for granted that the members of no other profession could have been more surprised and shocked at the outbreak of the great European war than were American librarians. Living in an atmosphere of peace and good will and enlisted in the work of spreading enlightenment, joined by many strong ties with our professional colleagues in other lands, we had assessed the spirit of the world to be in harmony with the spirit of our profession and with the American spirit, strong for universal peace, and had thought that the world had become sufficiently civilized so that war, or at least a great continental war, involving the most advanced European peoples, was no longer possible. Even now it hardly seems comprehensible that many of the European libraries are either closed or are running short-handed because librarians are serving with armies in the field where they are fighting their professional colleagues of other nations, being killed or maimed or contracting diseases that will cut short their careers. Almost incredible also is it that the great library of the University of Louvain should have been destroyed in war in this the twentieth century. It is all so bewildering as almost to defy belief.

Although our country has happily kept out of the war through the wise leadership of the President and the fundamental devotion to peace of our people, yet the country in general has suffered heavily and many American libraries in particular have had appropriations much curtailed as a result of the business depression brought on by the war. With our sympathies aroused and our professional interest enlisted, ought we to allow an annual meeting of our national association falling while the war is still in progress to pass without asking whether there is anything that we librarians and the libraries we represent can

do to further the cause of international peace, whether we can assist in bringing about the peace that shall last, that will make all wars impossible, unthinkable? I am sure that we librarians "look forward," in the words of William James, "to a future when acts of war shall be formally outlawed among civilized peoples." How far is the library justified in going and what specific methods are we as librarians justified in taking to help in causing this view to be generally accepted?

In attempting to answer these questions it is desirable first to lay down certain principles that should guide the library in its attitude toward propaganda in general and then to inquire whether there are any special considerations that may properly affect our attitude toward the peace movement.

The librarian is constantly confronted with demands for the purchase of books and magazines, the offer of free books, magazines and pamphlets issued on one side or the other of controverted questions, cults and isms. The main guiding principle should be that of interested neutrality. The library seeks complete enlightenment on the part of its constituency, and to that end affords the fullest possible representation to both sides, to all sides of every controverted question. The library should encourage a broad and liberal spirit of free inquiry; its purpose is not to restrain but to foster comprehensive curiosity. The offers of literature or the requests for its purchase may have propaganda in mind; the proponents very probably intend to use the machinery of the library, expensive to the public but cheap for their use for the dissemination of their own views. The library in lending itself to such use is not playing into the hands of the propagandist, but is rather availing itself of offers and requests to afford the inquiring and curious public, interested in subjects of current discussion,

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with material for the study of the questions at issue. Care should be taken when material representing one side only is offered, to procure the best material on the other side, together with the writings of capable neutral critics, if such exist. Even though the subjects of discussion may sometimes seem relatively unimportant or even at times rather foolish to the matter-of-fact librarian, the library cannot best meet the needs of the public unless it furnishes such material. The library wishes to be fair and escape the criticism of being narrow-minded or biased. Some subjects which provoke only a smile or faint interest among sophisticated persons like librarians, may be of surpassing interest to certain readers of character and standing in the community.

This position of hospitable impartiality is, I believe, the proper attitude of the librarian toward the many controverted questions with which he is constantly dealing such as vivisection, vaccination, Roman Catholicism, Christian Science, socialism, the single tax, the recall, capital punishment, immigration restriction, prohibition and woman suffrage. The individual librarian, or member of a book committee may have strong opinions on some or all of these subjects; he may be superior in his *personal* attitude toward some of them and hostile toward others; *officially*, however, he must be sympathetic toward various points of view, for they are vital questions to large sections of the community and to ignore them is to render a public library unresponsive to the needs of its public.

The work that libraries may appropriately do with respect to a sharply controverted question may be well illustrated by what has been done by them in the case of the present war, involving as it has disputes over causes, atrocity charges, infractions of international law, etc., on the one hand and an American public divided in its sympathies on the other. Ever since its outbreak the public has been closely following the war not only by means of the newspapers, but numerous readers have flocked to libraries to study with eagerness books, reviews, and controversial pamphlets. The war has created an entire new and voluminous

literature that libraries have properly collected and made available, in many cases by means of maintaining a series of special shelves devoted to material about the war. Several libraries have printed for distribution reading lists compiled in their own libraries or have distributed the list issued by the *Publishers' Weekly*. In gathering this material, libraries have collected widely and impartially, in order to afford the amplest opportunity for the forming of independent judgments. The wise librarian has utilized this occasion to bring to the attention of his readers not only material about the immediate and controverted questions at issue, but also books about the historical aspects of the controversy, about the conditions in times of peace in the nations involved and also especially the literature of peace and international arbitration.

How far should the library definitely promote the peace movement itself, if at all? Should its attitude be strictly that which it occupies toward any other controverted question? If so, the peace advocate may hope much from what the library can do, for it is believed that the literature favorable to peace and international arbitration is far stronger than that opposed to peace. Simply for the library to possess full resources on both sides of the question and to exploit it by displays, annotated lists and the other usual methods will of itself powerfully aid the peace movement. This war has forcibly dragged the question out of the academic shades where it has for the most part previously rested and made it the most vital question before the bar of the world's opinion. It can no more be neglected than can the question of the cost of living. Every library at all responsive to public questions must provide full resources and make them available to the public. That of itself inevitably promotes the peace movement.

But I believe that the library is justified in occupying a more advanced position on this particular controverted question. It is likely that few librarians or library trustees, whatever their individual opinions may be, would *officially* advocate omission to provide for suitable national defense, or for proper development of army

and navy and other elements of preparedness, at least until such time as armies and navies, if retained at all, are made into international military and naval police forces. These are immediate questions of public policy with which he has nothing *officially* to do. I believe, however, that it is entirely in consonance with the purpose of the library, as an integral part of the public educational system, as an institution devoted to the spread of democracy and the promotion of enlightenment, as an institution with books in many languages, containing information about all the peoples of the world, and as an institution with many international friendships with librarians and other scholars throughout the world, to promote in every suitable way the strongest ties of international friendship.

Librarians are also interested in peace and should, I believe, promote it as a matter of self-preservation. Many observers have predicted that the present war will cease only with the complete economic exhaustion of one or more of the combatant nations. In any event the rehabilitation of all of the countries involved will be a long and painful process. Money spent on armies and navies and for interest on piled up debts cannot be spent for social objects or for education; and since the library is perhaps the youngest and least considered of all educational agents, it will doubtless suffer most from the enforced economies resulting from war preparations. We are told that more than 70 per cent. of the income of our own national government is spent on wars past and future. Can anyone doubt that library appropriations would be larger if military and naval expenditures were smaller?

Most librarians would agree not only that war and preparations for war are entirely at variance with the purposes for which the library exists, but that war *versus* peace is no longer a controverted question of public policy at all. It is rather a question of fundamental ethics: Is the world willing to go on sanctioning a system that puts all of the resources of modern technical science into commission for wholesale murder and theft? The failure to adopt at the close of the present war some plan that will eliminate war from the earth ex-

cept as a measure of punishment by an international police force would be to postpone the time when the library may hope to do its full work.

We the librarians of to-day want to see the scope of the library enlarged instead of having it kept to its present narrow limits. We want to see libraries have larger and better paid staffs in order adequately to meet present demands. We need money to foster larger demands on the part of the public. Both as citizens and as librarians we want to see promoted all of the other movements that make for social well-being and enlightenment, knowing that thereby the opportunities and demands for our own work will most surely be enlarged. The reduction of the burden of armaments offers, I believe, the best hope for the expansion of the library and of library work.

Although I have been arguing that the library by reason of its essential character as well as because of self-interest ought definitely to promote the peace movement, yet I do not think that the specific measures I shall advocate will prove unacceptable to those librarians and library trustees who conceive the peace movement as strictly falling within the field of controverted questions. In proposing that the library stress the peace movement there is no suggestion of neglect to provide the fullest possible resources for the study of literature favoring war and controverting pacifist arguments.

In an enumeration of the ways in which the library can appropriately aid the peace movement, I should put foremost the efficient and liberal development of the library itself and the compelling extension of its resources to the entire reading population. If only the library is generously stocked with travel literature, books in foreign languages and literatures, technology, fine arts, economics, sociology and history; if it has branches and other agencies and expert administration so that it is really used by approximately the entire population, it becomes a great leavening influence, improving the economic efficiency of the population, increasing their general enlightenment, counteracting the jingoism of the yellow journal, making good Americans of recent immigrants and increasing the sympathetic

interest of persons of American birth in foreign lands and peoples. The great agent for the amalgamation of those of foreign birth is the public school and the library is or should become its strong right arm. In other words, if the library is able by proper support to cease being a static institution simply responding to calls made upon it and can become a dynamic institution that shall reach out and influence the entire population and join in a big way in the forward social movements, it can powerfully influence public opinion. Who can doubt that this influence would be for general progress, including international peace?

It must be confessed that some of the influence of the library has been in the direction of fostering warlike sentiments. Many of the books, most popular in libraries, fiction, juvenile books and histories, glorify war and inflame international hatreds. I make no suggestion of a censorship that would eliminate such books. It is desirable, however, that libraries should furnish an ample stock of the books that depict the horrors of war and that they should encourage the writing of books of history that record the work of heroes of peace and that recognize the fact that real history is a record of the development of pacific civilization and international harmony. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace might well enlist some geniuses in the work of writing masterpieces of fiction for adult and juvenile readers—books that will do for the cause of peace what "Uncle Tom's cabin" did for the slavery question. It is a perfectly fair proposition I believe, for the library as an educational institution to stress such a part of its collection. Of course, it goes without saying that the library should have the best possible stock of books on international law and on the economic and social phases of war and peace.

The literature of peace, internationalism and war, may well be exploited by the methods already mentioned and by the publication of lists such as those issued by the Brooklyn Public Library in 1908 (57 pages), by the public libraries of Boston, Denver, Salem, and Buffalo, by the Library of Congress and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The American Asso-

ciation for International Conciliation has issued two lists on "Internationalism" compiled by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks and has distributed them to libraries generally. Mr. Hicks also prepared and the American Association issued two or three years ago about a dozen "best book catalog cards," each card listing with annotation, several titles of books and periodicals on various phases of the peace question. These cards have been inserted in the card catalogs of a large number of American libraries. This work should be continued. The American Association has issued for free distribution a reference list and a syllabus for the study of international polity by Dr. John Mez. It is also believed that the American Peace Society or one of the other American peace agencies would, if the American Library Association or any considerable number of American libraries should make the suggestion, issue a brief and a comprehensive annotated list of books on peace in very large editions for distribution by libraries to their readers. The call for literature on the peace question in libraries is already large. The distribution of such lists would stimulate such calls.

Librarians might well let it be known to the Carnegie Endowment and the local peace societies that they would welcome lectures and debates on the peace question in their lecture halls and main libraries and branches. In common with most lectures given in library auditoriums they need not be directly under library auspices but might be under the patronage of the peace societies. The public library is now generally becoming a feature in the social and civic center movement by which public school buildings are coming to be used for public lectures, meetings and debates. Here are opportunities for the popularization of knowledge of the peace movement and for library co-operation in furnishing the literature for the study of the question.

The story-telling now done in library children's rooms or in schools by children's librarians, or with library co-operation, offers another opportunity for implanting peace ideas in the minds of coming citizens. If heroes of war form the subject of the stories, care should be taken not to leave

the idea that war of to-day is the romantic thing it may possibly have been once—or more probably never was except in the minds of the romancers. Perhaps the horrors of war should not be detailed to younger children, but the deeds of heroes of peace might well be utilized in story-telling. More material in the interest of peace suitable for story-telling should be published. It ought also to be listed in bibliographies for children's librarians and teachers and for the children themselves. Something has been done in this direction in the publication by the New York Public Library of its pamphlet list entitled "Heroism."

The scope of the American School Peace League might well be enlarged to include the library. One of its objects is to secure the writing of histories for children which will be truthful but will not unduly emphasize international and racial antipathies. The library surely needs such help, should use it and might well join in the movement.

So far as I am aware this is the first time that the relation of the library to the peace question has ever been specifically discussed at a meeting of the American Library Association. The New York Library Club devoted a meeting in November, 1912, to the subject. The speakers were President Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor Samuel T. Dutton and others who discussed the movement generally, the literature of peace, the library and peace, international bureaus of information and the international exchange and loan of books. I believe that the topic ought frequently to appear on the programs of the national and of local library associations.

If the practical suggestions here offered seem few, it should be stated that the purpose of my address is more to enlist librarians and the library in the cause of peace than to point out specific measures, to appeal to the spirit rather than definitely to outline the practical. If I have offered sufficiently convincing arguments that the library may properly assist in this movement, appropriate measures will suggest themselves to alert librarians.

Even if the advocates of internationalism should at the close of this war see their dreams realized by the establishment of a

supreme international tribunal and the stable development of a body of international law enacted by regularly recurring sessions of the Hague Peace Conference, by the organization of a League of Peace, a Federation of the World or a World State, the task of making any such plan work, of holding any such organization together when some crisis arises or of securing the acceptance of the decrees of any international tribunal would be a difficult one. In order to be successful, behind the world organization and the international court there must be the sympathetic world spirit. This can only be secured by education, in which the library should have an increasingly large part.

A SONNET TO MR. TEDDER

THE *Library Association Record* for May reprints the following sonnet to Mr. Tedder, whose portrait formed the frontispiece to the JUNE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

TO A LIBRARIAN

This that presented a Librarian
 Rightly regarded shall be seen to show
 A sure and subtle Master-Quarryman
 Out of whose Worke uncounted Workes did
 grow:
 Because he knew all Mines and Galleries
 And Veines and Beds of excellent Assaye;
 In that brute Rocke whereunder Learninge lies
 And where ye blinde Gem waits upon ye
 Daye:
 As wel the meer Manhandled Drift that fills
 And clokes the Trewer marble from our
 Sighte
 Before we touch ye Glorie of ye Hills:
 Porphyrie & Pickeshatteringe Syenite:
 So that all Seekers sought him first to
 finde
 That which (he shewinge where 'twas
 hid) they mined.

T. CORYATT.

The sonnet was written by one of the members of the Athenæum, a distinguished man of letters. The gentleman called upon Mr. Tedder and "gravely presented to him a much-worn, faded, and crumpled manuscript in sixteenth-century script which the member professed to have purchased as an autograph of quaint old Tom Coryatt, the famous author of 'Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Moneths Travels' (1611). Having surprised Mr. Tedder with this in-

genious mystification, the author, whose deftness is equal to his wit and genius, confessed that the sonnet had been written personally for Mr. Tedder to be placed beneath the picture, and that the manuscript, a marvel of imitation, was his own work."

GERMAN LIBRARIES IN WAR TIME

THE *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* has been conducting an inquiry among the German libraries as to the manner in which the war has affected their work. The results of the investigation are given in the January-February and March issues of the *Zentralblatt* for this year. In an editorial in the January-February number, a short summary of the general situation is given, followed by extracts, continued in the March number, from the reports sent in by the libraries themselves.

The human equation comes first in the *Zentralblatt's* editorial. From it we learn that at time of printing, 363 men had been called from library work to serve under the colors. Of these, 88 belong to the highest class of scientific librarians, 82 to the grade of assistant librarian, 181 are "helpers" and subordinates, 12 are bookbinders, furnace-men, etc. These figures are not complete and every week adds to the roll-call.

Among the 88 scientific librarians, five had fallen before the article was printed, and 24 had received the Iron Cross. Among the 82 assistant librarians, four were among the dead and six decorated with the Iron Cross. This list does not include a number of library workers, including women, who have volunteered for Red Cross work in the field, or been requisitioned by the government for service in hospitals or for clerical work at the various headquarters.

The Bavarians, as usual, have had to stand the greatest individual drain. The Munich Royal Library and the University Library have sent out 40 of their men workers and a number of women to the field and home hospitals. The immediate effect of this drain on the force of library workers everywhere has been to close some smaller establishments, and, in other larger libraries, to give women a much greater field of activity. Arrangements were made for spe-

cial government examinations for women, that the lower-grade workers might qualify for higher positions. A number of extra women workers were engaged, and, during the first few months, many men from the book trades, thrown out of employment by the war, were engaged for library work until the call came for them. The library workers, as government municipal officials, most of whom belonged to the reserve, were among the first to be called.

The libraries suffered also from a sudden withdrawal, in some places, of state or municipal subsidies and special appropriations. But as the first panicky feeling wore off, and the governmental authorities began to understand the psychological importance of keeping up the even tenor of things—and also the importance of reaching the mental life of the nation through the libraries—the policy of economy was given up, and the libraries received their appropriations as before, if not always to quite as great an extent.

During the first two or three months of the war, the circulation work of most libraries fell off to a startling extent. People had no time or interest for books, but they flocked to the periodical and newspaper rooms and stood in line to get a look at the daily papers and the popular weeklies. The libraries were obliged to double and triple their reading-room force of helpers, and to take duplicate subscriptions to many papers and magazines.

With the opening of the schools and colleges the circulation and reference departments awoke to new life. But they felt keenly the loss of the greatest body of patrons, the male university students. In the University of Berlin alone, a full two-thirds of the undergraduate body had gone to the front or were under active training before November first.

By November, when the bad weather set in, and the war had become a matter of daily habit, people turned to the libraries again. The public libraries, in the districts where the laboring classes predominated, made particular efforts to reach the wives and mothers, set free from many house-keeping duties by the departure of their men. These women were taught to spend their unexpected leisure in the libraries,

and instructed how to enjoy books. Afternoon and evening sewing or knitting circles were formed where comforts of all kinds were made for the men at the front. Most of this work was under the supervision of the women librarians. A new class of library patrons was drawn in in this way, a class which, in Germany, at least, had not hitherto cared much for books. In all circles in Germany, but particularly among the working class, it is the man who reads, who frequents libraries and reading rooms and carries home to his family such mental pabulum as he thinks fit for them. It will be interesting to note the effect of this awakening of the reading habit among the women.

The libraries have everywhere been made clearing houses for the thousands of books bought or donated and sent to the wounded in the hospitals as well as to the front wherever possible. For modern warfare, consisting mainly of trench life, encourages the habit of reading. According to letters from the field, the hunger and thirst for something to read seems to worry the German soldier more than any other hardship incident upon war.

The Royal Library in Berlin had, up to January, 1915, sent away 400 bundles, in all 90,000 books, and over 40,000 periodicals. The Royal Library is making a collection of all literary material connected with the war. A special war conference is held every Saturday morning in this important library. His Excellency Prof. von Harnack, general director, meets all the library force to consult on the special work made necessary by the war. Letters from colleagues in the field are read, and round-robin letters sent to them in return.

On the eastern and western fronts several large libraries, notably those of Königsberg (East Prussia) and Strassburg, had their own particular problems to face. The Royal and University Library of Königsberg sent its most valuable possession, the "Silver Library," left by Duke Albrecht, to Berlin for safekeeping. In Breslau the treasures of the Royal and University Library were buried in fire-and-bombproof cellars. In Strassburg the Imperial University and National Library took the same method of safekeeping its most valuable

possessions, notably rare books and precious manuscripts. Several rooms were given over to field and hospital book collections, others to sewing and knitting circles. The great vestibule of the library, one of its most beautiful rooms, is now an improvised fruit market, where fruit of all kinds is collected for field and hospital use, or given out to the women to be canned. One office is used as storeroom for preserves and canned goods, another is dedicated to clerical work for the Red Cross. In Strassburg the sudden withdrawal of so many university students, 400 only remaining out of an enrollment of 2000, reduced the work of the scientific, circulation, and reference departments to such an extent that the library was able to undertake all its new special activities with its own force.

In all the German libraries, but particularly in those nearest both frontiers, the sudden outbreak of the war brought a serious problem in the recovery of books held by borrowers. Thousands of men, many students among them, were suddenly called to the front, and the last thing in their minds was the book or books borrowed from the library. In the case of men living at home with their families, it was merely a matter of time and money to collect the books again. But there were among the borrowers innumerable young men living in lodgings, or away on their summer vacation. Here recovery of the books was a difficult matter, and most libraries have had to face a considerable loss.

This past half year has been a serious time of new and difficult problems for the German libraries. But they have faced it bravely, and have done everything possible to make themselves a national necessity, not a luxury, in war as well as in peace.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY IN BERLIN, 1913-14

THE total inventory of the library in books, manuscripts, maps, and music covers nearly 2,000,000 titles. The accessions during the year come to 60,421. Accessions of periodicals, 2472, of which 1775 were donated, 293 purchased and 404 obligatory copies. Of these periodicals, 2227 were German, 99 English, 15 Dutch, 8 Scandi-

navian, 1 Latin, 55 French, 10 Italian, 18 Spanish, 1 Portuguese, 3 Esperanto, and the others divided among the Balkan languages, Hebrew and Greek.

The figures of circulation are as follows: New borrowers 15,282; new reading room cards 8886; new applications on waiting list 30,586; of these, cards given out 23,872. Circulation during the year, 508,442. These figures represent the actual number borrowed out of 717,325 order cards written. Of these, 324,274 books went to local borrowers, and 62,057 to borrowers in other towns.

The reading room was opened on 295 days during the period covered, and was utilized by 97,894 people, an average of 332 a day. This is a slight falling off over the figures of the preceding year, due to the fact that the temporary reading room was not at all comfortable, and the great mass of readers seemed to prefer waiting for the opening of the new building.

The expense for new books, periodicals, etc., through the year was 167,174 marks. The expense for binding, done in the library's own establishment, came to 64,852 marks. For this, 28,246 volumes were newly bound and 3348 repaired; also many blank books, ledgers, etc., used in the library offices were newly bound or repaired. The expense for binding done outside the house, inclusive of repairs, came to 22,140 marks. The yearly appropriation for the library is about 1,300,000 marks.

The bureau of information of the library answered 5314 letters and looked for 13,970 books, giving information about the same when not in the library. The General Director of the library is Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Adolf von Harnack, and a staff of seven directors, 45 head librarians and a number of assistants, amounting altogether to 150 persons, is on the regular payroll of the library.

The report gives a large amount of space to the ceremonies for the opening of the handsome new library building which took place March 22, 1914. As the new building serves not only the Royal Library, but also the Library of the University and of the Academy of Science, the ceremonies were of an imposing character. Emperor William made the opening speech and dedicated the

library to its high purposes. The first spade stroke for the new building was made Sept. 2, 1903, and the cost of the building with furnishing and equipment comes to 14,250,000 marks. The entire cost before completion amounted to 25,000,000 marks. The reading rooms offer seats to 1300 readers, a number exceeding that of any other library. The Royal Library can look back on a long life of usefulness, as its foundation dates back 253 years. The report is full of hopefulness for the usefulness of the splendid new building and its importance in the world of learning and science.

THE LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SURVEY

A SOCIAL survey has been made in the city of Los Angeles by the Municipal League, and the report on library facilities in the city has been reprinted in an 11-page pamphlet from the *Municipal League Bulletin* for March. A sub-committee consisting of Miss Helen E. Haines and Miss Margaret W. Brown, at one time an officer and worker for the Iowa Library Commission, conducted the library survey between May and October, 1914. The libraries investigated include the Public Library with its 15 regular branches, 5 playground branches, 31 school deposits, and 19 general deposit stations; the public school libraries, including the Normal School Library, 8 high school libraries, and the library center for elementary school work; the Los Angeles County Free Library and the County Museum Library; and the libraries of the University of California and of Occidental College.

Individual reports upon each were made on special report forms, and a digest made of the state and city legislation which affected the organization and maintenance of libraries. While much was found to be commended there was evidence everywhere of an insufficient income for the proper development of the work, though the city appropriation never has been niggardly. Under present conditions 14 per cent of the library's expenditures each year goes for rental charges, and until the library owns its own central building as well as branches, its development will be impeded.

After discussing separately the different groups of library agencies the report closes with the following recommendations:

"1. That in any revision of the city charter the institutional integrity of the Public Library be maintained through administration by an independent board of trustees.

"2. That the Public Library be empowered to arrange, when desired, with the city school authorities for the management and maintenance of city school libraries; and for the extension of branch library facilities in school buildings. That an effective municipal reference department be developed by the Public Library, as an aid to city administration.

"3. That the city appropriation for Public Library maintenance be increased.

"4. That final decision in the selection of branch library sites be under the jurisdiction of the Public Library Board.

"5. That special assessments to defray cost of branch library sites be abolished.

"6. That early selection be made of a permanent site for a central library building."

Libraries interested in the details can doubtless obtain a copy of the section report reprinted from the *Los Angeles Municipal League Bulletin* by applying to the Los Angeles Public Library.

WIDENER LIBRARY DEDICATED

A FEATURE of the ceremonies of commencement day at Harvard University, June 24, was the presentation of the great Widener Memorial Library, the gift of Mrs. Eleanor Elkins Widener, of Philadelphia, in memory of her son, Harry Elkins Widener, a lover of books, lost in the *Titanic* disaster. The exercises of the dedication of the library followed the usual academic ceremonies in Sanders Theatre, when the commencement procession moved to the library, led by the university marshal and President Lowell. At the top of the broad steps of the library the party greeted Mrs. Widener, who turned the keys of the building over to the president.

The official guests for the dedication then proceeded to the Widener Memorial Room, in which is placed the Widener collection, under the special care of George Parker

Winship, for twenty years librarian at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, R. I.

Bishop Lawrence first offered prayer, after which the portrait of Mr. Widener was unveiled. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made the address of presentation. He said, in part:

"This noble gift of learning comes to us with the shadow of a great sorrow resting upon it. Unbidden there rises in our minds the thought of Lycidas, with all the glory of youth about him, the victim of

that fatal and perfidious bark
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses
dark,
That sank so low that sacred head of thine.

"But with the march of the years which have devoured past generations, and to which we too shall succumb, the shadow of grief will pass, while the great memorial will remain. It is a monument to a lover of books, and in what more gracious guise than this can a man's memory go down to a remote posterity? He is the benefactor and the exemplar of a great host, for within that ample phrase all gather who have deep in their hearts the abiding love of books and literature. They meet there upon common ground and with a like loyalty, from the bibliomaniac with his measured leaves to the *homo unius libri*, from the great collector with the spoils of the world-famous printers and binders spread around him, to the poor student who appeals most to our hearts, with all the immortalities of genius enclosed in some battered shilling volumes crowded together upon a few shabby shelves.

"This library, where all the accumulations of the university will have a dwelling place, has a significance which goes beyond that of which I have spoken. No university and scarcely any state or nation possesses a library building so elaborately arranged as this, so fitted with every device which science and ingenuity can invent for the use of books by scholars and students.

"This is pre-eminently a student's library. It is not forced, like the Library of Congress, to absorb two copies of every pamphlet and of every book which obtains a copyright, a vast torrent of the ephemeral

and the valueless upon which, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, are borne the comparatively small number of books worthy of preservation. It is not bound by tradition, like the British Museum, to find house room for every printed thing which myriads of presses pour out upon a wearied world.

"In a time when Job's supplication that his adversary would write a book has no longer any meaning, because not only all adversaries, but all friends, write books, the library of the university has the fine freedom which permits it to devote itself to only two kinds of books—the literature of knowledge and the literature of imagination."

President Lowell, in accepting the library, spoke in praise of Mr. Widener, and asserted that at the time of his drowning he was fairly on the road to becoming one of the world's greatest book collectors. Harvard has sadly needed a new college library for a score of years, said Dr. Lowell, but lack of funds prevented its erection. The university did not contemplate a building so vast as this one, and it has special reason to be grateful to Mrs. Widener not only for her gift, but for the opportunity to do honor to the memory of her son—a Harvard alumnus—whose thoughtfulness suggested the gift.

LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE American Baptist Historical Society was organized at Philadelphia in 1853, its purpose being the collection and preservation of all possible material connected with the history and thought of the Baptist denomination.

One of the leaders in the movement was Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., who for a number of years was president of the society and did more perhaps than almost any other to establish the organization and gather an important library collection.

In 1872 the society published a catalog of its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and other material, which is a permanent record of the valuable collection which had been secured at that time.

Important additions were made until 1896, when a fire at 1420 Chestnut street, where the collection was housed, destroyed

everything except a few volumes which were loaned. Priceless works were thus irreparably lost. In spite of such a staggering blow, the friends of the society began at once to collect new material, such as was still available. Beyond what might have been thought possible, a collection, which is now relatively priceless, has been purchased or received through gifts.

In January, 1912, a mutual agreement was made between the society and Crozer Theological Seminary, in Chester, Pa., by which the seminary assumed the housing and administration of the society's collection, and the library and other materials was transferred to the library building of Crozer Theological Seminary. This arrangement has made it possible to economize the use of resources and to place the valuable material in the library collection ready for a larger service than previously was possible.

Readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be interested to know the above facts and to know that the librarian of the society stands ready to respond as fully as is possible to any inquiries concerning Baptist history which may be sent to the American Baptist Historical Society, Chester, Pa.

FRANK GRANT LEWIS,
Librarian.

A STORY OF A GANG

THIS all happened in a month. The conditions and the causes that preceded it were spread over many days. It was a gang, not of little boys, nor of "just boys," nor even of big boys, but of "fellows," big bumptious, aggressive, aping manhood, without manhood's experience and wisdom. Therefore they were bold, therefore self-confident.

Now the breath of life to a gang is loyalty, and its aim is freedom. Not a bad power, in fact the best; not a bad object, also, in fact the best. But its weakness is fear—and this is the most fatal of all weakness—the basis and the very stuff of failure. Hence the end of the gang is failure, since lacking the wisdom of experience, they do not discover the weakness of fear. Their enemies overpower them, and in ignorant and childish minds, conscious only of high purpose and noble liv-

ing, the harvest of punishment and shame is dumbly felt to be unjust, and is presently transformed into a fount of bitterness, which for many years tinges the outlook of the reformed gangsters, and precipitates the degradation of the unrepentant, until they learn that respect for the freedom of others is an inherent part of one's own.

The neighborhood was terrorized. The gang descended on a little candy store, forced its way behind the counter, broke open the till and carried off the pitifully small contents, helped itself to candies and toys, hustled the old woman, a widow, who kept the shop, and was off again in triumph.

It reserved the library for its lighter moments of leisure. Storming noisily into its quiet precincts, it frightened the children, or incited them also to disorder. It swaggered about and threatened the librarian grimly. Fearful and frivolous, she telephoned for the police on several occasions, and the war was on. From bad to worse it went, from worse to tragedy.

The chief librarian had reports. She conferred with the chief children's librarian, and the campaign was planned and opened.

The foolish virgin was transferred and a wise one sent—a frail little body, with tiny hands and dove's eyes. The heart of the chief misgave her. She could not rest until she went down herself in the evening to see conditions. And this little creature said "Oh, no, I am not afraid. They won't hurt *me*. When they are too noisy I put them out." *She put them out!* Well. She was told to close the library if necessary, but *not* to call in the police, the library policy being that the boys are the friends of the library.

Then went down the wise children's librarian. She sorted out her ammunition. Hero stories to be told the boys, and the big fellows listened though the stories were not told to them. Books of adventure—which they scorned and laughed at, but read. The children's librarian saw the dawn of peace when one of them came to her for a particular book that one of the "fellows" had read, and he "couldn't find it by himself."

The gang attacked a little tailor, whom they pulled out of his shop, pounded and rolled in the gutter, and the whole neighborhood was afraid.

Then the librarian "restricted" the use of the library to card holders, and she had a blank book with a pledge to "obey the rules" at the top of the page, and when the big fellow came to her and asked for his special book, she enforced the signatures of the gang to the book. Dan, the leader, almost eighteen, stood hesitating with the pen in his hand. The gang saw his weakness and rallied around him—"Don't yer do it, Dan!" "Aw, she only wants to git yer name!" "She'll have yer copped!" The battle was on, now, in deadly earnest.

Not a word from the librarian. The fair white page lay bare, the insurgent cries arose, Dan stood silent, pen in hand. He moved, he lifted the pen, and amid groans and jeers, he signed his name!

But what was this? He did not stop! He wrote again! and a staunch follower saw his name staring from the page. He signed another name, and an awed hush fell on the gang, another and another. Disdainful, arrogant, he signed for all, uplifted a kingly head and handed the pen to the tense librarian.

Then he turned and stalked out, and after him, hushed, stunned, but loyal, went the gang. And the war was over.

During the next six months, by one of those curious developments in real estate, the neighborhood was completely changed, built up with apartment houses, filled with foreigners, and the gang, assisted briskly by the police, ceased from troubling.

But the library was their friend and refuge, and they its patrons and defenders—while they lasted—and after their departure, for they did depart, the young Napoleon of the slums was often missed and mourned, especially by the little frail librarian with tiny hands and the eyes of a dove.

MAGAZINE BINDERS

INFORMATION is desired by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration concerning magazine binders which are well adapted to extra-thick magazines, such as the *Hibbert Journal* and the *Edinburgh Review*, and to extra-long magazines, such as the *London Times*. Librarians who know of satisfactory binders for such magazines are requested to send word to C. Seymour Thompson, assistant librarian, Public Library, District of Columbia.

American Library Association

THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, BERKELEY, CAL., JUNE 3-9, 1915

The A. L. A. conference of 1915 opened on Wednesday afternoon, June 3, in the buildings of the University of California, which had put its full facilities at the disposal of the Association. The beautiful stadium proved not to be practicable for the general sessions of the conference, in view of the possible ardor of California sunshine, and the lecture-hall known as "Chemistry Annex" was utilized for this purpose, while the several sections were accommodated in other buildings here and there about the park-like campus.

The University Library was official "headquarters" but this was so far distant both from the places of meeting and from the Hotel Shattuck at which most of the visiting librarians were quartered, and from College Hall, on the other side of the grounds, where many ladies were roomed, that there was less than usual of the interchange of calls and conversation which have been a useful feature of most conferences, while the attractions of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco threatened a serious rivalry to the sessions. But despite all inconveniences and all fears, the attendance at the general sessions was extremely good and by confining the section gatherings to a single session, as a rule, these also were well attended.

The registry of the conference overran 750 and the Chemistry Annex, which seated 500, was well filled, often to the point of "standing room only" at the general sessions.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Following is the complete list of officers elected on June 9 for the ensuing year:

President—Miss Mary W. Plummer, director, Library School of the New York Public Library.

First vice-president—Walter L. Brown, librarian, Buffalo Public Library.

Second vice-president—Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Denver Public Library.

Executive Board—M. S. Dudgeon, secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison; S. H. Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library.

Members of Council (for five years, elected by the Association)—Carl H. Milam, director, Birmingham Public Library; Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian, Toledo Public Library; Miss Mary L. Jones, assistant librarian, Los Angeles County Free Library; C. E. Rush, librarian,

St. Joseph Public Library; Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, director, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians.

Members of Council (for five years, elected by the Council)—Geo. F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; W. N. C. Carlton, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago; Mrs. E. C. Earl, Indiana Library Commission, Connersville, Ind.; Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Harold L. Leupp, associate librarian, University of California, Berkeley.

Trustee of Endowment Fund—M. Taylor Payne, Princeton, N. J.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The first session opened Wednesday afternoon, President Wellman in the chair, and was devoted to papers on the book and the fine art of printing. The first paper, by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on "The book" proved a scholarly and delightful essay on the work of the early bookmen and collectors—first the bishops and other clericals, then the aristocrats, then the scholars and finally the layman connoisseurs of the eighteenth century who collected books for the books' sake. The speaker glanced informally over the names of the great bookmen of continental nations and paid a tribute to Dibdin, instancing his recommendation that accomplished bibliographers or librarians be placed over the great libraries. Thoroughly to understand the book, said Mr. Kent, we must study its history, both physical and geographical, its relation to the great movements of culture, and its character as a work of art. Instruction along these lines is provided for their apprentices by printers, booksellers and others, but not by librarians. Why should this be so? Librarians have a duty in this regard. They should abandon the present over-emphasis on "library science" and return to their duties as teachers of bibliophily, the love of and respect for books.

Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, followed with a paper on "Bulletins and library printing," in which he called attention to the usual mistake of prefacing library bulletins with rules and regulations, lists of officers and other repellent matter, instead of following the modern method of presenting the reader with attractive material at the start and thus enticing him to further reading. He believed that more attention should be given to attractive typography, and, pointing out the usual waste of bulletins, advised that they should be saved for those who want them and would really use them.

The last paper of the session was by T. M. Cleland, of New York, an artist and designer, on "The fine art of printing." He gave a most interesting historical summary of the development of the type face as a modification of the formal script of the manuscript copyist, of the introduction of italics, and of the gradual evolution of the book with its title-page replacing the colophon. He pointed out how largely properly-balanced margins affect the beauty of the page, ridiculed "large-paper" editions with excessive margins, emphasized the adaptation of impression to the character of the paper, and advocated minimum spacing between lines, so as to give a continuous line effect instead of a spotty appearance to the page. He concluded with an appeal to librarians as custodians and lovers of books to make sure that printing for libraries should follow the best practices and encourage in every way fine art in printing.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

The second session was held Thursday evening, June 3, in Hearst Hall, the spacious Women's Gymnasium building given to the University by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, which gave ample accommodation for the larger company gathered for the presidential address and for the reception held in another great room below the audience hall. As President Benjamin Ide Wheeler had expected to be absent, the address of welcome was delivered by Livingston Jenks, president of the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library of San Francisco and a regent of the University. He referred to the beginning in the early fifties of the two libraries now conjoined, when the Mechanics' Institute started its library with four books, and spoke of the wonderful development of these libraries and their renewal after the loss by earthquake and fire. He gave a warm welcome to the association from the San Francisco and neighboring libraries and on behalf of the University. President Wellman responded gracefully and then delivered the presidential address of 1915 which reviewed the development of library work into the manifold features of to-day and raised interesting question as to whether all of these were properly within the province of the library. The address was notable for its wide survey, and its large vision excellently exemplified the spirit of the present conference. It is printed in full in this conference number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The reception following was attended by President Wheeler of the University, whose departure for the East had been delayed, and by other members of the faculty and by local

residents. Music was furnished by the Hawaiian orchestra from the Exposition, light refreshments were served, and a pleasant conversazione was enjoyed by all, nearly a thousand in number.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

The third general session was held Friday morning, June 4, in the Chemistry Annex, which was again well filled. Most of the committee reports had been printed in advance and were read by title but that of the finance committee was read by Dr. Andrews in the absence of the chairman, that of the committee on book-buying presented by Chairman Charles H. Brown was read by Secretary Utley, and those of the committees on the Leipzig and Panama-Pacific exhibits were read by Chairman Frank P. Hill.

The first paper on the program was that of Miss May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist* in which, discussing "the changing literary taste and the growing appeal of poetry," she brought out the fact that poetry, especially of the modern Imagiste school, is in new favor with library readers, and she illustrated her subject with many quotations from the poets, read with such charming personality as to evoke unwonted applause.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, then read his address, the title of which, "Per contra," had attracted curious interest. In this he stated and reviewed the arguments against certain tendencies of the modern library, answering the arguments effectively. The paper is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The last paper of the session was by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, on "The child in the school and in the library" in which he presented the view that the library should do nothing that can be done by the school but is a no less important factor in education. He emphasized the points that knowledge cannot be too much pigeonholed or children too closely graded and that education should be more through personality than be precept, dealing with the individual child. Impression should be followed by expression. The reading of a book should be followed by the practical application of its principles. He thought that the library should train people who could teach the child the use of books as tools.

After this session adjournment was had to the steps of the University library, where a group picture was taken by the University photographer. This photograph included the largest number of people of any of the four

taken during the journey and conference, but necessarily on so small a scale that faces were scarcely distinguishable.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Saturday was a free day except for a few section meetings in the forenoon so that there was no general session until Monday morning, June 7, when the Chemistry Annex was again well filled in the expectation of an address from Lt. Gov. John Morton Eshelman, himself a graduate of the University of California. His promise to speak had been conditional and a telephone message brought word that state business called him to Sacramento—a great disappointment to the audience. This was the single exception to the rule that the program throughout the general sessions was carried out to the letter and at the specified time and in the scheduled order. The president announced that in response to messages of greeting sent to libraries of other countries on the Pacific Coast of North and South America and the Orient, several replies had been received, and a letter from one of the libraries of Tokyo was read in full, embodying the greetings of Japan and expressing the indebtedness of that country to America for its modern library system.

The opening feature of the session was thus an address by R. R. Bowker of New York on "The function of the public library," which he introduced by reminiscence of the first California conference twenty-four years before. He spoke also of the wonderful progress of California since that time, during which the state had come to look less upon the gold from the darkness and more upon the gold of the sunshine, the golden fruit and the golden grain, as its source of wealth. He paid a brief tribute to the University of California and contrasted the beginnings of education in that state and the beginnings of the American Library Association and of modern library development, with the results of to-day, suggesting that in the creative evolution which developed this progress was to be found the best test for the functions of the library which must be responsive to and measured by the needs of its community environment. He gave some facts and figures regarding the New York Public Library as the highest example of modern library development, incidentally paying a tribute to Dr. Billings and his associates. Recreation, information, education, and inspiration were given as the steps of the library pyramid, crowned by the last as the Mayan pyramid was crowned by its temple; and he concluded by reference to the association and these conferences as great nationalizing influences and sources of inspira-

tion to the library profession. Opportunity was given for discussion of this address, and Dr. Bostwick, who was called upon by the president, emphasized the thought that each library must be developed and tested according to the needs of its community rather than by any cut-and-dried formulas. Washington T. Porter, trustee of the Cincinnati Public Library, also took part in the discussion, emphasizing the responsibility of the library trustee as a "trustee for the people."

The rest of the session was profitably and interestingly occupied by Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, with a presentation of "New features in library architecture" both by voice and lantern slides, the room being darkened after his preliminary treatment of the subject. He reviewed the changes during the past generation especially as regards Carnegie buildings and gave many exterior and interior views and floor plans illustrating architectural types or interior adaptations. His contribution to the program was thoroughly informing and thoroughly appreciated as one of the best during the conference.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

Tuesday was another "free day," and the fifth and final session, on Wednesday morning, June 9, the day of departure, again brought a surprisingly good audience together in the Chemistry Annex. In the absence of William W. Bishop of the Library of Congress, his paper on the "Theory of reference work" was read by Paul Blackwelder of the St. Louis Public Library. Mr. Bishop deprecated the use of the term "reference librarian," but admitted that it had come to stay, and he presented a general survey of the development of modern reference work. Mr. Bowker then reminded the meeting of the regrettable absence through illness of Mr. Gillis, state librarian of California, who had taken the leading part in the early preparations for this conference, and of Mr. Fletcher, who had been elected president of the Association twenty-five years before, and on his motion the officers were directed by unanimous rising vote to send by telegraph assurances of remembrance, gratitude and sympathy to these honored veterans.

The second paper of the session was by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library of the District of Columbia, discussing "How far should the library aid the peace movement and similar propaganda?" He laid down the general principle that in relation to controverted subjects such as woman suffrage, anti-vaccination, Christian Science, vivisection, and others on

which public opinion is divided, whether political, religious or social, the library should be careful to present both sides of the question fully and fairly without prejudice for or against either side. But he considered that peace was so essential to the existence and development of the library that while books on war or favoring war should be present on the shelves, stress might rightly be laid on the literature and the promotion of peace, as an exception to the general rule. The paper is printed in full elsewhere. Dr. Bostwick expressed his general sympathy with the speaker, but urged that nothing should be stressed by the library even in so good a cause as the peace movement.

Miss Mary E. Downey, now library secretary and organizer for the Department of Public Instruction of Utah, in describing "Pioneering in Utah," put aside her manuscript and made a direct talk, telling her experience in using novel methods for awakening library enthusiasm in Salt Lake City and throughout the state. She had found her first opportunity through the pulpit of the Mormon Church, which was freely opened to her, while she had also the cordial support of teachers everywhere. To provide periodicals for the small libraries outside Salt Lake City and Ogden she had arranged through the teachers in the capital city that the children should be asked to bring from their homes discarded periodicals of any sort, and a keen competition resulted as to which child, which family, and which school should show the largest collection. As a result the whole community became enthusiastically interested and embarrassing quantities of periodicals were brought in armfuls and wagon-loads to the school building which was made headquarters. Much of this was trash of the dime-novel order, but out of it great numbers of really useful periodicals were selected and placed where they could do great good and also where they would stimulate the growth of local libraries in country districts.

Dr. Putnam took the floor to present what he pleasantly called "my resolution," which proved to be his personal resolve to tell everyone at the East how attractive were the two Fairs and to urge all to visit California this year—a resolution which he commended to others in the A. L. A. as a fit return of gratitude to their hosts and which was informally accepted by unanimous and hearty applause.

The tellers' report stated that but 87 votes had been cast at the election held the preceding day at the headquarters in the University Library, and announced the election of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director of the New

York Public Library School, as president, Walter L. Brown, of Buffalo, as first vice-president, Chalmers Hadley of Denver, second vice-president, and of the other nominees of the committee on nominations.

The last order of business was the report of the committee on resolutions presented by Dr. Bostwick as chairman, which proffered the thanks of the association to the University of California, to the other hosts, to the travel committee and to others who had co-operated to make the conference successful and profitable, which was unanimously adopted.

The American Library Association, at the conclusion of its thirty-seventh annual conference, the fourth on the Pacific coast and the third in California, desires to express its grateful appreciation of the many services and courtesies that have made the success of the conference possible.

To our hosts, the authorities of the University of California, our thanks are due for the use of their buildings for headquarters and for general and special sessions, for their many acts of hospitality, and for the beautiful opening reception. In particular we owe much to the staff of the University Library, and especially to its librarian, Dr. Joseph C. Rowell, and its associate librarian, Mr. Harold Leupp, for their care for our comfort in the local arrangements.

We desire to express the pleasure derived from meeting personally so many members of the California Library Association throughout the conference, and especially to thank the Association for its reception and entertainment at the California Building.

In behalf of those of our members who formed the Eastern travel party, we would express their appreciation of the many and charming hospitalities show them *en route*.

Thanks are due to the City of Oakland for its hospitalities and to the authorities of Mills College for their delightful lawn party; to Mr. Charles F. Greene and the staff of the Oakland Public Library for their large share in our entertainment and comfort, and to the members of that staff who contributed to our pleasure at the reception on Saturday evening.

We thank the authorities of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for their official reception of the Association and for their gift of a medal which will be carefully preserved in memory of the occasion.

We are grateful to Messrs. Henry W. Kent and T. M. Cleland, not only for their scholarly addresses, but also for their interest in our work as shown by their attendance from so great a distance.

The unavoidable absence of the state librarian of California, Mr. J. L. Gillis, has been felt as a loss to the Association in this conference, and we tender him our sympathy in the illness which has occasioned it.

The members of the Association will return to their homes with pleasant memories of these and many other associations and courtesies.

Twenty-three former members of the Association have died during the year. Among these, some have rendered conspicuous service—Bernard R. Green, in the construction and care of our national library; Katharine L. Sharp, in the early development of the library school; E. S. Willcox, as a pioneer in the public library system of Illinois; Frederick H. Hild, as librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and Minnie M. Oakley, in the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, and later in Seattle and Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,
A. E. BOSTWICK,
MARTHA WILSON,
C. W. ANDREWS,
Committee on Resolutions.

President Wellman then presented the gavel to Chalmers Hadley, the newly-elected second vice-president, who in the absence of President Plummer, and First Vice-President

Brown, of Buffalo, gracefully accepted the responsibility which it symbolized, on behalf of the new administration, and the conference of 1915 was then declared adjourned *sine die*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The conference year 1914-1915 has seen three Association records broken.

(1) More members joined the A. L. A. than during any previous year in its history, the number for the calendar year of 1914 being 543; (2) the sales of the publications of the publishing board were greater than ever before, reaching an aggregate, reported in detail in the publishing board report, of \$13,544.67; (3) the Washington conference with its attendance of 1366 broke all previous conference attendance records.

Membership.—We have now passed the 3000 mark in membership and are well on toward another thousand mile stone. Campaigning for new members is steady and interspersed with all other work. Since January first of the present year 133 personal members, 39 library members and one new life member have joined.

The A. L. A. Booklist.—The editorial offices of the *Booklist* have now been combined with A. L. A. headquarters for nearly two years, and the experimental stage has passed. Regarding editorial advantages in Chicago the editor is better qualified to speak and has frequently voiced appreciation of and satisfaction with the support given her by Chicago institutions and individuals. It is only necessary for me to supplement her words by adding that from the business point of view it is even more satisfactory to have editorial and publishing offices under one roof than we had anticipated. The *Booklist* is showing steady although not rapid growth in circulation. Plans for an extensive campaign among high school libraries in the fall are being made.

Publicity.—We have made exceptional efforts at newspaper publicity the past eighteen months but thus far the results have been far from satisfactory. At the Washington conference a publicity committee of three gave trained and systematic attention to the subject employing a newspaper expert to assist. Very little news about the conference appeared, however, in papers outside Washington, but this may have been due to an acute crisis in the Mexican situation that monopolized front pages that week. Mr. W. H. Kerr, the present chairman of publicity, devoted practically his entire time to press work during the Chicago mid-winter meetings. A number of well-written articles were given to the press representatives but only a little actually appeared,

except on the one subject of newspaper reading in libraries, and this article was so garbled as to make it of doubtful value. Mr. Kerr will have charge of publicity work at the Berkeley conference, and as we are already working in co-operation with the news bureau of the Exposition we hope to achieve some material result. The secretary gives frequent news items to the Associated Press. Occasionally these are used, but not widely. Libraries of the country, however, secure a vast amount of aggregate space in their local papers. The headquarters office subscribes to a clipping bureau and receives daily from fifty to seventy-five articles clipped from papers all over the United States and Canada giving news of their respective local libraries. It cannot therefore be said that libraries receive no attention from newspapers. The pamphlet on library advertising and publicity which Mr. Charles E. Rush is preparing for the Publishing Board will contain a section on the preparation and handling of newspaper articles. Some librarians need a little coaching on how to write a news "story," how to give it the necessary "punch" to "put it across," and this Mr. Rush's pamphlet will try to give.

Field Work.—The rapid development and growth of work at headquarters is making it increasingly difficult for the secretary to be absent very long from the office. This last year he attended the N. E. A. conference—Library section, in St. Paul, in July, the Illinois Library Association annual meeting in Springfield, the Atlantic City meeting in March, and lectured before the Iowa and Indiana summer schools and at Western Reserve, New York State Library School, Library School of the New York Public Library, Pratt Institute and Pittsburgh. Short and informal talks have also been given in Chicago, including the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs last June, and the spring meeting, April, 1915, of high school teachers at the University of Chicago, at which he talked to the manual training section.

Library Statistics.—Pursuant to the vote of the Council at its January meeting, the secretary sent to chief librarians, who were members of the A. L. A., about 850 in number, the form for statistical reports prepared by the committee on library administration and adopted by the Council, with the request that a copy be filled out and returned to the A. L. A. headquarters and that the library's annual report contain a statistical page in the recommended form. It is gratifying to notice that a number of libraries have incorporated such a page in their recent reports.

Pursuant also to the vote of the Council, acting on the recommendation of the committee on library administration, the secretary has printed as a part of his annual report the statistics of those libraries which have submitted their figures on the A. L. A. form. There are 85 of these libraries included in this report. It is hoped that the comparative statistics here provided will be of considerable practical value and service to American libraries. The expense of printing this tabular matter is unfortunately so exceedingly heavy that the secretary feels that in subsequent years a selected list only can be printed, including perhaps the statistics of some 40 or 50 representative and typical libraries in different sections of the country. Statistics of other libraries would be kept on file in the secretary's office, where they could be consulted by those interested.

The reports printed include only statistics of free public tax-supported libraries. The committee appointed soon after the January meeting of the Council has been engaged in drawing up a form adapted to college and reference libraries, and when this report is in hand, statistics on the approved form will be collected from college and reference libraries.

During the coming year we hope to make a feature of the collecting of books and pamphlets relating to library economy in all its phases. All librarians publishing anything on this subject will perform an appreciated service by sending a copy as a permanent accession at A. L. A. headquarters. We shall be greatly obliged if publishers will put us on their exchange list for material of this kind.

Necrology.—Since the Washington conference fifteen members of the Association have passed away. The roll includes some of our oldest members and a number young in years and at the zenith of their physical powers and professional careers.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The first meeting of the Executive Board was held June 3. At this meeting only routine business was transacted, and owing to lack of a quorum no meeting of the new board was held.

THE A. L. A. COUNCIL

A very brief meeting of the Council, with 21 members present, was held June 5, President Wellman presiding.

A committee to nominate five members of the Council to be elected by the Council was appointed as follows: James I. Wyer, Jr.,

Josephine A. Rathbone, Marilla W. Freeman, W. H. Kerr, and Chalmers Hadley.

The remainder of the time was devoted to informal discussion of the matters which received formal consideration in the meeting of June 9.

This meeting was called to order by Vice-President Hadley with 27 members present.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, chairman of the nominating committee, submitted the following nominations for members of the Council to be elected by the Council: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry Library, Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Indiana Public Library Commission, Connorsville, Indiana; Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harold L. Leupp, University of California Library, Berkeley. On motion, these nominees were declared elected.

The following resolutions, which had been adopted by the Public Documents Round Table, were presented to the Council, and on motion of Mr. Bowker adopted:

Whereas, the librarians of the United States as representatives of the people and as supervisors of their public libraries, are vitally interested in the printing and distribution of public documents and making their contents easily and quickly accessible as soon as possible after publication; and

Whereas, the Printing Bills embodying many of the suggestions made by this Association, which were reported to the Sixty-third Congress by the Joint Committee on Printing as Senate Bill 5430 and House Bill 15902, failed to be enacted into law by that Congress:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Council of the American Library Association, assembled in our thirty-seventh annual meeting in the City of Berkeley, California, June 3-9, 1915, do respectfully express our hope that a like bill embracing substantially the same provisions so far as relating to the printing and distributing of documents, may be reported to Congress and enacted into law.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be and hereby are tendered to those Senators and Representatives and Officials of Congress and of the several departments who have co-operated toward making the contents of the public documents of our country more popular and more easily and quickly accessible.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the members of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Superintendent of Documents, and the Librarian of Congress.

Resolved, That the individual members of this Association be asked to call the attention of their respective representatives in Congress to the Printing Bill and urge its enactment into law.

A request from the Catalog Section that an advisory committee on decimal classification expansion be appointed was, on motion of Mr. Wellman, referred to the Executive Board with the approval of the Council.

The following resolution presented by Dr. Bowerman, on behalf of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America, was on motion duly adopted:

Whereas, the boys of our country are everywhere menaced by the sale of nickel novels in the disguise of the cheap, bound book selling from 25 c. to 50 c.; and,

Whereas, through the reading of these cheap books, ideals are discredited, high aspirations throttled, language vulgarized, good manners coarsened, amusement standards lowered, and tastes of every sort vitiated; and,

Whereas, the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America propose to acquaint the public with the foregoing facts by publishing articles in the daily press, the national weeklies and monthly magazines, and, with the American Booksellers Association's endorsement and assistance, inaugurate sometime in the month of November a *Safety First Juvenile Book Week*, to be observed throughout the entire retail book trade of the United States, therefore,

Be it resolved, that the Council of the American Library Association approve the plans of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America and recommend to librarians that just so far as practicable they lend their aid:

(1) Through monthly or quarterly library bulletins acquainting their constituencies with the facts concerning "the nickel novel in disguise":

(2) By making possible in their local papers, with book lists, the publication of articles on children's reading:

(3) By making available to their patrons authoritative lists of best books for children:

(4) By holding exhibits during the holiday book season:

(5) By inviting the program committees of Women's Clubs, Parent Teacher Associations, etc., to arrange either in November or December for addresses or the reading of articles that will emphasize the importance of children's reading:

(6) And by such other plans as will readily occur to librarians when they seriously concern themselves regarding the pressing problems of saving the youth of this generation from the menace of mediocrity and the threat of viciousness found today in cheap, juvenile publications.

A communication was read from the Children's Librarians' Section expressing sympathy with this effort of the Boy Scouts and suggesting that the Council through formal action express its approval of this attempt.

Dr. Andrews, as member of a committee to compile a statistical form suitable to the needs of college and reference libraries, reported that the College and Reference Section at its meeting the day before voted to recommend to the Council that a year's experiment be made of a joint schedule for both circulating and reference libraries, and he therefore moved that the Committee on Library Administration be authorized to make such experiment for the time specified. The motion was seconded and carried.

Dr. Andrews, on behalf of the Publishing Board, asked whether any member of the Council had any objection to the formulation and publication by the Board of a pamphlet of the terms and especially the limitations governing inter-library loans. On motion of Mr. Brigham, the Council voted approval of such a publication.

Mr. W. E. Henry, on behalf of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, reported that at its meetings in 1914 and 1915 that association had passed resolutions favoring the employment of a publicity expert by the American Library Association, and had voted that a resolution to this effect be presented to the American Library Association for its consideration,

it being the opinion of the Pacific Northwest Library Association that the employment of such a publicity expert would not only insure much more efficient publicity methods, but would also obviate to a great extent the wasteful duplication of work which librarians are making to advertise their libraries. On motion of Mr. Wellman, the matter was referred to the Executive Board.

The Committee on Library Administration, through its chairman, Dr. Bowerman, requested the Council to give the committee more definite information as to how far the committee was authorized to go in making available information about various library saving devices which had been or would be collected by the committee. After some discussion participated in by several members of the Council, Dr. Bowerman moved that the committee be authorized to carry on its program of printing this material in multigraphed form and sending it out to those who register as interested in devices and ultimately to print it as manuscript for the members of the Association provided that no publication as such be made. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Council, by unanimous vote, instructed the secretary to transmit the following message to the President of the United States:

"The American Library Association, by the very nature of its activities dedicated to the cause of peace, feels deep concern for the problems before the United States Government in the present world crisis. It offers to the President of the United States its sympathy and its confidence, assured that whatever course be and his advisers shall adopt will have as its ultimate aim an ideal of international peace."

There being no further business, the Council adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The committee on co-operation with the National Education Association interprets its function to be two-fold:

1. To carry the library to the schools. This means co-operation with schools, school officers, and educational associations everywhere. A large part of the educational world has still to learn what public and school libraries are, what libraries can and should do in educational work, and how to administer libraries for educational purposes.

2 To carry the school to the library world. This means that we try to bring to you the school point of view of modern educational problems, particularly as they concern present or possible library activities.

During the past year, there has been distinct progress in carrying the library to the school. At the N. E. A. St. Paul meeting (1914) there

was the plea of U. S. Commissioner Claxton for county and rural libraries,—not the result of this committee's efforts, but an appreciated evidence of interest in the educational power of libraries. One of the most effective departmental meetings at St. Paul was the joint session of the N. E. A. Library Department and the National Council of Teachers of English.

Through the influence of members of this committee, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, was invited to speak before the general session of the National Council of Teachers of English, in Chicago last November. The opportunity was fully and well used. At the same meeting, an effective address before the high school section was delivered by a member of this committee. Another member conducted the library section and is in charge of the next program. Further, members of this committee have contributed a notable report on high school library equipment for English teaching to a committee of the National Council of Teachers of English, this report to be published by the U. S. Bureau of Education. The library cause has had the most cordial co-operation from the officers and members of this important organization of English teachers.

Your committee has offered its co-operation (which has been accepted) in gathering data for a committee of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on standard library equipment for high school history teaching.

A member of this committee has been instrumental recently in organizing the New Jersey High School Librarians' Association, where they have followed the good example set by California.

A directory of the various organizations, officers, and committees now at work in the campaign for more and better school libraries has been compiled by a member of this committee. That such a directory should be necessary and useful, is indication of considerable progress.

A distinct achievement of another member of this committee was the University of Chicago conference of academies and high schools, on April 16, the topic for the general session and sixteen sections being, "The relation of the organized library to the school." Messrs. Bostwick and Dudgeon addressed the general assembly on "School libraries and mental training," and "Getting the most out of books," respectively. Nearly a thousand teachers studied the problem and took part in the discussions. The program attracted attention in all parts of the country.

Through its meetings, printed proceedings,

and committees (normal school libraries, high school libraries, elementary school libraries, and rural school libraries), the Library Department of the N. E. A. is doing effective and strategic work. A member of this committee is president of this department for 1915, and has prepared a stimulating program for the Library Congress at the N. E. A. Oakland meeting, in August.

Members of the committee have prepared data and exhibits for organizations such as the Southern Commercial Congress, the National Vocational Guidance Association, and the state teachers' associations. In collaboration with one of the New York City district superintendents of education, a valuable study of high school libraries was made by a member of the committee.

The educational periodicals, both national and local, are publishing an increasing number of library articles. The committee believes that much of its organized work may well take the form of publicity, and it is planning thus to reach state educational associations, state normal school officers, and colleges and universities.

In accordance with our second function, we bring you this impression of the school point of view relative to the public administration of libraries: More and more, school men and officers and investigators are asking, "Why should library and educational administration be divided?" "Why not one organization for both?" We suggest the propriety of a special committee to gather scientific data and conclusions.

Respectfully submitted by the chairman of the committee on behalf of the committee.

W. H. KERR, *Chairman.*

MARY E. HALL,

IRENE WARREN,

MARIE A. NEWBERRY,

HARRIET A. WOOD,

W. O. CARSON.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The report of this committee consists of two parts, covering the two diverse lines of its activities: (1) Uniform library statistics and (2) labor-saving devices for libraries.

Uniform Library Statistics

The committee believes that the Association took an important step forward in the adoption by the Council at its last mid-winter meeting of the schedules for uniform library statistics. Inasmuch as the plan adopted involves the regular sending out of the schedules by the secretary, the collection of statistics at headquarters and their publication in tabular

form in the secretary's report, it is believed that libraries generally will soon regard it as just as important to be represented in this annual summary as it is to issue their own annual reports. Indeed, in the case of the small libraries that may not issue annual reports, this plan for letting professional colleagues know what they are doing will probably be welcomed by their librarians.

The secretary reports that 85 free public libraries have filed reports at headquarters and about 20 institutional libraries. Statistics of the former only are summarized in this year's report of the secretary.

Thus far the committee has noted that 20 free public libraries issuing printed reports have followed the recommendation of this committee to print as an appendix to their reports their statistics arranged in accordance with the A. L. A. form. These are the public libraries of Brookline, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Gary, Fairhaven (Millicent library), Harrison, N. J., Jacksonville, Fla., Leavenworth, New York, Regina, Saskatchewan, Scranton, Syracuse, Tacoma, Toronto, Troy, Waltham and Winthrop, Mass. Not all such libraries specifically label the table as the A. L. A. form. This seems desirable, in order to indicate that it is a co-operative matter and for the purpose of unmistakable identification by other librarians who wish to examine a large number of library reports for the purpose of making comparisons of statistics.

That the number of returns received by the secretary has not been larger and that more libraries have not printed in their reports their statistics in accordance with the A. L. A. form is no doubt due to the fact that the fiscal year of most libraries is the calendar year and that it was not found practicable to adapt the statistics of 1914, already collected, to the new form. Another year we may reasonably hope to see a more general adoption of the plan.

This committee has at this time no amendments to offer to the schedule designed for free public libraries. A suggestion has been received that the registration figures should show the sex of registered borrowers. Before making a recommendation that this item be included in the schedule the committee would like to hear from other libraries: How many keep separate statistics of the boys and girls and men and women registered as library readers? The District of Columbia Public Library has kept such figures for several years: about 45 per cent of its borrowers are men and boys and 55 per cent women and girls.

The Council, in addition to adopting the report as a whole, also adopted this committee's recommendation that the College and

Reference Section be asked to formulate, in consultation with this committee, such changes in the schedule as may best adapt it to the use of college and reference libraries.

The committee representing the College and Reference Section consists of Professor Azariah S. Root, chairman; Dr. C. W. Andrews, Mr. Andrew Keogh and Mr. William W. Bishop.

That committee has drawn up a schedule that consists of the schedule adopted last winter with only a few items slightly modified and of a number of new items designed to give expression to the resources of reference libraries and to reference work. The special committee recommends that "each library using this schedule is expected to omit all headings which have no reference to its work and to condense all which to them are insignificant under the nearest general heading."

It is believed by your committee on library administration that it will be possible, and if possible preferable, instead of having two separate schedules—one for public libraries and another for reference libraries—to have a single schedule that, by having this plan of omission and of condensation apply to all libraries reporting, will be suited to all grades and classes of libraries.

Labor Saving Devices for Libraries

At the mid-winter meeting of the Council in December approval was given to the plans outlined in the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, November 1914, p. 507-509, for an investigation of labor-saving devices and library equipment. These plans look to the establishment of a permanent clearing house of information and to the publication of a report as soon as sufficient information has been gathered to make such a report worth while. In order to carry out the plans successfully, the committee must have all the information which can be obtained from the libraries of the country concerning their experience with all kinds of equipment and mechanical devices, and must keep as closely as possible in touch with the manufacturers of devices which may be of use in library work.

For the purpose of keeping in touch with manufacturers a circular letter was sent in January to more than 75 firms, explaining briefly the work being undertaken and requesting their co-operation. Nearly all the manufacturers addressed have responded with catalogs or other information, and many of them have expressed a hearty interest in the work and a desire to co-operate. Many of the most important firms have agencies in Washington, and the cordial relations established with their representatives in connection with last year's

exhibit have been continued. In many cases it will be possible to obtain a machine for trial where it seems desirable to have a more intimate knowledge concerning it.

An elaborate questionnaire was prepared and was sent out in February to about 850 libraries. This questionnaire includes devices of 64 kinds, and was purposely made as searching as possible in the nature of the questions asked, with the hope that by putting the questions in detailed form we would get answers which would also go into detail in their comments concerning the good and bad features of various devices. At the date of writing this report replies to the questionnaire have been received from 134 libraries.

That this investigation is capable of becoming of considerable value to the libraries of the country is indicated by the fact that already information has been sent to 27 librarians concerning 24 different devices. An "Interested list" is maintained, on which are recorded all requests for information concerning various devices. This list now contains 153 entries, representing 53 librarians and 63 different devices. The committee would be glad to have a much larger number of such requests.

In the immediate future the work will be carried on along the same lines as in the past few months. Information in response to inquiries will be sent out whenever sufficient data have been collected to be of value. Information which has thus far been given in response to inquiries is believed by the committee to be thoroughly reliable, but not so valuable in completeness and thoroughness as it will be possible to give at a later time.

It now seems likely that the preliminary study will be completed within the period of one or two years originally estimated. Suggestions have been received from two librarians concerning the possible danger of involving the Association in embarrassing difficulties by the publication of a report. This danger has been recognized from the beginning of the work, but the committee believes that it will be possible to prepare a report which will not be open to objection and will none the less be of some value. In a few cases, where a certain type of device has been tried in many libraries and found unsatisfactory, it may not be considered improper to state that such devices in general are not well adapted to library purposes. It may also be thought desirable to state in some cases that although a machine is capable of producing excellent work, the cost of labor for its satisfactory operation is such that many libraries might be unable to use it to advantage. Be-

yond the possibility of occasional statements of this nature, any report which may be submitted for publication may be expected to contain no criticism of specific devices. All critical statements will be of a general nature, and will bear on types of devices rather than products of individual firms, and on their applicability to library use rather than their intrinsic merits or defects.

It is the expectation of the committee that any report prepared for publication will follow the precedent of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and only such devices will be specifically mentioned as can be commended. Any report that may be prepared will of course be submitted for close editorial scrutiny, and for the opinions of legal authorities if such seem needed. But it may be well here to raise the question: Is there any reason why a printed report should not commend a device which is known to be good? Two librarians have made known their opinion that even this would be inadvisable.

The publication of a report is considered a less important part of the plan than the establishment of the clearing house of information, for the latter it is designed to make permanent. Moreover, in information given through individual correspondence and through manifolded circular statements, more specific statements can be made than will be possible in a published report of a necessarily more general nature. Some criticism has recently been made of the policy of disseminating information even in this way. The committee believes that there can be no possible danger of subjecting the Association to criticism or suits for damages by continuing the work along the lines laid down, and distributing the best information that can be obtained to those who have filed requests for such information. The committee had understood the vote of the Council at the midwinter meeting to be an authorization of the proposed plan of procedure in its entirety.

It is but fair to state that except for advice and criticism by other members of the committee all of the painstaking, discriminating and laborious work connected with the clearing house of library labor saving devices has been done by Mr. C. Seymour Thompson.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

The important accomplishment of the year has been the completion of the inspection of library schools authorized two years ago. The examiner, Miss Mary E. Robbins, had begun the work in time for the matter to be mentioned in the last report, and carried on the

work at no little inconvenience to herself, completing the work in December. She visited all the schools including the new school at the California State Library, with the exception of the Simmons College Library School. On account of her recent connection with this school she asked to be relieved from examining it and the examination was conducted by the chairman of the committee in November. The thanks of the committee are due Miss Robbins for her willingness to undertake this laborious task which she carried on at no little inconvenience to herself and for a compensation quite inadequate. Her report as submitted to the committee falls naturally into two groups: first, a general report closing with certain very definite recommendations, and second, a detailed report on each school accompanied by a great amount of illustrative matter in the form of syllabi, quiz questions, examination papers, catalogs, leaflets, and other material which will prove of very great service to the committee in estimating the actual nature of the work offered by the various schools.

The general report when received in January was at once duplicated and placed in the hands of all the members of the committee. The detailed reports of the schools have nearly all reached the committee, although the delay involved in duplicating has necessarily been very considerable. After a thorough study of these reports the committee will be in a position during the coming year to discuss in detail any possible suggestions which it may be disposed to make concerning re-arrangement or modification of the present library school curriculum. They will also be in a position to discuss in detail the general recommendations submitted by Miss Robbins. For the information of the schools and of others interested these general recommendations follow:

"Careful consideration leads me to believe that the committee should co-operate with the schools in the interest of future training in the following ways:

"1. By suggesting that the work of the two-year schools be so arranged that students who satisfactorily complete the required work in approved one-year schools and wish to continue their training, may receive credit for their first year of work. This also requires the differentiation of the work in the one-year schools, so the subjects covered by those students wishing a longer course may articulate with subjects given in two-year schools, while at the same time a general course is arranged for one-year students. It may be wise in some schools to plan this briefer course for those students whose abilities will always con-

fine them to lower positions and smaller salaries. While this arrangement for advanced work has frequently been made in the past, each case has been considered on its individual merits, and no general rules laid down. Some rules would be welcomed by instructors and students of the one-year courses.

"2. By taking up the question of special technical courses for advanced workers with a foundation of the essentials of general training and experience. The need of such courses is becoming continually more pressing. The most immediate and growing demand all over the country is for properly prepared librarians for normal and high schools. Those who are already holding such positions are proving the worth of trained workers. While every library school gives some instruction along these lines, I know of no school at present offering even a one-term course devoted entirely to the special technical and academic subjects required in this branch of service. The training now given is generally covered by a few lectures given in connection with the work with children, or extension work, and alluded to under other topics. Almost never are the phases of vocational guidance, and oral English taught in this connection. The library schools connected with some system of education, or some institution giving training along pedagogic lines could offer this course to the best advantage, opening it to those applicants only who already had general educational and technical training, and an appreciation of the needs of young people.

"Other possible courses might be given in better preparation for the care of art and music libraries. With broader, modern ideas of extension work in museums and conservatories of music, the book collections are increasing, and the need is felt of intelligent service by one who appreciates the art, but is not necessarily a producer. While such positions will always be limited in number of openings, and in number of properly qualified applicants for instruction, there is even now demand enough to warrant good, brief courses given every other year, and advertised widely and long enough ahead for candidates to prepare to take them. Those schools situated near large collections of art and music books would naturally be the ones where such courses should be given. The art course might include a strong course on book illustrating, still sadly needed by many librarians.

"These are but suggestions. Other specialized kinds of advanced work will doubtless be called for. My plea is for some definite, systematic training to be given under proper authority, and properly restricted. Now the

trained worker in active library work often finds the need of additional help along lines not taken up in the technical school during his day. As possible library activities increase the active, intelligent librarian will desire more and yet more in the way of different types of training, for he will realize that experiments are often more costly than tuition fees."

In addition to the accomplishment of the long desired examination, an indirect contribution to the study of methods was made as the result of material accumulated by the committee. In the previous year letters had been sent out to something like 200 librarians by the chairman of the committee inviting suggestions concerning the library schools. The persons addressed were divided into two groups; first, librarians not necessarily library school graduates, for the most part heads of rather large libraries, employing many library school graduates. These were asked to report upon the work of the library school graduates in their libraries, with the request that in the answer they would secure the co-operation of the various heads of the departments in their libraries more immediately in touch with the actual work of the library assistants. They were asked to find out and report in what parts of library work the previous training of the graduates of library schools had seemed to prove adequate, in what parts it had seemed not to be adequate, and therefore in what respects greater emphasis should be laid upon particular parts of the work in the library schools.

The second group consisted of graduates of library schools who had been out for a sufficient length of time and with sufficient success to make it apparent that they possessed the qualities of successful librarianship.

These were asked to state in what respects they had found their library training adequate and in what particulars inadequate for the work they had to do, and also for what parts of the work which they had been called to do the library schools made no preparation whatever. All the correspondents were assured that their criticisms and suggestions would be absolutely treated as confidential, no one but the chairman of the committee knowing from whom criticisms came.

About 160 replies were received, all of them of very great value. Assured of absolutely confidential relations, they spoke with great frankness and in the case of many of the larger libraries the reply involved reports from half a dozen heads. The information thus obtained was carefully gone over by the chairman and all the suggestions which bore upon the work of the schools in general rather than

upon the work of any one particular school were selected out and given, literally without note or comment, to the round table of library school instructors at Chicago in January. In response to many requests there made for a copy of the criticisms, the material was duplicated and two copies sent to each library school. It was urged at that gathering that the chairman indicate which criticisms bore on any particular school. To do this, however, would have in some cases violated the pledge of confidence given to the writers, while in many other cases it was impossible for the chairman of the committee to know which school was in mind. Therefore, no attempt was made to reply to this request. When the committee has completed its study of the specific criticisms of individual schools which came in these letters and also the specific criticisms found in the report of the examiner, it may be possible to do something in the direction desired.

Respectfully submitted, for the committee,
AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

It was stated in last year's report that specifications for the binding of the New International Cyclopedia had been submitted to the publisher. It is gratifying to be able to report this year that the publisher adopted the most important of the specifications and that during the year several volumes bound in accordance therewith have been issued. Other publishers of large reference books are beginning to realize that the specifications of the committee carry weight as being the unprejudiced opinions of persons who are working for better books. In December the Merriam Company of Springfield, Mass., submitted for criticism copies of the buckram edition of the New International Dictionary designed for the use of small libraries. The volumes proved to be well bound, but in the opinion of the members of the committee were not adequate for the use which they would receive.

In January notices were sent to about 3000 libraries, calling attention to various book-binding questions and inviting librarians to call upon the committee for help in solving binding problems. In comparison with the number of notices sent, the responses were pitifully small. Less than fifty librarians availed themselves of the invitation to ask for aid. This indicates either that the great majority of librarians are getting satisfactory binding, which the committee doubts, or that there is comparatively little interest in the subject. The latter interpretation is probably the true one.

The sample collection of books bound by different binders has been increased by samples received from two more binders. The collection is used frequently in answering questions about the work of individual binders, twenty-three requests of this nature having been received during the year.

An inquiry from one librarian as to whether the committee advocated the use of duck on newspapers has led to an important decision on this point. It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee that it is not wise to bind newspapers in any kind of leather, except in occasional instances where a library can afford to spend a much larger sum for binding which has no advantage except better appearance on the shelf for the first few years. Cowhide and other leathers which rapidly deteriorate with age are, of course, quite evidently unsuitable. If moroccos which are free from acid are used, the cost of binding newspapers is greatly increased, with no corresponding gain in length of service. The committee believes that the best material to use is a heavy grade, closely woven duck. If the work of forwarding be properly done, this material ought to last as long as the paper. It should be understood, of course, that no matter what material is used on the back, either paper, or a smooth cloth which will reduce friction to a minimum, should be used on the sides.

Respectfully submitted,
 ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
 JOSEPH L. WHEELER,
 GERTRUDE STILES,
Committee.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

Your committee upon federal and state relations respectfully reports that during the past year the following matters have been considered by it:

1. Our attention having been called to an inconvenience inflicted upon libraries through a decision of the Treasury Department, requiring books imported to be marked "in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of origin," correspondence was had with the Treasury Department, which declined to alter the ruling, and with the leading members of the committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives, who stated that any change in the tariff law in this particular could not be taken up until the meeting of the next Congress.

2. Having learned that a renewed attempt was being made to prevent the issue of stamped envelopes bearing a printed request for return, correspondence was had with cer-

tain members of Congress so as to endeavor to prevent any such action.

3. The committee learned that a bill had been introduced containing a provision detrimental to the best interests of libraries, namely, that books by an American author could not be imported save with the consent of the copyright proprietor. Therefore, a protest against favorable consideration of such a bill was filed and a request that the Association be heard in opposition to such bill before any report from the committee.

4. Having learned that there was doubt as to whether the importation of books and periodicals through the mails from Germany would be permitted by the allied powers at war with that empire, the State Department was requested to secure from them permission for such transportation through the mails.

Respectfully submitted,
 BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON WORK FOR THE BLIND

Your committee, in its report of last year, urged more systematic co-operation among organizations interested in the circulation of embossed books. As a step toward this end the present report is an attempt to furnish a brief inventory of the reading resources of the blind throughout the country, including the centers of distribution in each state, the nature and size of these collections, and the principal sources for the purchase of material. A number of organizations failed to respond to the request for statistics; in such cases data from earlier published reports have been given, and the dates of the reports indicated. Otherwise, the figures here quoted are for 1914. The collections owned by the schools, though frequently designed for the use of pupils exclusively, are given here, as co-operation is often possible.

These data make clear the imperative need for the most intelligent co-ordination of effort, if this special reading public, small in number, scattered over the entire country, is to be supplied to the best advantage with the limited resources available. The discouragement of insignificant collections, the development of a few additional large ones in portions of the country now neglected, and the adoption of a uniform type for the printing of books are urged as means of relieving present conditions. The national annual appropriation of \$10,000 is far too inadequate to meet the demand for both text-books for children and reading matter for the general public. If even a few states could follow New York in the making of an annual appropriation for the printing of embossed books, the situation would be immensely improved.

Embossed books for the blind are to be found in the following agencies throughout the country:

ALABAMA: Montgomery, Department of Archives and History. Talladega, School for the Blind (1908).

ARKANSAS: Little Rock, School for the Blind (1908).

CALIFORNIA: Berkeley, School for the Deaf and Blind. Sacramento, State Library. San Francisco, Association for the Blind.

COLORADO: Colorado Springs, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

CONNECTICUT: Hartford, Institute for the Blind. School Department (1908).

DELAWARE: Wilmington, Institute Free Library.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington, Library of Congress and National Library for the Blind.

FLORIDA: St. Augustine, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

GEORGIA: Macon, Academy for the Blind (1908).

ILLINOIS: Chicago, Public Library. Jacksonville, School for the Blind (1908).

INDIANA: Indianapolis, Indiana School for the Blind and State Library.

IOWA: Des Moines, Iowa Library Commission. Vinton, Iowa College for the Blind.

KANSAS: Kansas City, School for the Blind (1908).

KENTUCKY: Louisville, Free Public Library and Kentucky Institute for the Education of the Blind.

LOUISIANA: Baton Rouge, School for the Blind.

MARYLAND: Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Free Library. Overlea P. O., Maryland School for the Blind.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, Public Library. Brookline, Public Library. Lynn, Public Library. New Bedford, Free Public Library. Watertown, Library of Perkins Institution. Worcester, Free Public Library.

MICHIGAN: Detroit, Public Library. Lansing, Michigan School for the Blind (1908). Saginaw, Michigan Employment Institute for the Blind (1913).

MINNESOTA: Faribault, School for the Blind (1908).

MISSISSIPPI: Jackson, State Institute for the Blind.

MISSOURI: St. Louis, Public Library and School for the Blind (1908).

MONTANA: Boulder, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

NEBRASKA: Nebraska City, Institute for the Blind.

NEW MEXICO: Alamo Gordo, Institute for the Blind (1908).

NEW YORK: Albany, State Library for the Blind. Auburn, Seymour Library. Batavia, State School for the Blind. Brooklyn, Public Library. Buffalo, Public Library. New York, Institute for the Education for the Blind; Public School Classes for the Blind Children; Public Library. Rochester, Public Library.

NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh, Library for Blind Institute.

NORTH DAKOTA: Bathgate, School for the Blind.

OHIO: Cincinnati, Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. Cleveland, Public Library.

OKLAHOMA: Wagoner, School for the Blind (1908).

OREGON: Portland, Library Association. Salem, State School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, Free Library; Overbrook, Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library; Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind (1908).

RHODE ISLAND: Providence, Public Library.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Gary, School for the Blind.

TENNESSEE: Nashville, School for the Blind (1908).

TEXAS: Austin, State School for the Blind (1908).
UTAH: Ogden, School for the Deaf and Blind. Salt Lake City, Auxiliary of the Reading Room for the Blind, Public Library.

VIRGINIA: Staunton, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

WASHINGTON: Seattle, Public Library. Spokane, Public Library. Vancouver, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

WEST VIRGINIA: Romney, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

WISCONSIN: Janesville, State School for the Blind. Milwaukee, Public Library.

The new edition of the "List of publications in American Braille" published by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook, Philadelphia, is a record of all the books available in the American Braille type.

Practically all of the Braille music embossed in this country is included in the catalog of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., and the School for the Blind, Jacksonville, Ill.

The most important list of the books and music published in the European Braille type is issued by the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland street, London, W., England, formerly the British and Foreign Blind Association. Announcements of the new publications from this press are given monthly in *The Braille Review*. The catalog of the books and music published by the Royal Blind Asylum and School, West Craigmillar, Edinburgh, Scotland, is also of interest. The most useful lists of material published in foreign languages are issued by F. W. Vogel, Hamburg 33, Hüfnerstrasse 122, and by the Association Valentin Haüy, 7 & 9 Rue Duroc, Paris.

The Catalogue general de la musique imprimée en Braille was brought out by the Association Valentin Haüy in 1910. This is a list of all the piano music embossed by the continental presses and also by the British and Foreign Blind Association, London.

The price list quoted by the Moon Society, 104, Queen's Road, Brighton, England, contains all the material printed in that type. This organization is now a part of the National Institute for the Blind.

For both reading matter and music embossed in the New York point type the catalog of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky., should be used, as it includes practically all of such material.

The State School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y., and the Xavier Free Publication Society, 59 East 83d street, New York city, have short lists of material not contained in that of the American Printing House. The catalog of the former is made up principally of music and the latter altogether of books.

For the Committee,
LUCILLE A. GOLDTHWAITE, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

The relations of libraries to the book trade at the present time seem to be in a state of transition. The American Publishers' Association dissolved this spring. Various court decisions during the year seem to tend toward the prohibition of the enforcement of fixed prices for the retail trade by the wholesaler or publisher. For the time being, at least, dealers apparently are not limited in the discounts they may offer to libraries. The late court decisions indicate that the maintenance of fixed retail prices is not feasible. Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that bookbuying by libraries is at present a matter for the individual library and the individual bookseller and is not a matter for consideration by this committee. Your committee feels, however, that owing to possible new legislation, the committee on bookbuying should be continued, even though it may remain inactive for the time being.

It seems opportune at this time to restate the position of the bookbuying committee. The committee believes that bookbuying for libraries does not necessarily come in conflict with the fixed price system. We do believe, however, that in the development of the net price system during the last ten years, the libraries have not received due consideration as large buyers. The retail bookseller expects a larger discount from buying in quantities. Throughout the business world, whether it may be coal, stationery supplies, or even gas and electricity, increased discounts have been allowed individual buyers in proportion to the quantity. The publisher and the retailer between themselves have considered such discounts, but seem to have failed to share them with libraries. For this reason the dissatisfaction of the library in the fixed price system has in reality been forced by the unfortunate position the publishers and dealers have taken in failing to recognize libraries as an important factor in trade. Such a lack of consideration tends to lessen the confidence and co-operation which are necessary to sound and successful business.

The committee quotes from Wells' "Social forces in England and America" to emphasize its point that the library bookbuying is practically a wholesale and not a retail transaction.

"Then next, being a philosopher, he would decide that if he was going to buy a great number of libraries in this way, he was going to make an absolutely new sort of demand for these books, and that he was entitled to a special sort of supply.

"He would not expect the machinery of retail bookselling to meet the needs of wholesale buying. So he would go either to wholesale booksellers, or directly to the various publishers of the books and editions he had chosen, and ask for reasonable special prices . . . And the publishers would, of course, give him very special prices, more especially in the case of the out-of-copyright books."

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

There has been no change in the investments during the year. All interest on the investments has been promptly paid.

The trustees hope that three new life memberships may soon be secured, so that the money temporarily borrowed from the surplus fund may be repaid; and it would also be desirable to secure additional new life memberships by which the principal account of the endowment fund might be increased.

The \$150 surplus account reported on hand January 15, 1913, has been lent temporarily to the endowment fund principal account in order to purchase \$1,000 U. S. Steel Bond. This amount has been reduced \$75, the amount received from life memberships during 1914.

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the trust was made by Mr. Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at the request of the chairman of the finance committee of the American Library Association.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. W. APPLETON,
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,

Trustees Endowment Fund, A. L. A.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Jan.-Apr., 1915

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company,	
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1915.....	\$3,792.80.
Membership fees	5,578.85
Interest on bank balance, Jan.-Apr....	22.43
	<hr/>
	\$9,394.08

Expenditures

Checks No. 65-70 (Vouchers No.	
1023-1098)	3,677.72
	<hr/>
Balance Union Trust Co., Chi-	
cago	\$5,716.36
G. B. Utley, Balance, Nat. Bank	
of Rep.	250.00

Due from Publishing Board on 1914 acc't.	500.00
Total Balance	\$6,466.36
JAMES L. WHITNEY FUND	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1914..	\$174.55
Interest, Jan. 1, 1915.....	2.55
Fifth Installment, Feb. 20, 1915.....	23.78
Total	\$200.88
Respectfully submitted,	
C. B. RODEN, <i>Treasurer.</i>	
Chicago, May 10, 1915.	

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

In number and variety of publications, the A. L. A. Publishing Board has experienced the most active year of its history. While financial profit is not sought, most of the books or pamphlets being sold to libraries practically at cost of manufacture, and many of them being undertaken because commercial publishers are unwilling to take risks of loss, it is gratifying to record that the Board has practically no dead stock, and that the increasing lists of sales denote that a real need is being met. The sales of publications for the past ten years show a steady gain:

1905-06	\$5,679.50
1906-07	6,007.34
1907-08	6,415.39
1908-09	7,377.80
1909-10	5,663.10
1910-11	4,778.12
1911-12	10,351.73
1912-13	13,424.19
1913-14	11,560.79
1914-15	13,544.67

New publications.—The largest publications of the year are the Supplement, 1900-1910, to the "A. L. A. Index to general literature," which was issued in July, 1914, and in the preparation of material for which eight libraries co-operated with the Board; and Miss Hitchler's new revised edition of her "Cataloging for small libraries," enlarged to about five times its previous size, which is coming from the press as this report is written. Miss Hewins' new edition of her "Books for boys and girls," comprising 112 pages, is nearly twice the size of the old edition, and is having a most gratifying sale.

The Board co-operated with the Immigrant Education Society in the publication of John Foster Carr's "Immigrant and library: Italian helps," and other opportunities for co-operation with this organization in the issuance of further foreign lists will probably be available in the near future.

Forthcoming publications.—The following publications are expected to appear in the course of the next few months:

"List of subject headings for a juvenile catalog," by Margaret Mann.

"A pamphlet on library advertising and publicity," by Charles E. Rush.

"Bohemian list," by Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter.

"Russian list," by E. Braslawsky under the editorial supervision of Carl B. Boden.

"County libraries, a tract on their organization, maintenance and advantages," by Mary Frances Isom.

Several new chapters of the Manual of library economy.

Work on a new revised edition of the Kroeger "Guide to reference books" has been begun by Miss Isadore G. Mudge, of the Columbia University Library, and it is hoped that it will be ready for printing early in 1916.

A. L. A. Booklist.—The total subscriptions to the *Booklist* now are as follows: Bulk to commissions and libraries, 2,403; retail subscriptions, 1,905; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 470; free list, 111; total, 4,889.

Miss May Masee, editor, reports as follows concerning the *Booklist*:

Beginning with volume 12, the *Booklist* will be dated from October to July.

The *Booklist* will continue its small library department and will make a special effort to serve high school libraries. The growing movement to establish and maintain up-to-date libraries in the high schools is adding to the list of subscribers and greatly extending the influence of the list. Teachers are subscribing for themselves as well as for their schools.

The main subject of the program at the conference of high schools held at the University of Chicago April 16 was the high school library. At the section meetings about 500 copies of the *Booklist* were distributed to teachers who were interested.

The Chicago Woman's Club this year subscribed for twenty copies to distribute among the members of the club. It is reported that the day after the lists are delivered there is never a *Booklist* to be found. This plan might be adopted by other women's clubs.

The number of visitors, both librarians and publishers, has greatly increased during the past year. This works for better mutual understanding of conditions. Through this visiting, several very helpful names have been added to the list of contributors. As the value of the *Booklist* depends so primarily upon

contributions of knowledge made by librarians, it is specially important that the list of contributors should grow with the increasing output of books and the number of subscribers.

All the members of the *Booklist* staff wish to express their gratitude personally and professionally for the loyal support of the Publishing Board, and for the increasing number of librarians who are accepting their responsibility as co-editors and sending regular contributions of notes to make the *Booklist* represent the public library opinion of books published.

Analytical cards for serials.—The following facts are derived from the report of Mr. William Stetson Merrill, editor of the A. L. A. periodical cards:

The present report upon analytical cards for serials covers the year from May 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915. During this period twelve monthly shipments of cards have been sent out, numbered 313 to 324 inclusive, which were received by subscribers (except number 324, not yet distributed) between June 22, 1914, and April 16, 1915. These shipments comprised 1917 new titles and 93 reprints, making a total of 2010. As last year's report, covering a period of only eleven months, included 3730 titles, there has been a falling off of 1720 titles, or 46 per cent, during the past year. The cause for this remarkable decrease is undoubtedly the European war, which has interfered with the issue or delivery of some periodicals, and has reduced the number of articles in others.

The number of cards printed was 149,760, of which the regular number have been distributed to subscribers and the surplus kept in stock.

A revision of the list of serials to be analyzed has been in progress since last autumn and is now nearing completion. The subscribers and collaborating libraries have generally accepted the principle, formulated by Mr. Lane and Dr. Andrews, that the material to be analyzed on cards shall be monographic in form or character, thus eliminating articles of less importance or of less enduring value.

Advertising.—About 27,400 circulars listing the publications of the Board have been mailed from headquarters during the last conference year. Advertising has been continued in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *Survey* and the *Dial*. Copies of new publications are sent for review to the leading literary magazines and newspapers, as well as to the professional journals. For the main part, however, experience has encouraged us to rely as heretofore

mainly on direct circularization of libraries and other specialized groups.

HENRY E. LEGLER, *Chairman.*

CATALOG SECTION

The first meeting of the Catalog Section was held Friday afternoon, Mr. Adolf Law Voge of the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library of San Francisco, presiding in the absence of Dr. Wiley. The first subject was the "Code for classifiers."

William Stetson Merrill's paper, "What classifiers are saying about the code," summed up briefly criticisms of the code, favorable and unfavorable. In closing, Mr. Merrill said: "The code, in its present form, at least, is intended neither as a compilation of knotty points of difficulty for the expert classifier, nor as a primer of classification for the beginner, but as an illustration of a comprehensive treatise on the principles of assigning books to their proper places in any system or grouping of the topics of human knowledge. . . . Such a code aims to bring together in orderly sequence a set of principles for the guidance of classifiers to choose between two or more places in which a given book might equally well be placed, and thereby secure uniformity in their work."

The code as an efficiency agent was discussed by Miss Letitia Gosman of Princeton University Library, who outlined the advantages to be derived from its use.

"The proposed code for classifiers" was the subject of a paper by Julia Pettee of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Miss Pettee made a plea for a classed arrangement. "The alphabetical form in which these rules are tentatively issued seems to me a serious obstacle to their usefulness.

. . . If the rules are arranged under large common subject groups and definitions added which will point out clearly the main lines of cleavage, it seems to me that it would make a most useful manual of instruction. . . . To my mind a code for classifiers and our present classification scheme can not be considered apart from one another, and I suggest that the committee on the code take up this matter of an appendix on the Dewey."

Miss Josephine Rathbone, discussing Miss Pettee's paper, also expressed the hope that the section or the Council would take up the subject of D. C. expansions.

Following this the acting chairman proposed a resolution recommending to the Council of the A. L. A. that a committee be appointed to be known as the advisory committee on D. C. expansions. The adop-

tion of this resolution was unanimously approved.

The next subject was "Classification of federal documents," discussed in a paper by Mary A. Hartwell. Miss Hartwell summed up the main arguments of her paper in this way: "To non-depository libraries. Classified by subject always. . . . Depository libraries would in the long run find the Checklist classification preferable, unless the collection is very small, or a subject classification is already in use and giving satisfaction. . . . Whichever plan you decide upon, arrange Congressional documents by serial numbers."

Miss Bessie Goldberg's paper on "Cataloging and classification of music" was characterized by a practical treatment of the subject and by the concrete illustrations used.

"Training for cataloging work," was discussed by Amy Allen, of West Virginia University Library with her exposition of "A college cataloging course of 22 lessons"; by Lucia Haley, Seattle Public Library, on "Professional standards"; by Alice M. Dougan, Purdue University Library, on "Is cataloging unpopular?"; by Theodora R. Brewitt, Los Angeles Public Library Training School, on "The training class in the public library"; by Esther Smith, Michigan University Library, in "Some heresies"; by Helen B. Sutliff, Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, with "Things not mentioned in the curriculum"; by Sula Wagner, St. Louis Public Library, in "How to train a cataloger"; by Alice M. Healy, San Francisco Public Library, in "Training catalogers in a public library by actual work"; by Joseph R. Daniels, Riverside Public Library, in "Library cataloging in perspective"; by T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library, with "Cataloging training for a university library," and by Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library, in "Training for catalog work."

Owing to the length of the program, a special session was held Saturday morning. Mr. C. H. Hastings gave a summary of the "Proposed manual of arranging cards in a dictionary catalog." There was much discussion on this subject and Mr. Hastings recommended that the acting chairman appoint a committee to co-operate with him in proposing alternative schemes for card arrangement which would be satisfactory to different libraries.

The subject of D. C. expansions was next introduced. This elicited considerable discussion with the general consensus of opinion that expansion would be advisable in the

classes Philosophy, Religion, and Sociology, especially, and that provision be made for new subjects for which Dewey gives no classification.

With the election of officers the meeting adjourned. The officers elected for the next session of the section, are: Miss Sula Wagner, St. Louis Public Library, chairman, and Miss Charlotte Foye, John Crerar Library, secretary.

The members of the committee appointed by Mr. Voge, the acting chairman, to co-operate with Mr. Hastings are: T. Franklin Currier, Margaret Mann, Mary Sutliff, Bessie Goldberg, Clifford B. Clapp, Charles J. Matthews, Mary E. Hazeltine, and Nella J. Martin.

ALICE M. HEALY, Acting Secretary.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The only session of the College and Reference Section was held Tuesday morning, June 8, in the Chemistry Annex, with an attendance somewhat over 200. Charles H. Compton, reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library, presided.

The meeting was opened with a paper by John Boynton Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, entitled "A need and an opportunity: the civics room," under which title he made a well-worked and well-presented plea for close touch between every public library and the civic administration of its locality through what is commonly known as municipal reference work, although the civics room may include the wider field of citizenship generally. The second paper, "Cleveland experience with departmentalized reference work," by Carl P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, was read, in the absence of its author, by Joseph L. Wheeler, recently assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. In this paper Mr. Vitz reached the conclusion that except where exceptional conditions prevail, the maximum of efficiency in reference work will be attained by centralization and concentration of both collections and staff.

William E. Henry, librarian at the University of Washington, followed with an able discussion of "The conservation of library material: the problem which required reading courses bring to a college library." The new problem of the library, he said, is not, as of old, preservation, but conservation, and it is especially pressing in our college and reference libraries. High class material used in preparing theses being usually more concise and more useful for students' purposes, is the point of severest attack. Leaves become

soiled and torn, words and sentences are underscored with pencil, and often entire articles are torn from bound volumes of periodicals that are almost impossible to replace. The difficulty lies in the modern methods of instruction, and Mr. Henry said he saw at the present time but two courses to suggest: first, that one student in a class should digest an article and prepare a brief for the use of the others; and as an alternative, the duplication of the entire article by mimeograph or some other process, so that many students could be at work on the same article at one time. A third plan, not yet in control of either librarian or professor, would be the more generous publication of source-books and pamphlets; but he realized the unlikelihood of this hope being fulfilled.

Purd B. Wright and Dr. C. W. Andrews, discussing Mr. Henry's paper, both suggested the use of the photostat for reproducing magazine articles or chapters of books for the use of college classes.

Mr. Henry was followed by C. B. Joeckel, librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, who in a paper entitled "The field of the public library in the college town," expressed the belief that the relations between college and public libraries in college towns should be on a middle ground of friendly co-operation. In particular he urged that readers in the public library be referred to the college library only when the former has entirely failed to satisfy their needs and that too only when the question is one worth working upon.

The report of the special committee on library statistics, prepared by its chairman, A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, was presented by Dr. Andrews. This report, with the proposed schedules, having already been printed in the pamphlet of committee reports distributed at the beginning of the conference, Dr. Andrews read in its stead the report of the committee on library administration as a result of which the special committee on statistics had been appointed. He then asked the section its wishes on certain specific points: first, whether there is any theoretical principle upon which the proposed schedule could discriminate between what is strictly library service and other service within the library such as, for instance, that devoted to the physical comfort of readers; second, as to the proper way of counting the use of reference books; and third, whether the present distinction between pamphlets and books should be modified so as to rest upon difference in treatment rather than difference in size. Finally he asked the section to vote whether it preferred a single schedule for all

libraries or two schedules, one for college libraries and one for all other libraries.

A lively discussion followed. Mr. Wyer moved that the section declare itself in favor of a single schedule and approve the report of the committee.

Mr. Henry, on the other hand, said that the college library has a so much narrower field and lesser variety of material than the public library that any report he could make on the single schedule proposed would look very scrappy and incomplete.

After some further discussion, the section voted orally, by what was evidently a close margin, in favor of a single schedule. Mr. Bowerman, as chairman of the committee on library administration, then said the committee did not wish to force any schedule on the college librarians against their will; and finally the matter was reconsidered and referred to the special committee for further investigation and report. This ended the session.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Agricultural Libraries Section convened on the evening of Friday, June 5, at 113 Agricultural Hall, the chairman, Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, of Oregon Agricultural College, presiding. The attendance was unexpectedly large and great interest was manifested in the work of the agricultural libraries. A paper on "The relation between the agricultural college libraries and the extension work of the country as developing under the Smith-Lever bill," by D. W. Working of the Office of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstrations in the Northern and Western states, was read in the absence of Mr. Working, by Mrs. Bunnell, librarian of the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. This paper provoked many questions concerning the privileges and duties of libraries under the Smith-Lever bill. Fortunately Miss Caroline B. Sherman, librarian of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, was present and able to enlighten the inquiring ones. Through her it was learned that some of the states which have no strong library commissions distributing libraries to the farmers, are preparing to test the scope of the Smith-Lever bill, and see if it is not possible to furnish libraries to accompany the demonstrators that are now being sent out under this bill to instruct the farmers. This, if practicable, will be an excellent solution of the problem which has long distressed those states which have neither library commissions nor funds to send rural libraries from the colleges. These rural libraries should be more useful than the ordinary traveling library as they will be selected

to follow an awakened interest along certain definite lines.

A paper, "How shall we induce our faculty and students to more general cultural reading" by Miss Elizabeth Forrest, librarian of Montana State College, was listened to with the most evident interest. Owing to the length of the preceding discussion and lateness of the hour, it was a matter of regret that this paper could not be followed by a discussion, since this is one of the problems that presses heavily on the heart and conscience of almost every librarian of a technical school, and various and most interesting methods have been devised to stimulate the interest in cultural reading.

The paper of Miss Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, on "The relation of the agricultural college and the experiment station libraries to the library of the federal Department of Agriculture" was very sympathetically read by Miss Shearman, who, in her work in the Office of Markets, co-operates closely with Miss Barnett. Miss Barnett's paper was a most modest statement of the many ways in which the United States Department of Agriculture Library gives its splendid service in lending, in gifts of duplicates, in bibliographical work and in personal service and advice in the organization of agricultural libraries. This paper was most useful as there were present a number of young librarians and assistants who were evidently not aware of the extent to which they may call upon the United States Department of Agriculture Library for service.

The last paper on the program was "An index for agricultural periodicals" by Miss Vina Elethe Clark, librarian of Iowa State College, read in Miss Clark's absence by Miss Robina Rae, her agricultural assistant. This paper was the result of a questionnaire sent out by Miss Clark to ascertain to what extent the libraries were favorable toward co-operating to prepare an index, if H. W. Wilson Co. would not publish an index for agricultural libraries; also of a questionnaire sent out by Mrs. Kidder requesting each librarian to name fifty agricultural periodicals which they would like indexed. From these questionnaires a report was made out which indicated that the majority of the librarians were willing to co-operate, though they much preferred the H. W. Wilson Company's efficient service.

Upon the close of this paper Mr. Rowell, representative of the H. W. Wilson Co., was called upon and stated that Mr. Wilson proposes to issue an index to agricultural periodicals beginning January 1916. This news was received with general approval. Mr. Wilson

is working out a scheme of cost proportional to the service to be given. At present his plan is to charge one dollar for every one thousand entries of the periodicals taken by a library and ten cents per thousand for those periodicals not taken by the library.

A resolution was passed that a committee of three be appointed to formulate a definite plan of action for the librarians in preparing an index, in case the H. W. Wilson Co. could not redeem the promise of issuing an index before the next Agricultural Libraries Section's national meeting, this committee to be prepared to report its definite plan at the next meeting of the Section in 1916.

Mr. M. G. Wyer of the University of Nebraska Library was elected chairman of the section for the year 1916.

The meeting, which was a very informal one, broke up with the universal regret expressed that the section should have had only one short evening in which to consider so many interesting and vital questions.

IDA A. KIDDER, *Chairman*.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

The Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A. met in California Hall of the University of California, on June 8, at 10 a.m. In the absence of the chairman, Miss J. M. Carson of New York, the meeting was called to order by the vice-chairman, Miss Jasmine Britton of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott, story-teller and lecturer, read a paper on the "Inspirational influence of books in the life of children" and gave the audience a vivid picture of what books may mean to children growing up in a sheltered home of culture and refinement.

Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, librarian of Contra Costa County Free Library, Martinez, California, spoke on the "Reading of older girls and boys." Mrs. Whitbeck's work with children in Berkeley is well known and the problems she now faces in her county work made her paper of great interest. Her talk called forth discussion by Miss Greer of Tacoma, Miss Hunt of Brooklyn, Mrs. Linn of Santa Barbara, and Miss Wood of Portland, who sent her contribution through a proxy, Miss Bailey.

Miss Greer contended that the reading of older boys and girls suffered when they were transferred to the adult department, not because of lack of training in the children's room but because of lack of guidance in the adult department, where they are suddenly turned loose in a miscellaneous collection of books, whose standard of selection is lower

than that prevailing in the children's room. All were agreed that the best solution of the difficulty was the employment of an assistant specially adapted to work with adolescents. If this were impossible the establishment of an Intermediate Collection was thought desirable, to be shelved preferably in the adult circulating department.

Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, school library organizer for the State of California, talked most interestingly on "Reading in rural districts" and gave some very surprising data concerning the conditions existing in many of California's school libraries and the changes that had been made possible through the work of the school library organizers.

The session ended with a short business meeting at which the following officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Gertrude Andrus, superintendent children's department, Public Library, Seattle; vice-chairman, Miss Elizabeth Knapp, chief of children's department, Public Library, Detroit; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jessie Sibley, children's librarian, New York Public Library. Mr. Edmund L. Pearson of the New York Public Library and Mr. J. C. Dana of the Newark Public Library were elected to the Advisory Board to succeed Miss Titcomb and Dr. Hill. The meeting adjourned after passing a resolution expressing its sympathy with the efforts of the Boy Scouts to better the reading of boys by means of a week when the retail book trade shall place special emphasis on juvenile books, and also suggesting that the A. L. A. Council should indicate its approval of such a plan in some formal way.

GERTRUDE ANDRUS, *Secretary pro tem.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section met in East Hall, University of California, at 9:30 Saturday morning, with an attendance of two hundred and fifty. Martha Wilson, St. Paul, chairman of the section, presiding, Ella Morgan, librarian Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, acting secretary. In opening the meeting the purpose of the section was outlined. The school library being one of the great problems now confronting the library field, it is fitting that there should be a section in the American Library Association devoted to the discussion of work with all classes of schools, rural, elementary, graded, high, and normal schools. Work with school libraries is a form of library extension, and as school libraries are developed, and pupils, teachers, and superintendents are trained in a knowledge of books and libraries, public libraries will receive increased support and use.

Many agencies are now at work on the school library problems, and they have in the past worked somewhat independently. It is the purpose of the School Libraries Section to present a survey of current school library activities and to afford opportunity for professional discussion of work with school organizations. Owing to the brief time given to section meetings, it was necessary to cut down reports and discussions.

Mr. Archie E. Cloud, assistant superintendent of San Francisco, spoke on the School Libraries Section and the teacher. The school library is an important feature of school work in California and the schools are in sympathy with library work and eager to co-operate. Speaking for the California Educational Association, Mr. Cloud invited the librarians of California to form a library section in the organization.

The symposium of school library activities was opened by reports of the work of the library department of the N. E. A. The report of the president, Harriet A. Wood, of Portland, presented by Miss Lytle, of Spokane, outlined the program for the meeting to be held in Oakland in August. The report of the N. E. A. high school committee prepared by Mary E. Hall, of Brooklyn, chairman, was presented by W. H. Kerr, of Emporia, Kan. Comprehensive in scope, and replete with interesting detail, it presented a survey not only of the high school, but of the whole school library situation. This report will be printed in full in the *Proceedings* of the National Education Association. Owing to the limited time, other reports of the library department of the N. E. A. were presented briefly. These were: the normal school committee report prepared by Mary C. Richardson, Castine, Maine; the elementary school committee report presented by its chairman, Effie L. Power, Pittsburgh; and the report of the committee on library instruction in normal schools prepared by Mr. J. F. Hosic, Chicago Normal College.

The work of the library department of the National Council of Teachers of English was presented by Mr. W. H. Kerr, Emporia, Kan. The work of the library department of the English teachers' organization reflects great and effective interest by the English teachers and by their officers. At the meeting last November, the library work was represented by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, on the main program, and by Miss Mary E. Hall, of Brooklyn, on the high school section. The great and frequently shown interest of Mr. J. F. Hosic, of Chicago, the secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, is

perhaps the most valuable contribution of the English teachers' library department to progress in school libraries.

Because of the interest in the section, a second meeting was appointed to complete unfinished business and afford opportunity for discussion. The second meeting was held in California Hall, Monday morning, June 7. A paper on the School Libraries Section and the A. L. A. prepared by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, was read.

This emphasized the library extension feature of school library work. Discussion was opened up by Miss Zaidee Brown, of Long Beach, who brought up the question of high school library administration, whether it could be most advantageously carried on under public library or school board supervision. The library side was presented by Miss Power, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Price, of the University of California, who told of the administration of high school and country school libraries through the school department of the Library Association of Portland. The administration of high school libraries under the school was discussed by Mrs. Madison, of Oakland, and Miss Nunn, of Spokane.

A report was presented from the A. L. A. committee on library instruction in normal schools, Lucy E. Fay, Nashville, chairman. This included a list of schools offering such instruction, graded according to length of course. The report was accepted and will be printed in full in A. L. A. *Proceedings*. Two committees were appointed at the mid-winter meeting of the School Libraries Section, January, 1915. The report on "Training of school librarians in library schools," Mr. F. K. Walter, Albany, chairman, showed a thorough investigation of instruction now given in library schools, with the conclusion that little special training for school library work is offered.

As the demand for school librarians is on the increase, it was felt that this committee could give valuable service by further investigation and recommendations, and it was voted to continue it. The committee appointed to investigate administration of school libraries in counties, states, towns, and cities and to prepare for distribution a statement regarding the best methods, made a report of progress. It was voted to continue the committee.

To provide funds for incidental expenses of the section, a voluntary paid membership was created. It was voted to hold a meeting in conjunction with the mid-winter library meeting in Chicago, January, 1916.

The committee on nominations presented as officers for 1916, Mary E. Hall, Brooklyn,

chairman; Dr. A. S. Root, Oberlin, vice-chairman; Alice Blanchard, Newark, secretary and treasurer.

MARTHA WILSON.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Trustees' Section held a separate meeting on Friday evening, June 4, at 101 California Hall. A small group was in attendance, but there was interesting discussion as to recent laws and civic practices bearing upon the library situation. Washington T. Porter of Cincinnati presided, and he reported to the section on the application of workmen's compensation laws in Ohio to library employees. An appeal to the courts against this application had been unsuccessful so that one per cent. of salaries has to be retained for, return to the general treasury to compensate workmen for accidents suffered in the exercise of their calling. As library employees do not suffer from vocational accidents this works a serious injustice in the case of libraries.

A brief discussion on civil service examinations again voiced the library protest against methods of examinations foreign to library conditions while accepting the desirability of examinations within the library itself, or upon library lines, as a safeguard against political misuse of library positions.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The annual business meeting of the League of Library Commissions was presided over by Miss Mary E. Downey, second vice-president.

The committee on book selection of foreign books for traveling libraries, submitted a report of progress. The chief matter of business was the consideration of amendments to the constitution. Iowa had proposed an amendment to article 4, making the terms of office of the president and the secretary-treasurer two years instead of one, these officers to be elected on alternated years. New York had proposed to amend article 5, section 1, so that the executive committee, instead of including the publication board, should include three members elected from three different states, to hold office, as determined by lot, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years: to amend article 6, section 2, so that "reports of all committees shall be forwarded to the secretary of the league at least thirty days before the date of the annual meeting"; and to amend article 8, section 1, so that "the annual meeting of the league shall be held at the time and place of the mid-winter meeting of the Council of the A. L. A."

All the amendments were adopted and all

except the last unanimously. Objection was here raised by Indiana, not to making the midwinter meeting the annual meeting, but to making the time and place of the meeting dependent upon the decision of the A. L. A. Council.

In considering the recommendations made at the midwinter meetings of the eastern and western sections of the league, it was found that several of them were covered by the amendments. It was voted to print material for the aid of new commissions. Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., of New York, was appointed chairman of a committee to take up with the Carnegie Corporation the advisability of increasing the income required of Carnegie gifts from 10 per cent to 12 per cent or 15 per cent, and also the matter of more flexibility of building plans.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Kentucky; first vice-president, Henry N. Sanborn, Indiana; second vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Miss Sarah Askew, New Jersey; members of executive committee: Mr. W. W. Watson, New York, three years; Miss Mary E. Downey, Utah, two years; and Miss Anna M. Price, Illinois, one year.

The second and third sessions were combined at the meeting, June 4, at 8 p. m.

In opening the discussion as to "How custodians of traveling libraries may be familiarized with their books," Mr. Bostwick expressed the opinion that the only effective way was for the custodian to read the books in his charge.

Because of Miss Marvin's absence, Miss Price opened the discussion on "Methods of circulation in traveling library work," with an account of the methods used in Illinois. Discussion followed.

Through a misunderstanding neither Mr. Wyer, who was to have read Miss Webster's paper, nor Mr. Jennings, were present; so the discussion of "Work with foreigners" was omitted.

"Extending library service from city library to country districts through county library systems," owing to the illness of Mr. Gillis, was handled by Mr. Greene of Oakland. Miss Isom was not present to continue the discussion, but several librarians of county libraries in California and Oregon explained their systems. One of the most valuable bits of information brought out by this discussion was the fact that the California county law is so flexible that almost every county library has individual methods of carrying on its extension work.

The question of "The inclusion of monthly book lists in state commission publications" was postponed until the midwinter meeting.

HENRY N. SANBORN.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual convention of the Special Libraries Association was held in Room 200 of the Mining Building on Monday evening, June 7, with the president, R. H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, in the chair.

The chairman, who presented his paper on "Specialization: its advantages and its disadvantages" in printed form, explained that as the center of interest and work in special libraries was for the most part in the cities of the east, the coming of the Special Libraries Association to Berkeley was largely due to loyalty to the American Library Association and to the hope of spreading a knowledge of the work of the association on the Pacific coast.

It was not expected, therefore, that a large representation of the membership of the Special Libraries Association would be present or that papers could be secured by those who would be in attendance. Arrangement was made accordingly to have the papers read, and this was done by Miss Vera M. Dixon, librarian of the technical department of Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon; Dr. George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library; Mr. W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; and the chairman.

Upwards of 150 librarians were present, but in view of the small attendance of actual members of the Special Libraries Association, the arrangement of the executive committee to hold the business session later was adhered to, and this meeting will be held in New York at an early date, at which the election of new officers and other routine matters will be despatched.

Following are the titles of the papers read, most of which have already appeared in *Special Libraries*, the organ of the association: "Administration problems of the special librarian," Andrew Linn Bostwick, librarian, Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis. "Suggestions as to making a business library practical," Walter S. Gifford, statistician, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York; "Memorandum on the directory of sources of information in the district of Columbia," H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, Washington. "Forestry and lumbering in the Northwest from the librarian's point of view," Mrs.

Georgene L. Miller, district librarian, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Ore. "The library as an efficiency tool," D. C. Buell, director, Railway Educational Bureau, Omaha. "Municipal information and research in the Pacific Northwest," Dr. Herman G. A. Brauer, director of municipal research, University of Washington, Seattle. "The opportunities of a special librarian," C. B. Fairchild, Jr., executive assistant, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. "Municipal music, housing and financial conditions of Portland, Ore.," Mrs. Caroline L. B. Kelliher, municipal reference librarian, Portland. "Progress report of the committee on clippings," Jesse Cunningham, librarian, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.

R. H. JOHNSTON.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The tenth annual meeting of the association was an unusually interesting occasion to those who have followed its progress and profited by the work it has done. It was a time for bringing together into a perspective the events which have marked its decade. The president's address did this admirably, and the paper by Mr. A. C. Pulling, of the Law Library of the University of Minnesota, on "The law library of the future" called attention forcibly to the rapidly broadening field of American law practice, and the multiplying complexities and volume of legal literature, with all of which the law library of the present must deal.

In another paper an important detail of this broader field, namely, the experience of one law library in its efforts to build up its foreign law collections, was related with the idea that the methods followed might be of help to others engaged along similar lines.

Dr. G. E. Wire's paper on "Differing functions of law libraries," and A. J. Small's address on "Law library essentials," were interesting studies of specialization in law libraries to meet particular needs, and fundamental considerations which should be kept in mind by all. Uniformity in cataloging in law libraries was urged by J. Oscar Emrich, and was in line with the above discussions in that it took up the relation between law subject cataloging and the so-called American digest classification scheme, and pointed out the value of keeping the plan of a catalog to that with which lawyers were familiar through their use of the great general digests.

The Association held two separate sessions and one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. At the joint meeting interesting papers were presented by Prof. Y. Uuyehara, of the University of Meiji, Tokio, on "Courts and libraries in Japan," and by

Prof. Ellwood P. Cubberly, of Stanford University, on "State and county educational reorganization," also the report on National Legislative Information Service.

The report of the treasurer showed a healthy condition of finances, though one still capable of improvement.

The report on the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal* stated that Miss G. E. Woodard had been made the editor and that this, the greatest work accomplished by the Association, was still much alive. For those who may not be familiar with the *Law Library Journal* section of this publication, it should be stated that it is the official organ of the association and contains the minutes of its meetings, reports of its committees, its papers, etc., as well as contributed articles.

The attendance was good, considering the distance from the geographical center of the American law library world and the early date set for the convention. It was strongly felt that it was a mistake to place the date so early, and the association went on record to this effect. It was also considered a mistake to hold the meeting in the vicinity of such a tremendous counter attraction as an international exposition, not because the attendance was lessened, but for the reason that that most valuable feature of conventions held under different conditions, namely, the after-meeting veranda conferences, so-called, were almost entirely eliminated.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: E. J. Lien, president, State Library, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Will Shaffer, first vice-president, State Law Library, Olympia, Wash.; Miss Frances A. Davis, second vice-president, State Library, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, secretary, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Edward H. Redstone, treasurer, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; executive committee: president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer, *ex-officio*; Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar, New York City; M. J. Ferguson, State Library, California; E. A. Feazel, Cleveland Law Library Association; and Gamble Jordan, St. Louis Law Library Association.

The Association was most delightfully entertained by the Bancroft-Whitney Co., of San Francisco, and the kindnesses of these hosts and the local law librarians will not be forgotten.

F. O. POOLE.

THE PRE-CONFERENCE JOURNEY

The travel plan of 1915—so carefully worked out by indefatigable and imperturbable

Chairman Faxon and his associates of the travel committee, Mr. Charles H. Brown, of the Brooklyn Public Library, no less kindly and self-sacrificing, and courteous Mr. Phelan as the Chicago representative—resulted in the largest and most successful expedition in A. L. A. history—and higher praise could not be given! The Boston party, despite its number of 13, after its Sound voyage, reached New York safely, and thenceforward the party grew in number, like the traditional Henny-penny, Cocky-locky, Ducky-daddles procession, a few going part way with friends or dropping off for other routes, but more than made good by accessions, so that there were 76 out of New York, 86 into Chicago, 130 out of Chicago, 139 into Denver, 146 into Salt Lake City, 150 at Riverside. Never was there a more happy and delighted company, even aboard an ocean palace in the days before the war, and the appreciation and praise for the travel committee were unanimous and unbounded.

THE DEPARTURE

Leaving promptly at 10:04, Tuesday morning, May 25, from the Pennsylvania station with four special sleepers and special diner attached to the Commercial Express for Cincinnati, to gain an hour's daylight through the Alleghanies, the party reached Harrisburg and crossed the Susquehanna, after an excellent dinner in the dining-car, which caused Pennsylvania patrons and stockholders aboard to express the hope that the same standard had been adopted for the regular service, that the Pennsylvania Railroad may regain its old reputation for its cuisine. Up the "blue Juniata," now yellow, around the famed Horseshoe Curve, with its fine views, despite the inevitable freight trains, of 75 cars in one direction and 82 in another, and down the picturesque Cone-maugh, the party journeyed happily, reaching Pittsburgh after dark. Here there was an hour's wait until the special cars were taken up by the Chicago Limited which had left New York at 11. After a good breakfast the party found themselves at the Union Station, Chicago, on time, and some took advantage of the hour's wait to call at the A. L. A. headquarters and at the Chicago Public Library, with its Thomas Hughes room for young people and its new music room and foreign room.

The party met again in the splendid new Northwestern station, where an extra hour's wait gave time for an impromptu reception by Mr. Legler and the Chicago people, while Car E104, which had developed rheumatism of the brakes, was replaced by the "Waycross" from the Florida route. About 11 o'clock,

Wednesday morning, May 26, the special train was ready, the Train of the Seven Sleepers, with its special baggage car, two diners coupled in the middle of the train and a social and observation car in the rear, a train of eleven all-steel cars, requiring most of the way two stalwart engines. Surely no finer train or happier company ever pulled out of Chicago. Everyone settled down in *his*er quarters on E street, or Easy street, as some put it, the cars being numbered E101, named "Bakersfield," E102, "Lafourche," E103, "Raywood," E104, "Waycross," E105, "Roycroft," E106, "Traymore," and E107, "Dalberg." The company began to get fully acquainted, and there were so many who had not been on previous A. L. A. journeys that even Mr. Faxon, a walking Who's Who of librarians, confessed that he recognized only a half-hundred of them. An unusual proportion were friends of librarians who had joined the A. L. A. for the sake of the journey and were jocularly dubbed "three-dollar librarians," and these added much to the pleasure of the journey.

THE STOP AT DENVER

After a pleasant day's journey by the Chicago and North Western Railway, crossing the Mississippi into Iowa at Clinton, and a morning of rain which relieved the journey by the Union Pacific across the western plains, Denver was reached after luncheon on Thursday, May 27, where the plans of the travel committee, arranged through Librarian Hadley and the Denver staff, provided alternative automobile drives, one the new Lookout Mountain drive, the beginning of Denver's mountain park system, taking four hours, and the other a ride about the city itself and to Cheesman and other parks, with their splendid sweep of view along the snow-clad Rockies. The majority chose the latter ride, which left two "do-as-you-please" hours, some utilizing this time for a visit to the remarkable Florida branch library in South Denver. This is a "broken floor plan" building of tapestry brick—entered through a tiny garden between two wings making a right angle—affording, in its charming interior, space for 10,000 volumes, reference and children's rooms, with full oversight from the desk, and an auditorium below, all within a cost of \$22,000. After dinner at the Hotel Savoy there was an evening reception at the central library, the space about which had recently been made clear by the city at a cost of \$1,500,000. The party gathered in the lecture hall for a charming hour with the author-naturalist, Enos Y. Mills, who gave descriptions and reminis-

cences of the fourteen national parks, especially the great Rocky Mountain Park near Denver, and told anew his story of "the pine of a thousand years," after which a harpist played delightful music for dancing in the art gallery.

THE COLORADO CANYONS

On Friday morning, Colorado Springs was passed, two hours late, after a delay during the night on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, caused by a leaky tank on the engine, the first "out" of the journey. At Cañon City, about noon, most of the party boarded the open observation car there attached to the train for the hour's wonder-ride through the Royal Gorge and the picturesque canyon of the Arkansas River. Up the dwindling Arkansas climbed the train until late in the afternoon the Continental divide was reached at Tennessee Pass, 10,200 feet above sea level, a few of the party feeling slight but not serious discomfort from the high altitude. Thence down the western slope through Red Cliff canyon and Eagle River canyon, with the mine openings in its cliffs, Glenwood Springs was reached two hours late, because of the morning delay, and transfer made to the welcoming Hotel Colorado, where a late dinner appeased hungry appetites, and the moonlight through the tall poplars gave a pleasant and soothing good-night.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS

Saturday, May 29, was a whole holiday given over to un-professional relaxation, in the spacious and attractive Hotel Colorado, its poplar-bordered court, its terraced grounds and the picturesque canyon of the Grand River. An all-day excursion was made by two wagon-loads up the canyon, with a climb of 1500 feet to Hanging Lake, so called because this tiny lake is on the very edge of the cliffs, which here project over the valley. On the return a loosened wheel on one of the wagons caused a spill, but with no worse result than slight bruises to one passenger and an enforced walk of a mile or so back to the hotel. Several loads went half the distance up the canyon to the generating station of the Colorado Power Co., which when built in 1909 was the largest in existence, and which transmits a current of 100,000 volts 180 miles across the mountains to Denver. This road proved to be part of the Denver branch of the Lincoln Highway on which Colorado is giving her convicts wholesome and useful work—the only suggestion of prison environment being the bloodhound observed in pass-

ing the convict camp. A few inspected the local power plant, which from two Pelton water-wheels, 18 inches in diameter, with 400 feet head of water, supplies the village and the hotel with electricity; a third Pelton wheel at the hotel had been in use since the A. L. A.'s last visit to Glenwood Springs in 1895. After luncheon a photograph was taken of the party on the lawn, and later, at the swimming-pool, where sedate librarians were disporting themselves in the sulphur-smooth water, a "movie" was made for public exhibition from the Pathé films. A distinguished state librarian on the knees of a well-known city librarian, supported by a third as they slid down the water toboggan for a united splash made a sight not to be forgotten, while riding the floating ladder and playing 'varsity crew on a slippery log were other aquatic exercises. Some few ventured into the sulphurous fumes of the inhalatorium and the cave baths. An early trout dinner ended the holiday and as the sun was setting the train made its way down the canyon to the lower lands.

An impromptu A. L. A. glee club had been organized in the social car, with the tiny parlor as headquarters, and on this Saturday evening President Wellman was serenaded at his home in Waycross with the A. L. A. song of 1915 to the tune of "Tipperary," first introduced at the Atlantic City meeting, as of absolutely anonymous authorship, by Dr. Hill:

It's a long, long way to California,
In the warm days of May,
But it's worth all it costs to go there
Just to see the A. L. A.

Mr. Wellman is our leader,
When he calls us we'll be there—
But when we get to San Francisco
We're going to—THE FAIR!!

SALT LAKE CITY

Sunday morning, May 30, all were out early for breakfast at the sumptuous Hotel Utah, at Salt Lake City, the party being met at the station by Mr. John D. Spencer, a prominent Mormon, long president of the Public Library trustees and chairman of the entertainment committee, and by Miss Sprague, the local librarian, and others, through whose efforts private automobiles had been provided for the transfer. After breakfast our Salt Lake hosts, in their own automobiles, took the party through the city, up City Creek Canyon to the mountain park, with its wide expanse of view over city and lake, and to the University of Utah, where Miss Nelson received them in the spacious library occupying the entire main floor of the new

Administration building. At 11 o'clock the party were brought back to the Mormon Tabernacle for a special concert by Prof. McLellan on the wonderful organ, and at noon the train was speeding out over the San Pedro and Los Angeles Short Line, skirting presently the borders of Great Salt Lake. Here was the first taste of real desert, dotted with sagebrush and Yucca palm, where at stations so significantly named as Sahara, Oasis, and Caliente, brave little communities, mostly of Mormon inhabitants, were redeeming the sands into fertile plains by help of the irrigation system.

RIVERSIDE'S WELCOME

Monday, May 31, the morning through the desert, with glaring sunshine and a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, gave the only trying experience of the journey. By noon the train had reached the San Bernardino mountains and was speeding down to Riverside, where Mr. Daniels beamingly welcomed his Eastern friends. Here again private automobiles were in readiness for the party, which here reached the high-water mark of 150. The Mission Inn, with its unique and indescribable charm, provided one of its delightful surprises, for a luncheon of "local color," such as only Mr. Miller's aptitude as host can invent, was served in the *patio*, or open court. The bells chimed "America" as welcome. A drum corps of old soldiers of the Civil War in Grand Army blue struck the note of Memorial Day with patriotic music from an upper balcony, while a Spanish touch was given by singers in Spanish costume who sang now and then from a balcony adjoining. The procession of waitresses in orange and white, as each course was served, made a pretty sight, and the characteristic menu card bore the apt quotation from St. Augustine: "The world is a great book, of which they that never stir from home read only a page." Two-minute speeches were made by Mr. Daniels, Mr. C. C. Arnold, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, and graceful response was made by President Wellman.

After this most delectable luncheon the entire party was whirled up Mount Rubidoux in private automobiles, driven by their owners, over the magnificent road which makes a double circuit on the climb to the very summit of the mountain, with a safe return by a down-hill road crossing the other at one point only. Many snatched a few minutes to visit the characteristic library building erected in mission style at a cost of only \$37,000, although it gives spacious room for an administration of very wide scope, affording a center for the library system of River-

side County and furnishing headquarters for Mr. Daniels' library school for Southern California, for which additional classrooms are found in the church building opposite.

THE LOS ANGELES STOP

The previous delay and Riverside hospitality resulted in a delayed start, but the Short Line maintained its reputation by speeding the train down the smooth roadbed to Los Angeles, doing the 61 miles in 80 minutes, so that the trans-continental journey was practically completed at the coast city only twenty minutes behind the schedule made months before. This unexpected promptness took Mr. Perry and our Los Angeles hosts somewhat by surprise, but Mr. Newmark, president of the Library Board, pleasantly remembered for his hospitality by all who visited Los Angeles in 1911, was on duty at the station, and three trolley specials brought the party to the Hotel Alexander for dinner. Mr. Perry, with Mr. Lydenburg, who had come in advance from New York, appeared at the hotel and received warm greetings from his Eastern friends, as did also Miss Helen E. Haines, who had come from Pasadena to meet the many friends of her LIBRARY JOURNAL days, and who looked so much better that she was scarcely recognized. After dinner a pleasant hour was spent in the Los Angeles Public Library, now occupying three floors of a great office building, excellently modified for library purposes, at a rental of \$23,000 per year, somewhat less than interest and depreciation charges on a \$400,000 building. Here the "sound-proof" music room attracted special attention. The Sante Fé train for San Diego made a seriously delayed start, and it was not till quarter past midnight, on the morning of June 1, that the train reached San Diego and its point "farthest south." The transfer facilities in a huge electric double-decker and other electric busses, and the rooming arrangements were so good that before one o'clock practically everyone was comfortably roomed in the colossal U. S. Grant Hotel.

AT SAN DIEGO

The day of Tuesday, June 1, and the morning of Wednesday, were crowded to overflowing with events beyond the compass even of A. L. A. enterprise, and no two groups followed quite the same program. The local committee, under the guidance of Mrs. Davidson, librarian of the Carnegie Library, had arranged at the fair grounds, twenty minutes' ride out of town, for a historic architectural and archaeological talk and walk, starting at 10 o'clock, by Dr. Hewitt, director of the

American School of Archæology, who took the whole party through the California state building, which patterned an old Spanish cathedral, with its cloisters, and through the Indian Arts and Science of Man buildings, giving, meanwhile, a most remarkable summary of these features of the fair, which was illuminating and interesting beyond description here. At 11:30 a walk through the botanic features was led by Miss Sessions, a well-known florist of San Diego, whose talk was one of the most charming features of the day. At 1 o'clock a buffet luncheon was served by the local committee in the *patio* of the Southern California Counties building, where music by the Spanish mandolin orchestra and Spanish vocalists and some graceful castanet dancing delighted the visitors during and after the collation. After this a walk was arranged through the model ranch, followed by a general reception under the auspices of the local committee. At four o'clock the library visitors were treated to an open-air concert on the great out-door organ presented by Mr. Spreckels, which is to be a permanent feature of Balboa Park after the exposition.

THE VISIT TO POINT LOMA

During the afternoon a party of about 70 visited, at the invitation of Madam Tingley, through Mr. H. T. Patterson, the remarkable grounds of the Theosophical Society on Point Loma. Starting at 2 o'clock after the luncheon, in automobiles, they reached the grounds about 3, where their first welcome was from a band of singers on the steps of the building near the entrance. After this charming introduction a merry company of children in Swedish costume came running into view on the other side of the roadway and there gave a characteristic Scandinavian folk dance. Thence the visitors were escorted past the other buildings to the Greek theater, where upon the seats sloping downward, with a most lovely view out over the Pacific, they were entertained first with an interesting exposition of the methods and aims of the society as embodied in an upholding of universal brotherhood, exemplified in this colony by the presence of 500 men, women and children from different nations, and then by a "symposium" of children who in Socratic dialogue voiced the thoughts of their elders. Each visitor was given copies of Theosophic literature, printed within the colony, and many questions were asked and answered as to the basis and working of this unusual community, as to which there has been much public misapprehension and local prejudice. The

party returned to the fair grounds about 5, to complete inspection of the grounds, buildings and exhibits, as well as of the attractions of "the Isthmus," as the amusement section was called. A considerable number supped at a cafeteria, amid great hilarity over the processional of usually sedate librarians carrying their trays of food as though their most precious possessions. The San Diego fair called forth unanimous praise for the exquisite setting of its beautiful architecture and for the spaciousness and restfulness of its character, which make it the queen of expositions, beautiful as the dream of an artist.

FROM SAN DIEGO TO BERKELEY

The attractions of San Diego were so many that there was much comparison of varied experiences. Two automobile parties ventured across the Mexican border to Tia Juana, or Aunt Jane's, and contrasted its backward-looking squalor with the wonderful achievements of San Diego. Others visited the mission at Oldtown and the house of Ramona. A considerable number breakfasted across the harbor at Coronado Beach and enjoyed a launch ride about the bay. After an early luncheon, for which many congregated at the delightful Harvey restaurant in the Santa Fé station—itsself an interesting adaptation of Spanish mission architecture and one of the most beautiful railway buildings in the country—the train was boarded promptly at 1 o'clock for the northward journey. Unfortunately the Santa Fé people had not provided a locomotive for the special train and there was a long and exasperating delay, which resulted in throwing the time-schedule into confusion. The special was delivered to the Southern Pacific road at Los Angeles more than an hour late, but the company were consoled by an excellent dinner on the two Southern Pacific diners coupled into the train. The damaging of a tunnel by fire on the Valley Division of the Southern Pacific sent both the Southern Pacific trains from that branch, and the Santa Fé trains using the same tracks, to the Coast Division, to which the library special was also transferred. This cumulated the delay, so that instead of breakfasting at Berkeley the party found themselves hours south at breakfast time and got on as best they could in the single diner remaining on the train. About noon Berkeley was at last reached, at the University Avenue station, which proved to be a long way from headquarters, necessitating further delay. Nevertheless, the party reached the hotel in good order and in good nature, and thus ended the pre-conference journey of 1915.

DURING THE CONFERENCE

The local committee had put forth every effort for the comfort and convenience of the visiting librarians, under most difficult conditions. State Librarian Gillis, who as chairman of the general committee had led in organizing the preparatory work, was debarred by serious illness from continuing in the work and from participation in the conference, his absence from which was universally regretted. Mr. C. B. Joeckel, Berkeley librarian, came south to San José to welcome the party and give advance word of the preparations, while Mr. Charles S. Greene, the Oakland librarian, chairman of the hospitality committee, received the party at the station and was alert and indefatigable in his attentions throughout the week. The University of California was most hospitable in offering all its buildings that could be used for meetings; Mr. Joseph C. Rowell, the University librarian, provided ample headquarters in the Library building; and Mr. Harold L. Leupp, assistant librarian, took charge of the difficult work of rooming the visitors.

BERKELEY INHOSPITALITY

Outside of the University, however, Berkeley proved an unsatisfactory place for such a conference, and its hotel and transportation people, instead of the usual liberal and courteous treatment to which the Association had been used, seemed disposed to exact every possible penny from the Fair and the Conference. The city has, unfortunately, given over its splendidly wide main thoroughfare, Shattuck Avenue, to six lines of tracks, over four of which the rival Southern Pacific and Key systems are permitted to run heavy electric trains, shrieking hideous noises to the discomfort of those who had the good and ill fortune to be assigned front rooms at the Hotel Shattuck. These cars passed the hotel but stopped two blocks away. The local committee had arranged for special trolley cars to be in waiting at the station, but when the delayed train arrived these had disappeared, and as the Hotel Shattuck did not provide buses, or porters, there was much difficulty in transferring one's person and property to the hotel. The rooming committee had been confronted, at a time when the hotel keepers had expected vast throngs for the Fair, with a demand that for the seventy-five rooms required at the Hotel Shattuck, advanced prices should be guaranteed and a check for \$500 deposited to cover the guarantee. Though the San Francisco and other hotels had meantime reduced their prices, and though other visitors

were being received at half the rate charged to the library party, the manager, Mr. Noah Gray, not only held the committee to the contract but insisted on charging up every concession in rearranging rooms to the committee's guarantee. One of the party, by removing the tags from his baggage, secured reasonable rates; but another librarian who had come earlier and was charged the lower prices for the days preceding the conference, found his bill rated up during the conference. The arriving visitors found the dining room doors closing for luncheon, on the plea of the eight-hour law, and though a slight extension was granted many were obliged to seek their first meal outside. The headwaitress was disposed to treat the library incursionists with contumely, as interfering with what she called "regular guests." The hotel served an excellent luncheon at a moderate price, when visitors needed to be enticed back for their noonday meal, but charged more for a less satisfactory breakfast when guests were less likely to escape to the many good cafeterias and small restaurants, of which the local committee had provided a useful list. Many of the lady members of the party, desiring to secure more economical rates, were lodged at College Hall (not connected with the University), half a mile away on the other side of the Campus, where rates were two dollars a day for lodging and breakfast. But the too enterprising landlady required her guests to make their own beds and imposed other restrictions, and at the end of six days threatened to hold the trunks unless paid for seven days. When a lawyer from the local committee and her own lawyer advised against this course, she took her revenge by declining to receipt for payments except on account! These complications, as notes were compared, appealed finally to the sense of humor of the visitors, but Berkeley remains in the month's memory as the exception to general courtesies and liberality of the West and the Coast.

STATEMENT BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

In view of certain criticisms of the rooming arrangements in Berkeley during the A. L. A. Conference, the local committee wishes to offer the following statement:

When Berkeley was decided upon for the Conference the local committee faced the problem of securing an immediate guarantee of accommodations for an attendance variously estimated at from six to seven hundred persons. At that time it was generally believed that the Bay cities would be crowded with Exposition visitors during June, July and August, and the hotels were refusing to guarantee any accommodations at all to conventions. The writer personally visited every reputable hotel in Berkeley and Oakland

on this errand. The committee was able to secure one block of 75 rooms which the Hotel Shattuck had placed at the disposal of the Exposition officials; and one hotel in Oakland, distant 20 minutes by street car from the University, offered a number of rooms at the same rates. This was absolutely all the committee was able to secure in the way of guaranteed hotel reservations.

The committee next wrote every rooming or boarding house listed by the University with the same result; everyone expected more business than he could handle, and the utmost the committee could obtain was a guarantee of something like a dozen scattered rooms.

The committee then approached the Traveler's Service Bureau, an organization which had taken over various fraternity, sorority and club houses in Berkeley during the summer vacation, with a view to the anticipated Exposition business, and which later added College Hall, a private dormitory, to its list. The Bureau agreed to give the committee choice of the houses on its list, to permit inspection and make such rearrangements as might be desired, and to submit for approval menus of the meals to be served. A charge of \$1.00 per head was to be made for all persons placed in houses controlled by the Bureau. Except in regard to the hotel, the committee dealt throughout with the Traveler's Service Bureau and not with the owners of the houses.

In order to hold the rooms, the local committee was obliged to deposit \$500 with the hotel and \$200 with the Traveler's Service Bureau. This is the situation as it existed in the fall, when it was necessary to insure accommodations for the Association in the face of an anticipated influx of Exposition visitors. The terms secured were the best that offered at that time.

By the time the Conference opened the situation had wholly changed. The anticipated flood of Exposition visitors had not materialized, the hotels and boarding houses had not been filled, and the Claremont Hotel had been hurriedly completed and was offering accommodations at very low rates. It is not surprising that some of our visitors, ignorant of the circumstances, felt that the local committee had been neglectful of their interests, and were induced by better accommodations or lower prices to change. The committee, which had acted in good faith throughout and had made assignments only in accordance with written requests based presumably on the notice published in the A. L. A. *Bulletins* for January, March and May, felt justified at first in attempting to protect itself from forfeiture of its deposits by asking the delegates to abide by their assignments. It soon became evident that this position could not be maintained without creating ill-feeling, and as the comfort and satisfaction of our visitors was felt to be the primary consideration the committee bent its efforts toward assisting to secure the desired adjustments, leaving the financial end to care for itself.

Three specific matters perhaps call for a further word. (1) The failure of the hotel to provide twin beds in all rooms to which two persons were assigned. The rooms examined had twin beds, and the committee understood that all double rooms reserved for the party would be similarly furnished; the hotel management apparently did not. The committee was at fault for not having covered this point specifically in the contract. As soon as the difficulty was discovered adjustment was requested, and in most cases was arranged before night; in all cases, as far as the committee has been able to learn, by noon of the second day. (2) The organization houses having been opened especially for our party, the machinery in some of them did not run smoothly the first day. All complaints which reached the committee were immediately investigated and adjustment secured as promptly as possible. (3) The College Hall episode. This was the regrettable incident of the week. This house, the best on our list, was reserved for our Eastern visitors. What the committee did not count upon, and, indeed, had no knowledge of, was the idiosyncrasy of the owner. The committee regrets that some of the ladies assigned to this house were browbeaten into submitting to extortion, and has taken legal advice as to the possibility of recovery. It seems to be impossible under the state law, however, as payment in such cases is equivalent to a waiver of claim.

HAROLD L. LEUPP,
For the Local Committee.

[NOTE.—It was generally understood by visiting librarians that the local committee had made every effort under most difficult circumstances to accommodate visitors in the best way, and the criticisms were directed, as above indicated, against the hotel and transportation people. Probably no local committee ever had a more difficult task and it is to be hoped by all that they may clearly understand that their efforts did not fail of appreciation.—Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.]

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS

The noble University Library, now housing also the Bancroft historical library under charge of Mr. Frederick J. Teggart, completed about four years ago and for which an extension has just been provided by *referendum* grant, was the headquarters for the Association during the conference. It is centrally situated in the beautiful park which forms the campus, near the exquisite campanile which has recently been completed, about half a mile from the hotel on the one side, and from College Hall on the other. On the way to the place of meeting a quarter-mile beyond, many found time to begin the registration, which ultimately exceeded 750, but the magnificent distances prevented the usual use of headquarters for conversation and consulting and accounted for the small number of votes, but 87 in all, cast at the election. The meeting places of the sections were here and there about the grounds, somewhat difficult to find at night, but nevertheless the attendance at both the general and special sessions was good throughout.

The first social event was the official reception, following the president's address on Thursday evening, described elsewhere in connection with proceedings.

A. L. A. DAY AT THE EXPOSITION

Saturday, June 5, was A. L. A. day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which was reached after twenty minutes' run to the Oakland Pier by ferry to and train through San Francisco, or by boat, to the Exposition Pier. President Wellman had desired that there should be no official procession but nevertheless on the arrival of the 2.20 p. m. boat with most of the party at the Exposition Pier, there were the fife and drum corps and Mr. Vogelsang, the official welcomer, smilingly alert with welcome. So the librarians fell into line of march, willy nilly, with President Wellman, half perplexed and half amused, at their head, and were escorted rub-a-dub-dub along the Esplanade to the Court of the Four Seasons, after a brief halt for a group picture by the official photographer. Mr. Vogelsang mounted the steps and addressed President Wellman and the A. L. A. in a burst of eloquence, expressing the

gratification of the Exposition authorities in welcoming those who would make the Exposition permanent by preserving its records in their libraries, and he presented to the Association the bronze medal of the Exposition, which President Wellman received with a brief and fitting word of thanks. The A. L. A. shared the honors of the day with Denmark, for it was also Danish day, and with Luther Burbank, to whom a welcome and a medal were next given by Mr. Vogel-sang after many of the visitors had a brief opportunity to exchange pleasant words with him.

Many of the library people dined informally at table d'hôte in the Inside Inn, a really beautiful building, by far the best of the temporary hosteleries erected at successive expositions. In the evening an informal reception was tendered by our California hosts to the A. L. A. in the noble rooms of the stately California building, one of the chief architectural features of the Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Greene and others received the visitors but the delightful evening was purely informal; light refreshments and pleasant music were features of the evening, but dancing in the beautiful ball room was prevented by the dictum of the trades union that an orchestra of less than twelve pieces should not play for ball-room dancing. The day was one of warm welcome but the evening fog and chill wind hurried the visitors home on the 9.40 boat for Berkeley.

OAKLAND EXCURSION

On Monday, June 7, after the general session in the morning, the Oakland people under the leadership of Mr. Greene became hosts for the day and most of the party, shortly after twelve o'clock, took the special trolley cars for Oakland which were in readiness near the University gate. An appetizing lunch was enjoyed at the Oakland Hotel, after which there was a delightful trolley ride out to Mills College where afternoon tea was served as the close of a most pleasant outing. The late afternoon and evening were given over largely to dinners of the library schools and other special parties, at the Hotel Shattuck, the Claremont Hotel, a large and fine edifice erected with the Exposition in mind but which had been only partially equipped and opened, the Hotel Carlton and other smaller places.

THE Y. W. C. A. DINNER

Tuesday afternoon and evening, June 8, were left free for the Fair, and many of the library party were entertained at a special dinner given by the Y. W. C. A. in

their building just within the main gates, whose restaurant and rest rooms made a haven of rest each day for so many hundreds of visitors. The librarians were invited to meet not only the ladies responsible for this excellent work but also the makers of the Fair, the three M's, Mr. Louis Christian Mullgardt, architect of the Court of Ages, Mr. Bernard R. Maybeck, architect of the Palace of Fine Arts, and Mr. Arthur F. Mathews, mural decorator, who had been largely responsible for the architecture and adornment of the Exposition buildings, and a fourth M, Mr. Edwin Markham, the poet, whose presence was especially appreciated. Mrs. Ephraim Dyer, chairman of the hospitality committee, was the inviting hostess and Miss Julia Lee presided gracefully at the banquet and introduced humorously the several speakers. Mr. Mullgardt, Mr. Maybeck, and Mr. Mathews each made brief and pleasant speeches, which together made a most interesting statement of the artistic principles whose practical and concerted application had led to the final result, deprecating, modestly, the praise which had been given to their work. Mr. Markham, after a witty introduction in mock modesty, read charmingly from his prose poems descriptive of California, as well as several of his shorter verses, to the delight of his auditors. Miss Lee also called upon Miss Alice Brookman, in charge of work on the Zone, and she and others made informing and interesting talks. Mr. Bowker responded on behalf of the librarians, suggesting that Mr. Markham's province included the entire making of the Exposition, for the "Man with the Hoe" had been the instrument of converting the mud flats into the terrain of the Exposition, while throughout the work of the architects, builders and decorators had the touch of the spirit of poetry which had crowned their work. He paid brief tribute to the success of these makers of the Exposition and also voiced the cordial appreciation of the work of the Y. W. C. A. in providing this rest house, and especially their new plan of furnishing a home of comfort for the women whose unhappy lot was to furnish amusement on the noisy Zone. After this the tables were cleared and room made for a most interesting series of "movies," showing the work of the Y. W. C. A. in international, city, and country relations, all of which were heartily appreciated by the visiting librarians.

THE FAIR

As the visitors came out from this dinner the full beauty of the wonderful illumination

of the Fair was for the first time manifest. Previously, an evening mist, accompanied by a chill wind, had discouraged an evening stay, and the fog had prevented the full illuminative effect of the Tower of Jewels. As the party emerged from the Y. W. C. A. building this remarkable tower was resplendent with a roseate glow thrown upon it by concealed lights, while the scintillations from the pendant crystals showed themselves as dots of brighter light. The buildings in their lovely pastel colors, also illuminated by reflection, glowed each with its own hue, while the courts which they enclosed and their splashing fountains were a wonder of light. This lighting was perhaps the most effective feature of the Exposition, to which in any respect it is impossible to do justice by word description. There has never been a world's fair in which landscapists, architects and decorators co-operated to such magnificent effect. This is not the place to attempt further description, but one historic feature may be mentioned as the culmination of the exhibits within the buildings. In the Liberal Arts Building, the American Bell Telephone Company freely invited visitors to its auditorium, seating several hundred people, where, after a brief lecture on the development of the telephone system—on which during the work on the Panama Canal the company had invested more millions than the canal itself had cost—an exhibition of "movies" was given, showing how the transcontinental line was built. It was then made possible for each person in the hall, by means of the amplifying apparatus, to hear from New York summaries of news, a tune played by a phonograph, and finally, by switching on a connection under a pier at Rockaway Beach, the waves of the sea booming on the Atlantic shore while the visitor was seated close to the Pacific. The completion of the transcontinental line thus celebrated, was the great historic fact paralleling the completion of the Panama Canal, which the Exposition exploited.

SOME INTERESTING EXHIBITS

The American Library Association exhibit was well placed in the Educational Building, and the material damaged in the transatlantic and transcontinental return journey from Leipzig had been replaced by other material, though the exhibit was not as striking and interesting as that originally sent to Germany. Through the co-operation of the Exposition authorities, a pamphlet had been prepared giving a survey of the library exhibits, of which this was the chief. One of the most interesting was a map of New York state, prepared by the Education

Department at Albany. This, by switching on successively tiny lamps of different colors, showed the place of thirteen different lines of educational institutions, one of the displays showing the location of 537 libraries within the state. Among the many United States government exhibits was that of the Library of Congress in the Liberal Arts palace, in which the several departments of the library were represented by examples having specific reference to the Pacific coast. A branch of the copyright office was also in practical operation at San Francisco, although little of the expected business in connection with the copyrighting of foreign works sent for exhibition had shown itself. An especially significant exhibit was that from the Philippine Library at Manila, in the Philippine building. It consisted of about 1200 volumes of duplicates of works in that library relating to the history and development of the Philippine Islands, and 120 facsimiles from other works of value which could not be loaned. A number of books mutilated by the insect pests so common in the islands, presented one of the unusual problems which the Filipino librarian has to meet. Massachusetts, Missouri, and Virginia, as well as New York, had exhibits interesting to librarians in their state buildings, and minor library exhibits were in the pavilions of several foreign nations. The printed survey also included reference to the exhibits of a score or more of booksellers and publishers—unfortunately the American publishing trade was unrepresented by either a collective exhibit or adequate individual exhibits—and of a number of library appliances and the like from individual exhibitors. But such description of the Fair could go on indefinitely, and it can only be added that each and every one of the library visitors felt that, aside from the delights of the journey, the value of the Conference and the pleasure of the San Diego Fair, the San Francisco Exposition was in itself worth the full cost of time and money involved in the transcontinental journey.

THE POST-CONFERENCE JOURNEY

There were ninety and nine who gathered at the Southern Pacific station in Oakland on the evening of Wednesday, June 9, for the homeward journey by the northern route, minus two members of the party who had apparently lost themselves at the Exposition and did not account for themselves until later. The train was to start at 8:40, but as it was run as the third section of the regular train it was not off until after 9 o'clock after an improvised concert by the A. L. A. glee club

upon the station platform. Dr. Hill, who was traveling by an independent route, was off on the first section making a full hundred as the round count of the northern party.

SHASTA AND ASHLAND

Few were up in time for the early morning glimpse of Mt. Lassen, but during the forenoon all enjoyed the beautiful journey up the Sacramento Valley, crossing and re-crossing the river and the magnificent views of Mt. Shasta which the clear day afforded. At Shasta Springs all alighted for a merry temperance drink at the natural soda-water fountain close by the station and enjoyed the pretty Mossbrae Falls, where, close to the station platform, a cascade over beds of moss was surmounted by a tiny geyser. At Ashland there was a rush for the sweet cider of Uncle William, of which the fame had previously reached the travelers' ears. At this first stop in Oregon the visitors were honored and delighted by the pleasant custom of the ladies of Ashland of giving welcome to their state with baskets of roses lavishly bestowed through the cars.

AT PORTLAND

To the four special cars of the library party three express cars had been attached, and the local stops for express deliveries threatened to delay this third section, to serious derangement of the program at Portland. By dint of energetic telegraphing by the travel committee, part of the lost time was made up, and Portland was reached in time for a somewhat delayed but delicious breakfast at Hotel Benson. Here Miss Isom, with the co-operation of President Ayer of the trustees and other citizens, had arranged for the forenoon a motor trip through and about the city and its delightful suburbs. This was the last day of the yearly Rose Festival and the drive was timed to give a glimpse of the "Prosperity Parade." After luncheon most of the party spent an hour or two at the "Festival Center," where one of the parks was filled with roses transplanted from the various sections and suburbs which joined in a happy competition for floral honors, and enjoyed the instrumental and vocal music which formed a recurring feature of the day's program. At 4 o'clock all gathered at the beautiful new library building and partook of a hospitable cup of tea offered by the ladies of the staff. The visitors were unanimous in their delight at the arrangement of the building which had been completed at a cost of \$400,000 two years ago and contained many new or improved adaptations. After dinner at the Hotel Benson the day's festivities con-

cluded with the "Electrical Parade" which following the line of the trolley tracks through the main streets presented a wonderful variety of picturesquely illuminated floats fed from the trolley wires, one representing the ship *Columbia*, which, built near Hanover, Mass., discovered the Columbia river, and one a huge salmon. Shortly before midnight the party were off again by the special train.

TACOMA AND RAINIER

The early morning of Saturday, June 12, found the party safely at Tacoma, where they were hastened out at the only inconveniently early hour of the journey, to say goodbye to the special train from San Francisco and to be ready for a prompt start for Mt. Tacoma, or Rainier. After a hurried breakfast, over 70 of the party took the automobiles in readiness for the long journey of 140 miles to and from Rainier National Park, "the finest day's drive in the Northwest." The first hour of the ride was over an asphalted road, after which came the climb by the mountain road on the edge of a canyon, around sharp curves, through forests of fir with trees topping over 300 feet, and so to the Park Inn, where an excellent lunch was served between 1 and 2. Thence the automobiles were taken for a few miles further, and a short walk brought the visitors to the foot of the great glacier, rather disappointing in its grey dulness except to those who climbed higher and got the effect of the clearer and bluer ice. The return was safely made to the Chicken Pie Inn, about twenty-five miles out from Tacoma, and those who had remained in town were regaled with provoking acclaim of the appetizing chicken dinner served there. Most of the party were in small touring cars, but some twenty-five were huddled into the huge, highly-colored "Bluebird" car, which should not have been sent up the mountain, and these were compelled to walk across the bridges, and did not reach Hotel Tacoma until eleven o'clock at night. Those who did not take the mountain drive enjoyed a ride about the city and the beautiful Point Defiance Park, a sight of the indoor Rose Show, which in its wealth of cut roses rivalled that at Portland, and a visit to the fine Carnegie Library building, though in the absence of the librarian, Mr. John B. Kaiser, who as host at Tacoma was leading the party up the mountain; and these refused to be discomfited by the enthusiasm of the wanderers who described the mountain drive as the best day of the whole A. L. A. journey. The Hotel Tacoma, originally built for the Northern Pacific Railroad, with its fine outlook over Commencement Bay, the southernmost reach of Puget Sound,

was headquarters for the day, and here the party spent a restful Saturday night.

AT SEATTLE

Sunday morning, June 13, some of the party took the train route around the bay, but most waited leisurely for the 11 o'clock express boat which starting from the Municipal Dock a hundred steps and more below the hotel cliff whizzed up the bay amid beautiful scenery. Seattle was reached at half-past twelve, in time for luncheon at the new Hotel Washington, one of the finest in the Northwest, as becomes "the seaport of success." An automobile drive, proffered by Mr. Jennings and the library trustees, of whom Rabbi Koch, the president, Mrs. Burleigh, and others joined in the reception at the main library, took the visitors about the remarkable series of boulevards skirting Lakes Washington, Union and Green, visiting the State University, which utilizes sixteen of the buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and the four branch libraries, all remarkable for the spacious area of the well-lighted single floor. The main library was much admired, and its system permitting the loan of ten books for a month with renewal or transfer to a second person for another month interested the visitors. The approach by long flights of stone steps had been rendered necessary in the process of cutting down the hills of Seattle and the building was also placed at disadvantage by the tunnel of the Great Northern R. R. Co., underneath, which resulted in visible cracks in the interior and a compromise with the corporation for necessary repairs. At the close of the drive and also from the roof pergola of the hotel there was a sunset glimpse of Mt. Rainier which had refused to disclose itself at Tacoma. The well-lighted streets of Seattle, with the pretty flower-boats on the lamp-posts just below the lights, the huge Alaska totem pole in Pioneer Square, and the 42-story tower of the Smith building near by, afforded interest for the evening.

PUGET SOUND AND VICTORIA

Monday, June 14, was devoted to the boat ride on Puget Sound in the fine steamer Princess Victoria, a voyage on the West Coast comparable with that on the Hudson River at the east. The A. L. A. party were given right of way in the dining room for notably good luncheon and dinner, so that the inner man was well provided for. About one o'clock the boat reached Victoria on Vancouver Island and here Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian of the Provincial Library, had provided touring

cars for another fine ride through Beacon Hill Park and the suburbs, with glimpses of the many bays and ocean views. Here the first touch of the war was felt as camps or groups of soldiers were passed. A few of the party had a peek at the Public Library, of which Miss Helen Stewart is librarian, but all gathered, at the close of the two-hours' stay, in the superb government buildings, of which the newly-added library extension at the rear proved one of the most magnificent features with its rotunda of marble and adjoining rooms. Here light refreshments were served, and Mr. Scholefield gave a few words of welcome and farewell, to which Mr. Wellman made brief response. At three the boat was promptly off, and during the afternoon it threaded the islands passing through the narrow and beautiful straits which form the main channel from the Pacific, reaching Vancouver about half-past seven. The night was spent at the enormous and magnificent Hotel Vancouver, which the Canadian Pacific Railway is rebuilding, and the brilliant streets and shops of this Canadian city of Vancouver, on the mainland, scarcely thirty years old, provided entertainment for the evening.

AT VANCOUVER

For Tuesday, June 15, Mr. Douglas, librarian of the Vancouver Public Library, had arranged a forenoon automobile drive which the visitors thought almost the best of all the city drives. It took them first across the bridge to beautiful Stanley Park, with its great fir trees and its outlooks over the bay, then to Shaughnessy Heights with its picturesque residences and lovely profusion of flowers, then along the Marine Drive and so back to the city for a visit to the library. This is a Carnegie building with an entrance at the angle of a street corner and an arrangement within resulting from this method of entrance. Its most striking feature was a beautiful authors' window in stained glass, with figures of Shakespeare, Spenser and others of the great. In the director's room upstairs Mr. Douglas and his daughter entertained the company by showing the special treasures of the library, including a Ruskin autographed volume and examples of bindings by Bedford and Edwards, the latter being one of the score extant of the curious "concealed picture" bindings of the Halifax binder, painted laterally along the leaf-edges. After luncheon in the spacious dining-hall of the Hotel Vancouver the party were driven to the Canadian Pacific station, where another special train, the third of the journey, was in waiting.

GOOD-BYE TO THE COAST

As the train pulled out from Vancouver, some minutes ahead of the regular express, of which it formed a first section, the A. L. A. glee club, gathered on the observation platform sang a special goodbye song:

Yip Vancouver, B. C., B. C.!
Yip Vancouver, B. C.!
I don't care what becomes of me
As long as I stay in this pleasant cit-ee!
Sing of joy, sing of bliss,
Home was never like this!
Yip, Vancouver, B. C.!

The A. L. A. song of 1915 had been modified since leaving San Francisco and now took form as follows:

'Twas a long, long way to San Francisco,
In the warm days of May,
But 'twas worth all it cost to get there
Just to see the A. L. A.
Mr. Wellman was our leader,
When he called us we were there;
And now we've been to San Francisco,
We're going everywhere.

and this also was sung with great gusto as the party started homeward.

The Canadian Pacific Railway had been most courteous in supplying an observation car and in giving the A. L. A. party the special train, of which the Superintendent's private car formed a part for much of the way, and permitting it to run through to St. Paul. The A. L. A. party now found themselves living on K street in the cars "Keswick," "Kemnay," "Kandahar" and "Khedive," the single exception being conformed to the rule by spelling it "spoKane." It should here be mentioned that Mr. Phelan, of the travel committee, returned to Chicago in advance by the Canadian Pacific route, with a view to confirming the preliminary arrangements, to the advantage of the party. The scenery of the Fraser River canyon engrossed attention during the late afternoon, and after dinner the dining-car was cleared for a minstrel-show, in which Mr. Forrest Spaulding was the leading spirit, displaying a wealth of improvised language quite startling in its eloquence.

THROUGH THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Next morning, Wednesday, June 16, proved the first rainy day since the welcome rain on the prairies a fortnight before, as the train sped through the canyons of the Selkirk range up the valley of the Columbia into the heart of the Canadian Rockies, with the constant thrill of ever-changing but always magnificent scenery. Each bridge was guarded by soldiers—giving a sad thought of the unhappy contrast between these quiet scenes and the war-tempest abroad in which patriotic Canada is making such sorrowful sacrifice of her sons. During the forenoon there was a brief stop at Glacier House but the rain pre-

vented full sight of the great peaks. At Field watches were set ahead from Pacific to Mountain time, and after the extraordinary climb up the mountain itself and through the spiral and elliptical tunnels the Great Divide was reached about five o'clock and the train passed from British Columbia into Alberta. In a few minutes more the party alighted at Laggan or Lake Louise station, absolutely on schedule time, and there found motor-trams in waiting for the three-mile ride to Chateau Lake Louise on the lakeside, which was reached in time for a glimpse of the mountains before sunset, as the sun had appeared and saluted the party with a rainbow on the way upward.

AT LAKE LOUISE

The stay at Chateau Lake Louise, one of the most delightful of hostelries under the administration of Manager Armour, from Wednesday evening till Saturday morning, was a constant delight. Although Thursday was a rainy day it did not dampen the spirits of the librarians, and many ventured on the several excursions while others enjoyed the wonderful view across the azure lake to the great cliffs and peaks seen from the enormous picture windows of the great ball room. On Friday the weather, which had been poor for a month, bettered in accordance with A. L. A. tradition, and the company divided, choosing between the walk by the lakeside to the foot of the Victoria Glacier, the pony ride to the Lakes in the Clouds, the carriage ride to the Valley of the Ten Peaks, and boating on the lake.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO TRAVEL COMMITTEE

On Friday evening, under the inspiration of Mrs. Bowker and with the help of Mr. Seaver and Mr. Spaulding, as well as of many of the ladies, a testimonial dinner was given to the travel committee in a portion of the dining room screened off for the purpose. The affair was impromptu and so skilfully concealed from the surprised beneficiaries that a few of the party also were in ignorance of the plan, but nearly all of the eighty participated in the happy occasion. Mr. Bowker presided, having on either hand Chairman Faxon and Mr. Brown of the travel committee, and the speaking was in Swedish fashion, between courses, so as to close the evening early and give the ladies opportunity to pack their trunks. The improvised long tables were charmingly decorated with yellow poppies and ferns and other greenery, and with the British, Canadian, and American flags, and humorous place cards for each of the party were provided by the versatile and versifying ladies who assisted in this part of the preparation. Mr. Bowker said that

this was not a library school dinner, but a dinner of the finished product, including not only those who had had to supplement their earlier education with library school training, but also the librarians "born, not made" and those others "bought, not made," the three-dollar-librarians as they had come to be called, who had added so much to the pleasure of the journey—a dinner in witness of the unanimous and hearty appreciation of the work of the travel committee in the most remarkable, successful and enjoyable conference journey in the whole experience of the A. L. A. Mr. Bowker was delegated to carry greetings from the A. L. A. to the National Electric Light Association, banqueting in the other part of the dining room, and was most pleasantly received by Past-President Scott. The spirit of the evening was "fun and pun," and the motto of the dinner was "The Fax-on this occasion are the unanimous Phelan that everything on this journey has been done Brown." Unfortunately Mr. Phelan had gone ahead as *avant-coureur*, and had place only in the honors of the occasion. Mr. Wellman, as retiring president, praised the work of the travel committee in making his conference so successful, Miss Hunt spoke humorously for the ladies, Mr. Godard was called upon for a few words, and Mr. Spaulding's glee club sang some strikingly original and specially fitting verses improvised for the occasion. Mr. Faxon and Mr. Brown returned thanks humorously and gracefully. It may here be mentioned that a handsome traveling bag had been presented to Mr. Faxon and a fine umbrella to Mr. Brown on the outward journey.

At the close of the dinner the following memorial was adopted:

Those of the American Library Association returning from the California Conference to their homes in the Eastern States, through Canada, desire to express their cordial thanks to the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway for their courtesy in furnishing the special train with observation car for the journey through the magnificent scenery of the Canadian Rockies, and their appreciation of the hospitalities offered by the C. P. R. hotels, and especially by the administration of the Chateau Lake Louise, during the three days' stay which marks the happy culmination of their journey. They rejoice that the very name of the Association, including in its membership librarians from the several provinces of the Dominion as well as from the States of the Union, recognizes the common bond between brothers of the English-speaking race on both sides of an invisible border, marking only an unbroken peace. They extend especially to their brethren in Canada the sympathy which they feel for all the peoples suffering from the war, with the hope that Canada's noble sacrifice of her sons may ultimately result in the establishment of a world wide and enduring peace founded on justice, which the United States, abstaining from war while contending for the rights of humankind, may do its part to promote and maintain.

Despite the "early closing" at the dinner, most of the trunks did not get packed until

close upon midnight, for many of the library party adjourned to the ballroom and there joined in a Virginia reel and other terpsichorean exercises. But they were all on hand for the start by the motor trams at 8.30 and boarded their special cars at Lake Louise station for a prompt start at 9.30.

OFF FOR BANFF

Throughout the journey the Canadian Pacific Railway administration—to whose general passenger agent at Vancouver, Mr. H. W. Brodie, the library party was greatly indebted for many courtesies—had kept its schedule absolutely on time, and the only exception was caused by a "hot box" on the hour's journey to Banff, which made some delay. Again there was rain, but not enough to dampen the spirits of the library party, who, after the beautiful two-mile drive from the station to the fine C. P. R. Hotel at Banff, enjoyed also the luncheon which had been made ready for their arrival. Soon after luncheon the sky cleared long enough for visits to the Tumbling Falls of the Bow river and other nearby points of interest, but the chief delight was the wonderful view of circling mountain peaks seen from the several view-points of the hotel. A water-loving contingent took advantage of the open-air swimming pool and disported themselves with a Virginia reel and other diversions to the edification of themselves and many on-lookers.

THROUGH SASKATCHEWAN

After an early dinner the special train was off again, still through wondrous scenery, until the high plains were reached just after dusk and an evening visit made to Calgary. Throughout Sunday the train was traveling through Saskatchewan, with a stop at Moose Jaw, a beautiful town better than its name, the librarians enjoying the unaccustomed rest of the "level land"; and that evening the home country was reached again at Portal, North Dakota, by the Soo branch toward Minneapolis.

THE TWIN CITIES

On Monday, June 21, Minneapolis was reached after hasty farewell luncheon in the dining car, somewhat before one, considerably ahead of time. The visitors were met at the station by the representatives of the Minneapolis Public Library, Miss Countryman herself being away from the city, and after a visit and pleasant entertainment at the library, were treated to a most delightful auto drive past the new Walker Art Institute building, around the Lake of the Isles and other lakes within the city's bounds, past the Falls of

Minnehaha, down the Mississippi Boulevard, and so across the great river and through the grounds of the University to the other of the "twin cities," where they were delivered to the St. Paul hosts. Dr. William Dawson Johnston, who had been on hand at the Minneapolis station, entertained the party at the University Club, where Mrs. McCaine, the former librarian, was greeted by her many old friends. Visits were paid later to the State House and to the exterior of the magnificent St. Paul Public Library building, now nearly completed, through the generosity of J. J. Hill. It was gratifying to note how St. Paul had already responded to the enterprise of Dr. Johnston, as was evidenced by a special "Town Criers' library edition" of the St. Paul *Daily News* of June 17, given up wholly to promoting the proposed business reference library as a feature of the public library work.

HOME AGAIN

At seven o'clock the diminished party boarded the three special cars which made part of the Northwestern Express to Chicago, and on Tuesday morning they arrived promptly and safely at the magnificent station from which they had set out four weeks before. An excellent breakfast was ready in the restaurant, where the A. L. A. glee club sang its swan song. Here the party dispersed, for only twenty-four were to take the special car on the ten o'clock train from Chicago for New York. At the last moment one of these was missing, and the vanishing lady was not heard from until the next morning when she telegraphed word of her safe but lonesome condition. Twenty-three, therefore, began the diminuendo journey to New York, one or two dropped by the way, and on Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at Manhattan Transfer Station, the ten staying in New York bade good-bye to the ten transferring, still under Mr. Faxon's guidance, for the Fall River boat to Boston. Both tens arrived safely at their destination, and thus endeth the chronicle of the longest, largest and happiest journey of the A. L. A. In the month's absence the New York and Boston people, the statisticians reckon, had traveled just over 10,000 miles, without mishap and in constant happiness. Those who were of the party doubt whether this banner journey can ever be equalled or excelled—but they leave for the next A. L. A. travel party their best wishes that it may be.

AN AFTERMATH OF LETTERS

MR. FLETCHER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dear Mr. Bowker:

May I ask for space in the JOURNAL to say how I was pleased and touched by the kind

message sent me by wire by the A. L. A. in session at Berkeley. As I was already at my summer home here the message was delayed in reaching me so I could not reply in kind. I am laid aside from work and debarred from attending meetings, but some things I have not lost, for one my keen interest in library work and progress, and for another my affection for my associates and my hearty responsiveness to their very kind greetings.

Sincerely yours,

W. I. FLETCHER.

Quaker Hill, Conn., June 18, 1915.

THE PLACE OF FINE BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Mr. R. R. Bowker,
New York.

Dear Sir:

I was very glad to have had you and your party visit this library yesterday but your stay was compelled by circumstances to be so brief that we could not hope to give you much insight into the character of our work. I may be mistaken, but I inferred that you, as well as some of your party, were surprised at the character of some of the books that were shown you in my room. I am quite aware that such books are unusual in the Coast Libraries where instant utility is the required standard. But the purpose for which those books were obtained and placed in our library is very visible although not in plain sight for many librarians. At least, I judge so since I precipitated a very lively debate on the question a few years ago at a meeting of the Northwestern Library Association. A number of years ago the late Theodore L. De Vinne, the great printer, told the writer that he attributed a great deal of his success to his close study of the early masterpieces of printing. I never forgot that remark, and I have had it often in mind when I have made enquiries concerning the character of the books in Canadian and American Libraries. I have been greatly surprised at the lack of provision, in a good many of these modern libraries, for the kind of study that Mr. De Vinne said was of such great assistance to him. Usually there are no samples of book making by a master hand, or printing, or bookbinding by an artist. The best editions of great books are lacking and whole libraries of books are subordinated to the very lowest standard of commonplace utility. I thought you had this matter of instant utility in mind when you asked me concerning all libraries.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. DOUGLAS.

Vancouver, B. C.
June 16, 1915.

Library Organizations

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY—LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

The meetings of the library conference, Southern Conference for Education and Industry, were held at 1:30 p.m. April 27, 28, 29, in the Chancery Court Room of the County Court House, Chattanooga, Tennessee. An effort was made on the part of those making the program to give all possible publicity to the library conference. An hour was chosen when there were no conflicting meetings, and the program for each day's library conference was the first on the list of afternoon sessions. As a consequence of this prominence and the practical value and interest of the papers read, the audiences were much larger than heretofore. The court room was crowded at each meeting and many stood. The discussions following the papers were interesting and general, and taken part in by teachers anxious to secure the help of libraries and librarians.

The program, as it follows, was carried out except that on Wednesday, April 28, the Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, delivered an address on the rural library as a community builder. This address was to have been delivered at the first general session, representing the library conference, but Dr. Claxton arrived too late.

Tuesday, April 27

Free public libraries in the South. Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley.

The county library. Mrs. Saida Brumback Antrim.

Wednesday, April 28

How we provided every rural school in our counties with a library. Miss Sue C. Cleaton.

Thursday, April 29

High school libraries in every city in the South. C. C. Certain; Miss Jennie M. Flexner leading the discussion.

At the meeting on Thursday, April 29, Mr. C. C. Certain's paper, "High school libraries in every city in the South," resulted in the passing of a motion providing for the appointment of a committee on high school libraries. The scope of this committee was enlarged so that its object will be the establishment of libraries in every high school, rural and city, throughout the South. An exhibit of furnishings and suggested activities for high school libraries was provided and created much interest.

The business meeting was held on Thursday, April 28. Mr. George T. Settle, librarian Louisville Free Public Library, was re-elected as president, and Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley,

director of library extension, Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn., was elected as secretary for the coming year.

Resolutions of thanks were extended to the Chattanooga Public Library for the assistance which they so kindly rendered, and for the many courtesies extended. A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Saida Brumback Antrim and Dr. Ernest I. Antrim of Van Wert, Ohio, for their active interest, and their participation in the programs and the discussions of the library conference. The meeting then adjourned.

JENNIE M. FLEXNER.

MICHIGAN—UPPER PENINSULA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Library Association, held at Marquette, Mich., June 3-4, was one of interest and much benefit to a group of librarians who are not always able to attend the state meetings on account of the great distances in Michigan.

The evening session on June 3d was devoted to a reception given by Miss Alma A. Olson, the librarian, and the trustees of the Peter White Public Library.

At the morning session the next day papers were read on "What the library can offer men," "Club work," "Books in foreign languages," "School libraries," and "Stories and story hour."

In the afternoon a round table led by Mrs. E. S. Grierson of Calumet, covered the following topics: "Periodicals," "Book men and books in sets," "Circulation," "Bibliographies and reference work," "New ideas." Discussion was informal and participated in by nearly every one present.

At the evening meeting Miss Genevieve M. Walton of Ypsilanti State Normal College, read a most entertaining paper on "The present day fiction problem." Her paper was full of common sense and good advice to those who may worry about the "literary depression in the production of great novels." Miss Walton thinks that possibly our season of depression is that periodic depth which always goes before a brighter day. She believes that fiction has been given undue percentage and prominence. A fair amount of fiction is literature and an adjustment of classification on this basis might suggest the fact that a good deal which is classed as history, philosophy, and religion is pure fiction.

The following officers were elected: Miss Adah Shelly, Sault Ste. Marie, president; Miss Mary F. Carpenter, Iron Mountain, vice-president; Zana K. Miller, Menominee, secretary-treasurer.

ZANA K. MILLER.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

During the latter part of April and the first of May the Iowa Library Association held six district meetings in small towns which had not previously had library conferences. The meetings consisted of morning and afternoon sessions and really were informal gatherings of representatives of the smaller libraries. There were free and spirited discussions of actual problems, such as "Rural extension," "Library advertising," "Book selection," "Work with schools," "New legislation," etc. The meetings appear to have grown in importance during the last few years and it is noticeable that many trustees were present this year.

These meetings were organized by the Library Commission and executive board of the State Library Association. The secretary of the commission helped the chairmen to prepare the programs, having in mind topics of a local nature and those discussed in the previous meetings. Both the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission and the president of the State Association attended all of the meetings. In all 57 libraries were represented and from 25 to 30 librarians attended each meeting.

L. L. DICKERSON.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Northern New York Library Club was held at the East Hounsfield Free Library on Thursday, May 20, with thirty-six members in attendance. Miss Anna Phelps of the State Library spoke in detail of the organization of a library, giving valuable suggestions. The subject of a county library, with the Flower Library at Watertown as a central library from which small libraries might be distributed to the towns in the county, was brought up by the president and discussed at length. The other matters discussed were good fiction and non-fiction, club work with children, a reference catalog, and "war books." Luncheon was served at the library.

JANE NAUGHTON, *Secretary*.

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The second annual institute meeting for the Rochester district was held at the Rochester Public Library, Exposition Park, May 7, 1915, Mr. Yust presiding. There was a gratifying gain in attendance over last year's meeting, 16 towns and 29 institutions being represented by 63 persons.

The morning session was opened by an inspiring address by the Rev. Paul Moore Strayer of the Third Presbyterian Church. The subject under discussion, "Organizing the library," was begun by Miss Grace B. McCart-

ney, of the Rochester Public Library, who discussed "System in buying." Miss McCartney was followed by Mr. Glenn B. Ewell of the Rochester Theological Seminary Library, who spoke on "The accession record." "Classifying to keep order on the shelves" was the topic of a paper by Miss Leta Adams of the Rochester Public Library.

At the close of the morning session and before the opening of the afternoon session, those present enjoyed several selections on the victrola, among them, the reproductions of the stories of Chicken Little and Epaminondas. Luncheon, served at the Rochester Shop School, proved an enjoyable social feature.

Miss Elizabeth G. Thorne of the Syracuse University Library School staff, who was invited to talk about "The catalog," was unable to be present, but sent an admirable paper on the subject, which was read by Miss Adams. Miss Ida M. Cheesbrough of Fairport discussed the respective merits of the Newark and Browne systems of charging books. "Periodicals, their use and preservation," was the subject of a paper by Miss Fanny E. Marquand of the Library of the University of Rochester. A discussion, led by Miss Bingham of the Chamber of Commerce Library, Miss Collins of Reynolds Library, and Miss Gleason of Mechanics' Institute Library, brought out the necessity for divergence in the treatment of pamphlets to meet the needs of general and special libraries. Mr. Yust brought the meeting to a close with a practical talk on "Government documents." Much interest was shown in an exhibit of labor-saving devices, selected by Miss Adeline B. Zachert, from various libraries.

FANNIE E. MARQUAND, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

About 80 librarians gathered at Mount Holyoke College May 12 for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts library club. A most hearty welcome was given to the club by Dean Purrington of the faculty. Miss Bertha Blakely, librarian of the college library and president of the club, presided.

John A. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts free public library commission, was the first speaker. He was introduced as the "trouble man." In his opening remarks he said he hoped that that meant he was trouble mender rather than trouble maker. He said he wished to change the subject of his talk from "Where can little libraries turn for help?" to "Where can large librarians of small libraries turn for help?" To do the work of librarian right,

the foundation must be right; his own intelligence is the right foundation, but his house must be in order, the books must be arranged systematically, must be cataloged. Many small libraries are not organized. The "first aid" to libraries is the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. The first place to turn for help should be to it. The commission will send a cataloger for three weeks, paying all the expenses. If at the end of this period the work is not finished, then the library can retain her by paying her expenses, or can ask her to return the next year.

Another phase of stimulating interest is work with schools. Mr. Lowe read a letter, approved by Dr. Snedden, sent out by the commission to all schools in the state, which contained a number of suggestions for the use of libraries by school-teachers and children.

Mr. Lowe then suggested many various places where help could be obtained in specific subjects. The bureau of education in Washington will send books on pedagogical and educational subjects. The General Theological Library at 53 Mount Vernon street, Boston, will help ministers. If a minister asks the library for books he cannot afford to buy, this library will send the books to him paying postage both ways. Material on social and civic questions can be obtained by applying to the Town Room, 4 Joy street, Boston. They have many clippings on these subjects and will send lists of their material or the material to one. Mr. Lowe suggested that small librarians can get great help from library groups. Massachusetts is divided into groups or clubs to cover all the territory so every library is near or can get help from one of these centers and the group meetings.

A discussion followed, and Charles R. Green of Massachusetts agricultural college spoke of the value of public documents, both state and national.

The value of taking inventory in libraries was brought up. The advisability of taking it every year was discussed. It was shown there were many advantages from a business standpoint in taking it yearly, in order to replace lost books, to straighten many entanglements and to make corrections in the catalog.

A short business meeting followed. The secretary reported a great increase in the popularity of the book list published each year by the Western Massachusetts Library Club. It was stated much credit is due to *The Springfield Republican*, which annually prints this list compiled by members of the club, and from this type copies are made for distribution. No fewer than 2500 copies have been circulated this year.

Miss Edith Pratt of Greenfield, chosen by the club to carry on work between the library and the school, read a report of her work. She has made visits to many towns, talking to the teachers and children, telling them how to use the library, the reference books, the card catalog and the magazine indexes.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William C. Stone of Springfield; first vice-president, Robert S. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College Library; second vice-president, Sarah D. Kellogg of Northampton; secretary, Ada L. Chandler of Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst; treasurer, Bertha E. Gilligan of Holyoke Public Library; recorder, J. A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

After lunch, which was served by the women of the village church, the librarians visited the Dwight memorial art building. Miss Louise Fitz-Randolph gave a most interesting talk on Egyptology while escorting groups around and showing specimens, some original and some copies. Then out in the open under the trees of the college campus Miss Edith Roberts of the college faculty gave a talk on trees, not a scientific talk, but taking up the trees as everyday friends.

ALICE K. MOORE, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its semi-annual meeting on May 25, 1915, at the Fay Library in Southboro.

Mr. R. F. Cheney, chairman of the trustees, welcomed the club to the new and attractive library.

The address of the afternoon was given by Mr. Herbert W. Fison of Malden on "The librarian, the book and the reader." This was followed by a short discussion of "Practical helps for small libraries." Mrs. Whittemore, of Hudson, Mrs. Smith of South Hopedale, and Miss Sornborger of Hopedale, were appointed a nominating committee to bring in a list of officers for the ensuing year.

LUCY W. BISCOE, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—MANHATTAN DISTRICT

In accordance with the plan agreed upon at the meeting held on May 5 (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June, 1915, p. 422-423), representatives of the various special libraries in New York City and vicinity met on June 2 at the Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, New York City. Forty-two librarians were present. Dr. C. C. Williamson, municipal reference librarian, presided, and Miss Sarah B. Ball, li-

brarian of the business branch of the Newark Free Public Library, was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

The chairman made a report, in the form of a tabulation, of the statistics of salaries of special librarians and assistants in special libraries. The data for this report were furnished by the librarians attending the meeting of May 5. Although this table does not include by any means all of the special librarians in the city, it was felt that it did include a sufficiently large number to be of considerable value both to librarians and those who employ them. Everyone concerned has felt the need of information as to what salaries are actually paid in this relatively new and undeveloped profession.

STATISTICS OF SALARIES

		Number.	Average Salary.	Highest.	Lowest
Librarians	29	\$1635	\$3500	\$900	
Asst. Librarian.....	27	935	2400	420	
Librarian, Men.....	7	1839	3500	1100	
Librarian, Women.....	17	1502	2184	1040	
Asst. Librarian, Women.....	23	968	2400	660	
Librarian, Financial.....	7	1632	2184	1040	
" Technical	9	1606	2100	900	
" Public	7	1960	3500	1200	
" Business	3	1400	1800	1150	
" Miscellaneous ..	3	1200	1200	1200	
Asst., Financial	3	833	900	800	
" Technical	12	846	1100	540	
" Public	4	1200	2400	720	
" Miscellaneous	8	973	1500	420	

Miss Elizabeth V. Dobbins, chairman of the committee on handbook, make a progress report. Publication will be postponed until fall. In the meantime the committee will supplement and revise the data collected through the questionnaire issued in 1913.

"Financial value of special libraries" was discussed by Miss Mary C. Parker, of the Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. William P. Cutter, of the Engineering Societies Library, and Mr. William Wagner, of the American City Bureau. A number of specific instances were cited where the libraries of commercial houses had been the means of direct saving of money.

A discussion of the subject, "How can local libraries most effectively aid each other," was opened by Miss Florence Spencer, National City Bank.

It was the feeling on the part of all who attended this meeting and the one preceding it that it would be desirable to effect a permanent organization. Accordingly, it was decided to organize by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, the president having the power to appoint such committees as occasion may demand. The following officers were elected; President, C. C. Williamson; vice-president, Miss E. H. Frick; secretary, Miss F. Spencer; and treasurer, Mr. W. P. Cutter. The formulation of a set of by-laws was referred

to a committee on rules to be appointed by the president.

After some discussion it was decided to hold regular meetings on the third Wednesday of each month except July, August and December.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

WISCONSIN SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The Wisconsin Library Commission announces a library conference for July. Ever since the summer conference of 1911, librarians have asked, "When are you going to have another?" Again as in 1911 the American Library Association met on the Pacific Coast, and the time seems opportune for another conference, since so few from this region could attend the far-away California meeting.

Everyone interested in library work is invited to attend this July conference—librarians, assistants, apprentices, trustees, and interested citizens. Library workers from other states as well as those from Wisconsin will be made welcome. In fact it is planned to make it an interstate conference, and librarians from neighboring states are invited. Advance registration is desired, and any who plan to attend are asked to send in their names to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Library School, Madison, Wis.

A detailed program will be issued later, but at present only this preliminary announcement is made, that librarians may have the dates of the gathering in mind. Miss Jeannette M. Drake, librarian of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library, Miss Ethel F. McCollough, librarian of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library and Miss L. E. Stearns are among the speakers who have promised to attend.

The literary aspects of librarianship will be emphasized. The general theme of the conference will be "Books" with definite comments upon general reading and upon individual books. Other questions, however will be considered including problems of administration, of publicity, of library extension, of children's literature, and of co-operation with schools. Some of the leaders of the profession will be among the speakers. It is the intention to make this *your* meeting and you are urged to co-operate by sending a list of your unsolved problems so that a discussion of them may constitute a part of the program. We will be equally glad to receive statements of new activities or of new methods of performing old activities.

The annual meeting of the alumni of the Wisconsin Library School will take place during the conference. July 28 has been designated as Alumni Day, in charge of the members.

Library Schools

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Miss Rathbone attended the annual conference of the American Library Association held in Berkeley, California, and is visiting libraries on the Pacific coast.

Mr. William H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library gave a short talk to the students on June first.

The last lecturer of the term was Mr. Franklin K. Mathiews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, who spoke of the work of his commission in providing better reading for boys of scout age.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Eleanor Gray, 1914, to Mr. Landon Carter Manning, and of Miss Mabel N. Champlin, 1908, to Dr. Clayton P. Wolcott.

Miss Olive Ryder, 1912, has been appointed to fill Miss Champlin's place as librarian of the Public Library at Hanover, Pa.

Members of the class of 1915 have been placed as follows:

Miss Griffiths and Miss Neuhauser are to catalog the library of the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Ct.; Miss Heezen has been appointed first assistant in the Public Library of Burlington, Iowa; Miss McKelvy, assistant in the State Normal School Library at Tempe, Arizona; Miss Schummers, assistant in the Mechanics' Institute Library at Rochester, N. Y.; and Miss Hileman, assistant in the New York Public Library. Miss Lovell is to assist in the circulating department and Miss Maynard in the children's department at the Pratt Institute Free Library. Miss Atwater is to substitute in the children's department of the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library, Miss Gump in the Pratt Institute Free Library, and Mr. Brevoort in the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Miss Campbell, during the summer, will be in the catalog department of the Columbia University Library and will also assist in the revision of the work of the students in the Columbia summer library course. Miss Conkling is to have charge of the circulating department of the Public Library at Troy, N. Y., for six months. Miss Helen Morgan is engaged in cataloging in the library of the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

HARRIET B. GOOCH, *Instructor*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The last junior visits of the year were made to the Montague branch and the Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, to the Jamaica headquarters and Flushing and Manor branches of Queens Borough Public Library, to the New Rochelle and to the New-ark Public Libraries.

On May 22, the juniors, the faculty, and some of the librarians attending the May course visited the H. W. Wilson Co.'s plant at White Plains, carrying box-luncheons, which the company supplemented with coffee and ice cream.

Another Saturday was given to a trip to West Point by boat, during which the informal camera club of the class was kept busy. An exhibit was put up in May of the photographs taken by the students during the year, some of which were very good indeed, particularly some night views of the city.

The last senior function of the year was a May party given to the faculty, alumni, and juniors, the evening of May 14th. The librarians taking the May course were also invited and several were present.

Both classes were invited to attend the Library's staff meeting in May, at which Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin read from her own writings.

The final exercises of the School took place on June 11th, at 11 a. m. Mr. Charles Howland Russell, secretary of the board of trustees, presided, and bestowed the diplomas. Mr. W. W. Appleton, chairman of the committee on circulation, gave the certificates. Mr. Andrew Keogh's address was entitled "The librarian as a unifier." After the exercises, many of those present visited the school room, examined the theses and bibliographies, and admired the gift of the class of 1915, a "History of the art of writing," a fine work of text and plates in four portfolios.

The list of graduates is as follows, with the title of the thesis or bibliography presented:

- May E. Baillet, Irvington, N. J. The public library and the public school.
- Rachel Hustace Beall, New York City. Bibliography: Schoolroom decoration.
- Elizabeth V. Briggs, Detroit, Michigan. Bibliography: Supplement to New York State Library, Reference books for catalogers.
- Margaret Evelyn Calfee, Pulaski, Va. County library, its rise and progress.
- Mabel Cooper, Independence, Oregon. Survey of Polk County, Ore., with suggestions for a plan for a county library.
- Elsie May Cornew, New York City. Best methods of administering branch reference departments.
- May Virginia Crenshaw, Norfolk, Va. Public libraries of the South.
- Alma D. Custead, Erie, Pa. Ways of guiding readers.
- Francis Joseph Dolezal, St. Louis, Mo. Bibliography: Modernism and modernist leaders.
- Florence E. Foshay, Portchester, N. Y. Bibliography: Twentieth century drama.

Marietta Fuller, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bibliography: Twentieth century novels.
 Juliette Alice Handerson, Cleveland, O. History of training for librarianship in the United States.
 Edith J. Roswell Hawley, Hartford, Conn. Bibliography: Literary geography.
 Dollie Booth Hepburn, East Orange, N. J. Bibliography: Buffon.
 Frances Kaercher, Pottsville, Pa. County library work with children.
 Rose Kahan, Seattle, Wash. Bibliography: Coalition of nations, 1879 to the present.
 Elizabeth Lena Kamenetzky, Newark, N. J. Business branch of a public library.
 Sara Laurence Kellogg, New York City. Primitive story telling in Iceland.
 Mary McDonnell, New Rochelle, N. Y. Humor in savage folk lore.
 George Stevens Maynard, Westboro, Massachusetts. Bibliography: Storage batteries.
 Katharine Maynard, Westboro, Massachusetts. Bibliography: Twentieth century poetry.
 Dorothy Purviance Miller, Scarsdale, N. Y. Traveling libraries; their possibilities.
 May Lundy Milligan, Akron, O. Bibliography: Industrial housing.
 Susan Moore Molleson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Primitive story telling among savage races.
 Mary Louisa Osborn, Wainscott, N. Y. Study of a town library with its problems, in a given community.
 Dorothy N. Rogers, River Falls, Wis. Prison libraries.
 Mary Ellis Rossell, New Brighton, N. Y. History of story telling in England, France and Germany.
 Alice Frederica Rupp, New Rochelle, N. Y. Relation of the library to the pageant.
 Irene Elizabeth Smith, Portland, Oregon. Bibliography: Reference books for the study of standard authors in English literature.
 Rachel N. T. Stone, Hartford, Conn. Library extension.
 Allan Victor Törnudd, Abo, Finland. Bibliography: Psychology of reason.
 Elizabeth Trumbull Williams, Hartford, Conn. Illustration of children's books.
 Mary Elizabeth Winslow, Royalton, Vt. Illustrators of children's books.
 Frances Rankin Young, Jacksonville, Fla. Primitive story telling in Greece.

The following students received certificates:

Dorothy Anderton, New York City.
 Kathryn Arthur, Montclair, N. J.
 Wilhelmine N. Austin, New York City.
 Charlotte Stuart Best, Seattle, Wash.
 Marjorie Church Burbank, New York City.
 Mary Ethel Clarke, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Gladys L. Crain, Newtonville, Mass.
 Caroline Hill Davis, University, Va.
 Philena A. Dickey, Washington, D. C.
 Josephine Haydock Edwards, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Pauline Field, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Irene Johnson Gibson, Little Rock, Ark.
 Helen Holcombe Greene, New York City.
 Lillian Mary Hodge, Detroit, Mich.
 Margaret Jackson, Englewood, N. J.
 Louise Elizabeth Jones, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Clara Annetta Larson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Jessie Catherine McCurdy, Toronto, Can.
 Mary McDonnell, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Charlotte Matson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Johanna Louise Olschewsky, New York City.
 Clara Overton, New York City.
 Charles V. Park, Palo Alto, Cal.
 Elizabeth Norman Prall, Saginaw, Mich.
 Annette M. Reynaud, East Orange, N. J.
 Ena Robb, Houston, Tex.
 Helen Salzmann, Kingston, N. Y.
 Madeline Scheuch, New York City.
 Samuel Seng, Wuchang, China.
 Ray R. Simpson, New York City.
 Walter Richardson Spofford, Hudson, Mass.
 Augusta Mara Starr, Excelsior, Minn.
 Grace Fitzhugh Thomson, New York City.
 Esther Fox Tucker, Portland, Ore.
 Robert William Glenroie Vail, Romulus, N. Y.
 Ella Elizabeth Wagar, New York City.
 Edna Hinman Wilder, New Haven, Vt.

On June 4, 59 persons took the entrance examinations at the School and 39 in other parts of the country and abroad.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

June began with a fortnight of final examinations, made more endurable for the seniors by the thought of the gayeties and ceremonies of Commencement Week, June 13-17.

The degree of B.S. was conferred upon the following candidates, members of the four year course of Simmons: Anita M. Allen, Harriet C. Ames, Margaret E. Batcheller, Gladys M. Bigelow, Isabelle L. Chaffin, Margaret M. Clark, Marian F. Cross, Louise J. Delano, Gladys L. Dixon, Ruth M. Eaton, Annie R. C. Fennell, Ethel K. Fowler, Helen T. Gerald, Ruth W. Hatch, Marie A. Lamont, Lucy D. Luard, Ella R. McDowell, Mary A. Pinkham, Marie F. Smalley, Marjorie T. Underwood, and Pauline M. Yager. The same degree was also conferred upon the following graduates of other colleges, who, having completed the one year course in library science in previous years, have now offered proof of subsequent professional experience: Winnifred Chapman, Alice Boynton Day, Anna E. Foster, Louise M. Hoxie, Esther C. Johnston, Pauline Potter, Grace W. Thompson, Margaret Watkins, and Mabel Eaton McClain.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made since the report made in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Margaret E. Batcheller, 1915, librarian of the Public Library of Portville, N. Y.

Gladys Lord Dixon, 1915, temporary assistant, reference catalog department, New York Public Library.

Ruth Winnifred Hatch, 1915, assistant, branch department, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Madeline Junkins, 1914-15, assistant, Library of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Marie F. Smalley, 1915, assistant, Library of Williams College.

Madeline Jenkins, 1914-15, assistant, Library Bryn Mawr College.

Marjorie Tilton Underwood, 1915, assistant in the catalog and reference department, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Annie R. C. Fennell, 1915, assistant, Arnold Arboretum.

Sadie St. Clair, cataloger, Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.

Ruth Parker, 1914, is employed in the Westfield Athenæum Library.

Christine Price has been acting librarian at Williams College since the resignation of Mr. Lowe.

Jaue Baumler, 1917, is to work this summer in the Utica Public Library.

Annie D. Edwards and May M. Clark, who were on leave of absence, will return to their home libraries at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dubuque, Iowa.

Cornelia H. Ellis, 1912-13, has resigned from the Boston Athenæum to return to her Virginia home.

Harriet M. Bosworth, 1912, is to be assistant cataloger at the Massachusetts State Library, not first assistant, as was reported by the school last month.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

An experimental problem in preparing and presenting a popular program suited to an evening in the library lecture room was worked out very successfully by the students. The story of the "Rhinegold" was the theme of one program with related musical numbers on the Victrola. Another was "Peer Gynt," with certain Victrola selections from Grieg's music.

This year the final problem in book selection was the preparation of a list of books for a small branch to be started by the Canton (O.) Public Library, and the co-operation of Miss Mary Martin, the librarian, in providing the class with such an interesting "real" problem has been greatly appreciated.

The out of town trips made in connection with the "Library administration" course were taken during May and included the libraries of Oberlin College, Detroit, Willoughby, Mentor Village, Painesville, and Lake Erie College.

The Annual of the Library School is issued for the first time as a separate publication by the class of 1915; heretofore it has been included in the University Annual. The splendid class spirit and capable work have produced a clever and attractive publication.

The Alumni Association held its yearly meeting at the School on June 14th, followed by the annual luncheon. This year's meeting was of unusual interest as it was the tenth anniversary of the School, and the class of 1910 held its fifth reunion.

The students were given their certificates at the University Commencement which was held Thursday morning, June 17th. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot delivered the address.

The examinations for entrance to the School were held June 18th and 19th.

ALUMNI NEWS

Gertrude H. Sipher, 1913, was married April 29th to Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

Some appointments of the class of 1915 are as follows:

Clara Louida Angell, Toledo Public Library.
Ruth Mabon Fornwalt, Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

Louise Erminie Bailey, Minneapolis Public Library.

Helen Rachel Harsh, The Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio.

Gail Janette Koster, Detroit Public Library.
Hazel Dorothy Leonberger returns to the Spokane Public Library.

Vera Palmer, Detroit Public Library.

Nellie Grace Sill returns to the Warren (Pa.) Public Library.

Ruth Van Dyke Steadman, returns to the Livingston (Mont.) Public Library.

Alice Williams, assistant instructor and reviser, Iowa Summer Library School.

Martha Wynne Abell, Leita Elizabeth Edwards, Bertha Dorothy Imbery, Alice Elizabeth Stocking, and Isabelle Clark return to the Cleveland Public Library staff.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement exercises of the University were held Wednesday, June 17th in the Armory. Inside this great building a tent-like auditorium seating over 5000 people was erected for the occasion, and here President James conferred degrees upon nearly a thousand graduates of the several colleges and schools of the University. His Excellency Dr. Romulo Naon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic, delivered the address of the day.

Fourteen students were presented for the degree of Bachelor of Science as follows:

Minnie Joanna Bollman, Champaign, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Mabel Louise Conat, Detroit, Michigan, University of Michigan, A.B., 1909.

Fanny Dunlap, Champaign, Illinois, State University of Iowa, Ph.B., 1905.

Grace Adelaide England, Detroit, Michigan, Albion College, A.B., 1910.

Antoinette Helen Goetz, Iowa City, Iowa, State University of Iowa, A.B., 1906.

Margaret May Herdman, Winnetka, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Fanny Wilder Hill, Champaign, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Edith Hyde, Lancaster, Ohio, Ohio State University, B.A., 1908.

Katharine Lewis, Chicago, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.

Rose Margaret Mather, Plainfield, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1905.

Norma Lee Peck, Ottawa, Kansas, Ottawa University, A.B., 1913.
 Alma Meriba Penrose, Grinnell, Iowa, Oberlin College, A.B., 1901.
 Nellie Read Roberts, Champaign, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.
 Mary Zeliaette Troy, Tuscaloosa, Ala., University of Alabama, B.A., 1912.

Final honors in the Library School for highest scholarship during the two years' course, were awarded to Miss Mabel Louise Conat.

Among the visitors to Urbana during Commencement week were the following former students of the Library School: Mrs. Bertha Baird, 1912, librarian Mason City (Ia.) Public Library; Miss Cena Sprague, 1913-14, of the State University of Iowa Library; Mrs. Leila Weilepp Musselman, 1905, of Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. Margaret Grafius Birkhoff, 1905, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Clara Brooks Dimmitt, 1912, of Chicago; Mrs. Rena Lucas Whitsitt, 1904, of Moline; and Miss Grace Kelley, 1903, of the John Crerar Library.

Altogether the degree of B.L.S. has been conferred upon 257 graduates of this school; the total number of students who have attended the school is 532.

Miss Simpson entertained the seniors and the faculty on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement week.

ALUMNI NOTES

Grace England, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed chief of the municipal and civics division of the Detroit Public Library.

Mabel L. Conat, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed first assistant in the reference department of the Detroit Public Library.

Margaret Herdman, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed librarian of the University of Syria, Beirut, Syria.

Katharine Lewis, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Municipal Health Department of Chicago.

Roma Brashear, 1914-15, has been appointed to a position in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston.

Renée B. Stern, 1898, has accepted a position with the David C. Cook Publishing Co., Elgin, Illinois.

Norma Lee Peck, B.L.S. 1915, will spend the summer working in the Decatur (Illinois) Public Library.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School was closed for summer recess May 31-June 5.

Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of Pittsburgh schools, addressed the Training School May 19th on the subject of "Co-operation between schools and libraries."

Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, gave three lectures on "Book binding" to the school May 26-27. The lectures were supplemented by a visit to the library bindery.

The courses scheduled for the summer term are as follows:

Story telling. Miss Whiteman.
 Library buildings. Mr. Craver.
 Order work. Mr. Hewitt.
 Cataloging. Miss Randall.
 Public speaking. Mrs. Kirk.
 Modern public library movement in America. Miss Bogle.
 Routine of a branch library. Miss Howard.
 Administration of children's room. Miss Bogle.
 Home libraries. Miss Singley.
 Yellow fiction. Miss Randall.
 Poetry symposium. Miss Ellis.
 Departmental routine. Miss Law.
 Business methods. Mr. Wright.

FACULTY

Miss Effie Louise Power represented the Training School at the A. L. A. Conference at Berkeley, California. Miss Power is chairman of the committee on elementary school libraries of the N. E. A.

Miss Margaret Mann will give the courses in cataloging and classification at the Riverside Public Library Summer School June 28-July 31.

ALUMNAE

Ruth Price, 1914, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's room of the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to accept a position in the children's department of the Detroit Public Library.

Clara E. Purdum, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian of the New Castle Public Library.

Ethel P. Underhill, 1909, will give a course in library work with children at the Riverside Public Library Summer School June 28-July 31.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Helen Louise Johnston, 1914, accepted a temporary position in January as senior assistant in the catalog department of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library. This position has now been made permanent.

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

During the last week of the second term of the Library School, March 24-30, Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her regular course of instruction in children's work. On the afternoon of March 29th Mrs. Scott gave a story-telling recital to the students of the Library School, the staff of the library, and a few invited guests.

The third term of the Library School opened on April 5 on which day Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute Library School, lectured to the students on "Fiction." After the lecture the faculty entertained at luncheon in the school room for Miss Rathbone.

Miss Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, gave a lecture. April 28, on the special features of college library work. On April 30 the class visited the library of the Georgia School of Technology where Miss Hammond gave a second lecture on the administration of a college library.

On May 6, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian of Georgia, lectured on state library work. This lecture was followed up by a visit to the State library May 8.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns made her annual visit to the school on May 21 and 22. On the afternoon of May 21 Miss Stearns was present at a meeting of the Graduates Association and spoke informally of her work during the past winter. The following officers of the association were elected: President, Miss Vera Southwick, 1914; vice-president, Miss Jessica Hopkins, 1906; secretary and treasurer, Miss Chloe Smith, 1912; executive board to consist of the above officers, Miss Catherine Walker, 1913, and Miss Julia Schilling, 1915.

The class of 1915 was graduated on the morning of May 22d with the usual simple exercises. Miss Stearns made a most inspiring graduating address and the certificates were presented to the class by Mr. Harrison Jones, president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library. Some of the graduates went at once to positions and each member of the class had secured a position before graduation. A list of the class and their positions follows: Miss Harvie Banks, assistant, Detroit Public Library; Mrs. Harry B. Chamberlin, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Miss Alma Jamison, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Miss Louise Roberts, assistant, Birmingham Public Library; Miss Nellie Rowe, assistant, Greensboro, North Carolina; Miss Julia Schilling, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Miss Mary Yates, librarian, State Normal and Industrial School, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The eighth celebration of May day was most successful. Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, vice-librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, gave the address of the morning on "Personality in

a democracy." About one hundred and fifty guests attended the reception. The rooms were very attractive with white narcissus and apple blossoms in large quantities. Coffee and sandwiches were served during the morning. A number of visiting librarians from the state were guests of the school for the occasion. The picture bulletins around which the fête was held, were on display in the gallery. According to custom a catalog was prepared by the committee of students in charge of the day; it was very attractive this year with its unique cover, a conventionalized fleur-de-lis in green and yellow, pasted on the brown cover paper. The same design was carried out in the announcement poster placed at the foot of the stairs leading to the gallery. Type printed pages announced the titles of the bulletins with their artist-makers.

In connection with the course in binding, twenty members of the class took advantage of the offer made by the Democrat Printing Co. to bind a book. Two profitable afternoons were spent at the bindery by those who elected this work.

The students have enjoyed two talks from Dr. McCarthy in the study of current sociological material. Two most suggestive lectures were given by Miss Florence R. Curtis, from the Library School of the University of Illinois on May 3 and 4. The subjects were "Library work as a profession" and "Institutional libraries," the latter having special significance for the class since two of the students had reorganized the Wisconsin State Prison Library at Waupun during field practice. Miss Stearns lectured to the school on May 18, her subject being the "Seven problems of the age." Miss Stearns had a very warm welcome awaiting her.

A dramatic reading of Beulah Marie Dix's "Across the border" was given before the students and their guests on Friday evening April 17. Rev. A. A. Ewing, Prof. Showerman, Prof. Goodnight, Prof. Beatty, Prof. Gilmore, Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Humble, and others took part.

Mr. C. H. Crownhart of the State Industrial Commission spoke briefly to the class, May 26, on the publications of the commission, his talk being one in the series given on current sociological material. Mr. Brett delivered two lectures, May 27 and 28. His subjects were "The Decimal Classification" and "The larger purpose of the public library." Mr. Brett brought interesting slides showing work done for children by the Cleveland Public Library. A dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's "Devil's disciple" was given in honor of Mr. Brett during his visit.

Miss Cornelia Marvin spoke to the class May 26 on "Phases of library work on the Pacific coast."

On May 31 the annual picnic of the school was held on the invitation of Miss Turvill at her country home.

A children's party was given the afternoon of June 9. The principal feature was a reading by thirteen children of a dramatization of Lewis Carroll's "Through the looking-glass." After the reading the guests, fifty or more children and their parents, enjoyed the picture books and other children's books on exhibition and then were served with ice-cream and animal crackers. Stories were told by Georgiana Mineau, one of the students.

Commencement exercises for the ninth class to graduate from the School were held at 8 o'clock on the evening of June 10. Professor Percy H. Boynton of the University of Chicago gave the principal address and was most happy in his choice of subject, "The fine art of provincialism." Mr. Dudgeon as director of the school presided. The address of welcome was given by President Van Hise, followed by brief words of congratulation from Mr. Cary, state superintendent of public instruction and member of the governing board of the school.

After the certificates were awarded to the graduates, thirty-three in number this year, an informal reception was held.

The following have received appointments:

Alma P. Brunsell, assistant, branch department, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Eleanor Campbell, branch librarian, Detroit Public Library.
 Jennie E. Doran, cataloger, Calgary (Alberta) Public Library.
 Margaret E. Ely, assistant, Chicago Public Library.
 Nina Fieldstad, assistant, children's department, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Laura J. Gage, assistant, cataloging and reference department, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Gladys N. Germond, cataloger, University of Wyoming, Laramie.
 Catherine E. Head, member, training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
 Jessie R. Henkel, assistant, Detroit Public Library.
 Georgiana Mineau, member, training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
 Ada M. Pratt, cataloger, South Dakota Library Commission, Pierre.
 Rosette Reese, children's librarian, Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.
 Sybil C. Schuette, assistant, Green Bay (Wis.) Public Library.
 Caroline C. Shaw, librarian, Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library.
 Alice B. Story, assistant, Virginia (Minn.) Public Library.
 Cecilia M. Troy, assistant, Chicago Public Library.
 Mabel A. Wayne, librarian, Anderson (Ind.) Public Library.
 Ruth Worden, assistant, open-shelf room, Buffalo Public Library.

Temporary appointments are:

Caroline C. Shaw, instruction in mending and care of books in the summer session, Indiana Library Commission.

Irma M. Walker, acting librarian, Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School.
 Norma D. Hibbert, organizer, High School Library Port Washington, Wis.

ALUMNI NOTES

A reunion dinner was held Monday evening, June 7, at the Berkeley Conference. Fifteen graduates were present and three summer school students.

Anna B. Skinner, 1910, was married June 28 to Mr. Charles E. Winstead, of Boise, Idaho. Miss Skinner was librarian at Boise for two years.

May I. Stearns, 1910, has returned to the Newberry Library having a position in the catalog department.

Anna Kosek, 1911, has accepted a position as cataloger in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library, beginning August 1. She resigned a similar position in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library.

Harriet G. Muir, 1911, was married June 3 to Mr. John Stewart of Lincoln, Neb. Since her graduation Miss Muir has been children's librarian of the Lincoln City Library.

Louise C. Grace, 1914, has resigned the librarianship of the Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library to take charge of one of the Detroit (Mich.) branch libraries.

Mary B. Kimball, 1914, resigned her position as reference librarian of the Madison (Wis.) Free Library to become head of the order department of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, beginning July 1.

May Lewis, 1914, supervised the cataloging of the County Agricultural School library at Onalaska, Wis., in June.

Ada Cochrane, ex-1915, was acting librarian at Delavan, Wis., for six weeks during the spring.

Reviews

BASCOM, ELVA L. Book selection. Preprint of "Manual of library economy," chapter 16. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 35 p. (5 p. bibl.)

Miss Bascom's chapter on "Book selection" is admirable, one of the best in the Manual. It is sane, practical, well arranged, and covers the subject most satisfactorily. It is altogether a sound guide. Besides, it makes interesting reading.

Like the other chapters in the Manual, the problems outlined and the solutions suggested are applicable chiefly to small and medium sized libraries. Obviously, in book selection, the very few large libraries have special problems which are beyond the scope of the discussion, but in general the principles given do apply to all libraries. A careful reading of this chapter would well repay any librarian.

The principles of selection enumerated are well thought out and clearly stated. A point wisely emphasized is the danger in allowing selection to be influenced by the personal equation or fad of any single person or group of persons in the community. Such people are not unknown on library boards or on book committees. It might have been added that librarians need to guard against their own fads. Book collections have sometimes been most unevenly built up because librarians have given undue prominence to their own special interests.

The rejection of books on the opinion of a few narrow minded people who think them harmful or even bad, is wisely warned against. "The book which provokes thought or even arouses opposition, regarding any of the constantly changing concepts of thought or springs of action is to be welcomed provided it does not seek to destroy the principles on which our civilization is based."

The observations on the purchase of sectarian books and periodicals are undoubtedly sound. One might wish there were some expression of opinion on the acceptance of gifts of sectarian books and the objections frequently made by various sects to the presence of books in the library hostile to their particular views.

The importance of the librarian's detailed knowledge of his community is rightly emphasized. It is said that such knowledge should be as much a part of his working equipment as a knowledge of cataloging and classification. Might it not have been truly said that the former is vastly the more important? Attention is called to the need of special care in the use of general lists of recommended books however carefully selected and annotated, for the users of libraries vary so greatly in different cities that these lists are usually indifferent aids.

Undoubtedly many librarians need the warning that a title should not be chosen, "no matter how excellent the list containing it or how favorable the note accompanying it, without careful search in later or current lists to ascertain if it has not been supplanted by a better book, or has not been issued in a new edition."

Small libraries should select from bulletins of the large public libraries only with discrimination. "They vary greatly in value, the selection in some being excellent and well balanced, in some very uneven, and in others decidedly poor as a whole. In most of them there is no way of determining what books have been chosen as valuable additions, what bought to meet an urgent need regardless of inherent value, and what added as gifts (some-

times worthless). In some, new and old books are not distinguished."

The point is made that the librarian usually collects the titles for consideration by board or book committee. It might have been wise to call attention to the desirability of really giving the choice to the librarian, leaving merely formal approval to the book committee. A properly equipped librarian should in the nature of the case be better qualified to select the books than any board member.

Some excellent lists are given for selecting children's books, but in the body of the text the subject is merely said to be a special field and so does not come within the province of the chapter. One does sometimes wish that librarians did not invariably consider children's work such a specialty that they must always leave it to children's librarians alone to discuss. Librarians give to children's librarians a freer hand in book selection than they do to any other specialist. It is conceivable that this attitude towards children's work in general is a mistake. Does it not tend to make children's work a thing too much apart and to create a situation which may lead to misunderstanding and even friction? For this condition librarians are undoubtedly at fault.

The lists and bibliographies at the end of the chapter are excellent. FRANKLIN F. HOPPER.

REECE, ERNEST J. State documents for libraries. Urbana: University of Illinois. 163 p. 8°. (University of Illinois. Bulletin, v. 12, no. 36. May 10, 1915.)

After briefly taking up, p. 7-9, the field covered by state literature, and the grounds on which libraries will make their selection of it, p. 10, the author proceeds to give, p. 11-69, a description of the various state publications which are issued by one and another state, grouping them for this purpose in broad general classes. He provides us here with a table of the legislatures of the states, their periods of meeting, etc. Also with three bibliographies or lists—one of the latest compilation of laws or revised statutes of each state; another of the blue book or legislative manual at present being issued in each state; and a third of the educational reports of each state.

The treatment of state publications in libraries, i.e. recording, classifying, and cataloging them, is then dealt with, p. 70-75.

Pages 76-102 treat of the distribution of these publications, including an authoritative detailed account of the law and method in each state, winding up with suggestions for a model method of regulating the printing and distribution of state publications in any state.

Bibliographical matter occupies p. 103-156: (1) being bibliographies of state publications or works containing bibliographical information about them; and (2) under 25 topics, bibliographical references to state official material on each topic, this material being overwhelmingly, though not exclusively, laws on the subject. An index finishes the book.

It will be seen that Professor Reece has brought together a valuable mass of information in a field where it was much needed, and so rendered a service to the library public especially. He has built a framework which each state for itself should feel responsibility to fill in with fuller and more exact data through its state library, its state library commission or historical society, or individuals working in the field of state bibliography. Besides the bird's-eye view he gives of what the states are doing in the publishing way, the bibliographical material he has compiled is most helpful. The thorough and authoritative character of his work, and the good judgment shown, reflect credit on the author, and on the postgraduate library school of the University of Illinois where Professor Reece gives a semester's course in state documents with this as its basis.

As it is in the nature of mortals, when given a taste of a good thing, to desire more, we should have liked a list of the states which make a haul of documents which have been already printed in separate form and republish them as a collected series with title, Legislative Documents, or Senate and Assembly Documents, or the like. As he says (p. 69) of this collected series, "Ordinarily it has no general index, and exhibits little system in the arrangement of contents." To this could doubtless be added that this dragnet of a series is often haphazard as to what it includes, important documents slipping in some years and out other years or staying out altogether, while others not of great and universal importance to be preserved are in it. The dictum which follows, "It (the collected edition of state documents) is indispensable, however, in libraries . . . which are building up large document collections" seems to be contradictory to his statement on the next page that "Each document has to do with some subject, however, and should be so located as readily to be available to those seeking information upon that subject." Does he mean that a large library maintaining a document department, in order to have every edition, should keep the collected set in "innocuous desuetude" in that department, while the actual working copies are duplicates "so located as readily to be available"? Or does he mean to

designate as "indispensable" the legitimate Assembly and Senate documents, those which have not been already issued by departments, which have, in fact, no other source than one of those two houses, namely, the reports and hearings of committees and of officials of either house, their journals, and papers presented at their sessions in connection with the business of either house? From two to a dozen volumes might contain this expurgated legislative documents set for most sessions, we should think, when the re-publications are left out. But when thus boiled down to those really "indispensable" because not duplicates, why restrict their *necessity* to the libraries maintaining documents departments only? Would not other libraries in the state also want these journals and papers of both houses?

Professor Reece's directions for recording, classing, and cataloging state publications, giving useful blank forms, are in accordance with the best usage. The inverted order of names of government bodies, i.e., Education Bureau, instead of Bureau of Education, which was originally introduced in the catalogs compiled by the undersigned, seems to be stamped with the seal of universal approval. In view of its utility it is greatly to be regretted that the Library of Congress did not see its way clear to adopting it for government authors in the English language only. Of course, as the Library of Congress explains, inversion in foreign languages is impossible in some from the nature of the language, and helps not at all or even makes the entry more difficult to find. As to inverting in English and using the direct order in every other language, that would be lack of uniformity and introducing an exception to the general rule. This, as every one who has directed a cataloging staff knows, would create difficulties of interpretation and application which would impede and slow up the work. So the Library of Congress enters American and foreign government authors alike in the direct form, e.g., U. S. Bureau of Education; France. Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. Contrary to Professor Reece's advice to libraries to prefer the inverted form, the writer's experience is that any library using Library of Congress printed cards will regret it in the end if it attempts to use a different heading from that found on them. The scratching off of the printed direct form to replace it by the inverted form will be constant and unsatisfactory labor and pains. Whether the Library of Congress, now that it has a well-trained staff and smooth running machinery, could, perhaps, now change, and make this one exception of using the inverted

form for government author entries in English only, and so bring the Document Catalog and the Library of Congress printed cards into uniformity, is worth a question, at least.

Professor Reece's suggestions for a model law for printing and distribution of state publications are admirable. They center around the necessity "That each state lodge in some central agency the entire authority over printing and distribution." May the reviewer suggest adding to the author's next sentence: "It is of comparatively small importance what this agency is," the words: Provided that it have the essentials of (1) storage space for back volumes; (2) an active library in which one copy of every publication of the state can be preserved and made available, and in which exchanges can be utilized; and (3) above all, permanence as well as bibliographical competence in personnel. The state library should have all these. The office of the secretary of state conspicuously lacks them. We wish that Professor Reece had emphasized the folly of free distribution of documents by members of the state legislature. Like the free seed distribution of the United States Congress, it should give place in these days to agencies now equipped to distribute systematically and according to need. The better class of United States senators and representatives now admit this, and their colleagues of the states are surely no less in favor of economy and good methods. As for storage, only those who have had illuminating experiences know how deplorably often a government department has failed even to keep a complete file of its own publications.

But this is on the distribution side only. As to supervision and control of state printing the evidence seems in favor of a separate body, larger, 'so as to represent the various interests, in commission form. This commission would apply discretionary powers to avert the inadaptabilities and absurdities which a cast-iron law frequently works out into. Also, its regulation of minor details of production, make-up, output, size of editions, etc., should not be allowed to extend into dictation to the publishing departments as to the contents of their publications, nor as to what those publications may be. The commission on economy and efficiency recommended such a commission for United States publications, to consist of the Librarian of Congress, the Public Printer [Superintendent of Documents], a representative of the department doing the most printing, and two persons unconnected with

the government, of large experience in book publishing. Although the joint committee on printing has not been willing to relinquish its control into the hands of such a body, there may be in the states no such body with existing prerogative to bar the way.

While Professor Reece lays stress upon the fact that "State governments differ as markedly as they do in detail of organization" as affecting their publications, he does not emphasize as he might that other perhaps equally trouble-breeding factor, the havoc in state organization created by the political party recently arrived in power, which outwits the civil service regulations and "turns the rascals out" by reconstructing the state machinery.

While he gives to Bowker's "State publications" and "The monthly list of state publications" their due recognition as the authorities *par excellence* in this field, we wish he had called attention to the gap that needs to be filled between their dates, with the hope that some one may be inspired to fill it.

E. E. CLARKE.

PIPER, A. CECIL. Index to periodicals. v. 1, April-Sept., 1914. Stanley Paul. 192 p. Q.

This "classified and annotated index to the original articles contained in the principal weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals," "compiled by various authorities and arranged by . . . the librarian of the public library, Winchester," represents the latest attempt at an English "Poole's Index." "The very great need that exists for some such Index" was, as the preface states, obvious. The questions are only: how much ground does this Index attempt to cover? how well does it cover it?

The present volume, of something less than two hundred large-type, wide-margined pages covers six months' issues of something over one hundred periodicals. To some extent, unfortunately it would seem, it duplicates our own periodical indexes, since it indexes not only between twenty and thirty English periodicals already fully indexed therein (a somewhat defensible duplication) but also such well-known American periodicals as *Harper's*, *Century*, *Scribner's*, *North American Review*, etc.

Two German periodicals, the *Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie* and the *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie* are indexed, and two French, the *Revue Celtique* and *Romania*. The preface states that fully fifty Belgian and French periodicals would have been included except for the war. Generally speaking the periodicals chosen seem to be of the heavier or more scholarly sort, and that this is an in-

dex for the bibliographer rather than *hoi polloi* is emphasized by the deckle-edged paper on which it is printed.

The arrangement of the material offers an innovation, being a subject arrangement according to the Brussels International modification of the Dewey Decimal Classification. This has, of course, the obvious merits and defects of the classified as compared with the dictionary arrangement of any material. An alphabetic "subject index" to the classification heads actually used furnishes a key to the user unfamiliar with the Decimal Classification. An index by authors (alphabetical) concludes the volume. Any one familiar with the difficulties inherent in any sort of bibliographical compilation can appreciate the work done and wish well for its enlargement and continuance.

F. R.

RULES for filing cards in the dictionary catalogues of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library. 35 c. 5 c.

The rules set forth in this pamphlet, based on those in the fourth edition of Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue," are compiled for the use of assistants in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The arrangement of the pamphlet is alphabetical, under such subjects as Abbreviations, Analytical entries, Bible, Congresses, Hyphenated words, Music, Numerals, Periodicals, Place, Pseudonyms, Translations, Umlaut, etc., so that the puzzled cataloger can readily find the answer to his question. A large number of references are included, such as "Translator. See Author arrangement," "Saints. See Forenames," or "Mc, Mac. See Abbreviations."

The rules are given clearly, and where necessary are illustrated with examples of correct alphabetizing. Under the heading "Articles" a list of articles in foreign languages is given, so that the cataloger may recognize and disregard the article at the beginning of an entry.

D. W.

Librarians

New appointments made in the Detroit Public Library are: Miss Helen C. Bates, for several years chief of the order department, appointed chief of the reference department; Miss Rosalie Mumford, chief of the open shelf division, appointed chief of the order department; Miss Winifred Lee Wendell, first assistant in the open shelf division, appointed chief of same; Miss Mabel L. Conat, with the library for about five years, a graduate of the

library school of the University of Illinois, appointed first assistant of the reference department; Miss Grace A. England, of the University of Illinois Library School, appointed chief of the municipal and social service division; Miss Louise C. Grace, for several years with the Herbert Bowen branch library, and recently graduated from the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, for which purpose she was allowed a year's leave of absence, appointed chief of the Edwin F. Conely branch library; Miss Bertha Martin, first assistant in the circulation department, appointed chief of the periodical division; James D. Gadd, appointed chief binder.

AUSTEN, Willard, has been elected librarian of the Cornell University Library to succeed George William Harris, who has retired after forty-two years of service in that office. Mr. Austen was recommended by the special faculty committee appointed to canvass the country for the best available man. He has been assistant librarian and reference librarian in the library since 1892, and is a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1891. Among the organizations of which he is a member are the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Library Association, and the New York State Library Association.

BRONSON, Jane S., who resigned from the staff of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library five years ago, died at the home of her sister in New Hartford, Ct., May 14, after an illness which lasted a year. Miss Bronson was born in Winchester, Ct., sixty-four years ago, but spent thirty years in the West, nine of them in St. Paul.

BURDICK, Esther E., the librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, died at her home in Jersey City on May 25 from heart disease. Although in poor health for several months, Miss Burdick had only been absent from the library a week when she died. Miss Burdick was born in Brewster, Putnam county, New York. When only a young girl she began teaching in the village school. Later she had a private school in Brewster. In 1888 she entered the New York State Library School, graduating in 1890. While in Albany she served as one of the examiners of the New York State Board of Regents, and was invited to continue in that position, but she preferred library work. She began work in this field by cataloging the library at Orange, Mass. After organizing one or two other small libraries, she took charge of the library of the Union for Christian Work in Brooklyn, now a part of the Brooklyn Public Library system.

In January of the year 1891 the organization of the Public Library of Jersey City was begun by the appointment of George Watson Cole as librarian. In February, 1891, Miss Burdick was appointed head cataloger and soon after was made assistant librarian. In the latter part of 1895 Mr. Cole resigned and Miss Burdick was appointed librarian, which position she held until her death. Under Miss Burdick's management the Jersey City Library grew to be one of the most important and successful in the country. Miss Burdick was a member of the A. L. A., the New York Library Club, the New Jersey State Library Association and various local societies.

CALVERT, Julia E., for more than thirty years a member of the staff of the Toledo Public Library, died May 31. Miss Calvert resigned her position in the library five years ago and had since been in failing health.

COATES, Margaret S., who has been a member of the apprentice class in the Westfield Athenæum, has been appointed second assistant librarian there.

COBB, Mary E., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, will resign her position as assistant in the N. Y. State Library School to go to the Brooklyn Public Library in September as assistant in the children's department.

CRANDALL, Francis A., has just resigned from the Documents Office in Washington on account of ill health. Mr. Crandall was the first Superintendent of Documents, from the creation of the office in 1895 till 1898. He organized the work on the plan which has ever since been followed, and he himself was the active head of the correspondence, research, and cataloging sections. The Documents Library, now numbering over 185,000 pieces, the nearest to a complete collection of publications of the United States in existence, was conceived and started by him. To him is due the high standards of the bibliographical work of the office from the outset, when he associated with himself Mr. John H. Hickcox and Miss A. R. Hasse, who had done previous work with the documents, and four graduates of the New York State Library School, including Miss E. E. Clarke and Miss H. C. Silliman. The last named, now in charge of all the catalogs, is the only one left of this original band. Mr. Crandall was born in Carbondale, Pa., in 1837, the son of a Methodist minister, and was educated at Cazenovia Seminary. As a practical printer, newspaper publisher, and editor he carried on his work in Erie, Pa., Providence, R. I., and for a term of years in Buffalo, N. Y. As one of the Mugwumps of that city who

"discovered" and backed President Cleveland, that executive called him to office in Washington. It has been said that Mr. Crandall has a way of saying things that can make even a government report interesting. This is proved by the notes in the Monthly Catalog of U. S. Public Documents written by him in a lively style which arrests attention and fixes the detail in the memory. He is the author of articles on U. S. government publications in the *New York Nation* and elsewhere. The loss of Mr. Crandall's thorough knowledge, judgment, and influence for good methods will be felt in the work of the Documents Office.

FURNAS, Marcia M., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will return to the Indiana State Library as assistant cataloger.

GIELE, Nora H., resigned her position as librarian of the New Castle (Pa.) Free Public Library April 30 on account of ill health, and has gone to her home in Cleveland.

GILCHRIST, Donald B., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, resigned as assistant in the N. Y. State Library on July 1st and will go to the University of Minnesota Sept. 1 to take charge of the loan department.

GRANT, Thirza E., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has been appointed reference assistant at Oberlin College Library and will take up her work Sept. 1.

GRENSIDE, Adelaide H., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will spend the summer months as assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

HAINES, Miss Mabel Rainsford, having spent the winter and spring cataloging special libraries for the Library Bureau in Richmond, Va., and Hartford, Ct., has gone to Pasadena, Cal., for an extended visit.

HAWES, Clara S., N. Y. State Library School, 1894, finished her work as cataloger at the Missionary Research Library, New York City, in May and is now temporarily engaged in cataloging in the reference division of the New York Public Library.

LEONARD, Miriam, for several years first assistant in the catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library, was married Apr. 28 to Robert S. Towler of Minneapolis.

LING, Katherine G., for sixteen years an employe of the Detroit Public Library, as first assistant in the reference department and lately as chief of the periodical department, has resigned her position to take a rest.

McMILLEN, James A., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, resigned his position on the staff of the N. Y. State Library at the close of the school year, and will become librarian of the University of Rochester on Sept. 1.

MILLER, Edmund W., who has been assistant librarian of the Jersey City Public Library for the past twenty years, has been made librarian, following the death of Miss Esther Burdick.

MOORE, Edna G., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will go to the University of Missouri Library Sept. 1 as first assistant cataloger.

NORTON, Margaret C., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has been appointed catalog assistant at Vassar College Library.

PETERS, Louise M., N. Y. State Library School, 1911-12, has resigned her position as cataloger at the University of Missouri Library and will go to the New York Public Library Aug. 1 to join the staff of catalog revisers.

PROUTY, Mrs. Martha Munroe, librarian of the Rutland (Mass.) Public Library since 1897, died in that town June 3. Death was due to heart trouble, from which she had been suffering since September.

PURDUM, Clara E., formerly of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed children's librarian in the Free Public Library at New Castle, Pa.

REED, Adelia, who has been assistant librarian in the Michigan State Library, has resigned. She will be succeeded by Mrs. Ada Shier, who has been one of the assistants in the library for several years.

RIGGS, Alice W., N. Y. State Library School, 1902-04, has resigned her position on the staff of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. Since 1904 Miss Riggs has served in various capacities on the staff of this library.

SANO, T., librarian in charge of the Public Library of Yamaguchi, Japan, is in this country studying American methods of collecting and distributing books, both in libraries and schools. Mr. Sano has begun his studies in California, where the public library system and free text book system are both under investigation.

SCHWIND, Dora, head cataloger in the Jersey City Public Library, has been made assistant librarian as well.

SEIP, Karen, N. Y. State Library School,

1913-14, has resigned her position in the Of-fentlige Bibliotek, Bergen, Norway, to join the staff of the Deichmanske Bibliotek, Christiania, as assistant in the accession department.

SHERRARD, Mary C., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, resigned from the reference section of the N. Y. State Library the last of June and will go to the Utica Public Library in August as executive assistant.

SHIELDS, Ethel A., N. Y. State Library School, 1916, has been engaged as catalog assistant for the summer by the Theological Seminary Library, Rochester, N. Y.

STEBBINS, Stella, for four years assistant librarian in the Virginia (Minn.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the new Carnegie Library at Mountain Iron, Minn.

STERLING, Alice M., Pratt 1912, has been elected librarian of the Free Public Library in New Castle, Pa.

VER NOOY, Winifred, N. Y. State Library School, 1915, will go to the University of Chicago Library Aug. 1 as assistant in the acquisition department.

WEBB, William, N. Y. State Library School, 1916, will serve as summer assistant at the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

WILSON, Albert S., librarian of Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, died May 2, 1915, at Pullman a few days after an operation for appendicitis, and was buried at Merritton, Ontario, May 9. Mr. Wilson was born March 11, 1878, at Merritton, received the A.B. degree in 1900 from the University of Toronto, and the B.D. degree in 1902 from the University of Chicago. He held a fellowship in systematic theology at the latter institution from 1901-4, and was in charge of the Haskell Library, of the University of Chicago, 1904-06. During the year 1906-07 he was librarian of the State Normal School, Greeley, Colorado, and in 1907 he went to the University of Illinois as acting director of the Library School, and remained in direct charge of this School until 1912, when he became librarian of Washington State College. In 1906 he married Miss Luna Goodrich Phelps, of Merritton, who survives him. Mr. Wilson was always intensely interested in his work, was of scholarly habits and strong convictions, and possessed many personal traits which won for him the respect and good-will of his co-workers.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Auburn P. L. Annie Prescott, lbn. (25th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 28, 1915.) Accessions 636; total 19,194. Circulation 57,512. New registration 673; total 8429. Receipts \$4089.77; expenses \$3196.82, including \$1701.33 for salaries, \$460 for books, \$141.45 for binding, and \$112.50 for magazines and newspapers. The first of the year 72 bound collections of standard popular piano music and songs were put in circulation and have circulated 620 times, a most satisfactory showing.

Lewiston P. L. Angie E. Tracy, lbn. (12th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 28, 1915.) Additions for the year, 1504. Circulation 63,239. New registration 743. Income \$5500, expended for staff salaries \$2085.28, and for books and periodicals \$1955.48.

VERMONT

Bennington F. L. Josephine M. Keeler, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 1, 1915.) Accessions 341; total 7259. Circulation 41,691. New registration 414. Receipts \$2155.20; expenses 2151.42.

Swanton. The contract for building the Public Library was awarded in May for \$7984.40. The King's Daughters have raised the necessary funds to provide the building. The plans, prepared by Saxe & Archibald, of Montreal, call for a building 47 x 36 feet with a 10-foot porch across the front, built in Colonial style two stories high. The structure is of red brick with Swanton red marble trimming and green slate roof. White marble columns run up two stories on the porch. There is a vestibule with Swanton marble floor and trimming, and from this a hall leading to the main stack room in the rear. On either side of the hall is a reading room, one for juvenile readers and one for grown-ups. Upstairs there is to be one big room which for the present will be unfinished except for the floor. The building is to be completed Oct. 1.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro. Attleboro's Public Library is taking a page from those of Providence and Newark, N. J., by devoting especial attention to practical aids to industry. It is specializing in books and magazines on the manufacture of jewelry; these it is advertising to the workers in the shops by means of bulletin lists sent regularly to the manufacturers with the re-

quest that they be conspicuously posted. And it is trying to furnish quick and helpful information in response to inquiries by telephone and messengers from the factories. Half the people in the town work in the seventy jewelry shops, and the list of books of interest to jewelers has grown from 88 volumes in 1909 to about 250 at the present time, besides magazines and about 200 seals of different towns and colleges in the United States. A bequest of \$500 was recently made to the library from Miss Mary L. Buffum of Providence, to be used toward the purchase of books for use in the library. Miss Buffum gave the money in commemoration of her cousin, Miss Letitia J. Allen, who for many years was librarian in Attleboro.

Boston. The College Library of Boston University has received an anonymous gift of \$3000 to be known as the "Mary Lowell Stone Library Fund." The fund is already available, and the income is to be applied to the purchase of books in the departments of natural history, philosophy, economics and pedagogy.

Boston. The new buildings for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now under construction, will be all under one roof and arranged about a major court and several minor courts. The central building will have an Ionic portico facing the major court, and will be surmounted by a dome. The central library of the institute will be on the fifth floor of this building in the rotunda under the dome. In the center is a large reading room, and on one side the administrative offices. Opposite the offices will be open stacks, and above these and the offices will be two or three tiers of additional stacks, accessible by means of book lift and stairways from the reading room and the offices. In addition to this central library, departmental libraries will be provided for some of the departments in other parts of the buildings.

Brookline. The trustees of the Public Library are planning, if the necessary appropriation can be secured, to buy and remodel for the use of the Coolidge Corner branch, a house and lot on Howard street. A second plan under consideration is the establishment of a new branch at Chestnut Hill, where there is a large population at some distance from library facilities.

Lancsboro. Mrs. Maria Newton bequeathed to the town the sum of \$15,000 for the erec-

tion of a public library building, and work upon it was started in June. The building is to be known as the Newton Memorial Library. Besides the library there will be in the building the town offices and an auditorium 70 by 30 feet, capable of seating 350 people. In the basement underneath the auditorium will be a room for the town's fire fighting apparatus, with an entrance at the north side. The building will front to the east and will have a frontage of 76 feet and a depth of 60 feet. The library will be 40 by 29 feet and will hold approximately 10,000 volumes.

West Springfield. A subscription paper to raise funds for the purchase of land for the town library has been started. Two men have already subscribed \$100 each. It is desired to raise \$7000.

Williamstown. The work of excavating for the foundation of the new addition to the library at Williams College, which will be built during the summer recess, is now well under way.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence P. L. William E. Foster, lbn. (37th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 8018; total 179,389. New registration 8244, plus 744 cards to non-residents, and 265 teachers' class cards. Circulation 281,830, an increase of 23,669. Receipts \$65,638.53; expenditures \$65,423.29, including \$30,959.06 for staff salaries, \$7535.49 for books, \$834.54 for periodicals, and \$4388.65 for binding.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The Watkinson Library has lately received from N. H. Allen a large and valuable collection of books. Mr. Allen was for about twenty-five years the organist and choirmaster of Center church, but for some years has been living in Worcester, Mass. He has now returned to Hartford. In the gift to the Watkinson library there are 140 volumes and 150 or more pieces of music.

West Hartford. Ground was broken May 28 on the North lot for the Noah Webster Memorial Library, to be erected from funds contributed by citizens of the town and members of the local chapter of the D. A. R.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Governor Whitman vetoed, May 25, the bill introduced by Senator Brown to exempt from taxation the property of free libraries in the state.

Brooklyn. The Red Hook branch of the Brooklyn Public Library was opened in May, and is probably one of the most imposing of the Carnegie branches. It is of the Italian villa type, built of stucco and with red-tiled roof, and is to have an open-air reading room on the second floor. Both adults and children's departments are on the main floor, with small rooms for librarian and staff. The building is 66 x 75 feet.

Brooklyn. Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has sent a statement to the Board of Estimate, in which he calls attention to the fire hazard which exists in the Montague Street library building, and the irreparable loss the city would suffer if the 250,000 volumes stored there were destroyed by flames. Dr. Hill's statement was prompted by the recent fire in the St. Paul Public Library, the books of which were housed in a building unsuited for library purposes while the new building was being erected.

Brooklyn. The development of the print division, the organization of a vertical file of inexpensive pictures, and the increased use of the library are the special features of the work of 1914, as recorded in the last report of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences. The establishment of docent service at the Museum, late in 1913, opened new fields of usefulness to the library and slightly modified the character of its book purchases and other activities. A taxidermist's file of photographs and reproductions of photographs of animals was started and now numbers 533 pictures. Use of the library has more than doubled in the last two years, having grown from 3385 users in 1912 to 7360 in 1914.

Buffalo P. L. Walter L. Brown, lbn. (18th ann. rpt.—1914.) Additions (net) 13,149 volumes; total 330,057 volumes, 35,092 pamphlets, and 22,516 pieces of sheet music, besides directories, maps and charts which are not included in the above figures. Circulation 1,641,267, an increase of 138,721; at the same time the use of fiction dropped from 57% to 55%. Total registration 128,415. Receipts \$139,753.75, expenditures \$134,587.89, including \$26,902.72 for books, \$2147.35 for periodicals, \$8442.39 for binding, and \$61,672 for library salaries.

The new branch in the Parish Tract is to be completed this summer and will be the largest branch in Buffalo. Accommodations were prepared in the new Masten Park High School building for a branch in the building, and a request was made for one in the new Tech-

nical High School building. The library made special efforts during the year to attract the Italians and Poles to the branches, and hopes to enlarge the work to include other races as suitable books can be procured. The library bindery bound 6582 pamphlets and rebound 21,858 books at a cost of \$8442.39.

Hudson Falls. The contest over the site of the new \$10,000 public library building is ended and the building will stand on the northwest plot of the Village Hall park, facing Main street. It is expected that work will be started immediately. The present quarters of the library in the Clarke homestead must be vacated by October 1.

New York City. The Students' East Side Debating League held a farewell public meeting in honor of Frederick Goodell, librarian in charge of the Seward Park branch of the Public Library, on May 28, in appreciation of his many public services to the cosmopolitan population residing on the east side, particularly to students. Mr. Goodell has been transferred to the Epiphany branch on East 23d street, which is to be converted into a business branch, similar to the one so successfully maintained in Newark. Miss Ernestine Rose, formerly in charge of the Chatham Square branch and more recently a member of the Library School staff and supervisor of the apprentice class, is to succeed Mr. Goodell.

New York City. The George Bruce branch of the New York Public Library on Manhattan street, was formally opened June 2. This is the forty-fourth public library on Manhattan Island. It was endowed and built by Katherine Wolfe Bruce, daughter of the man in whose honor it is named. It is the second library she has built, the first having been erected in West Forty-second street in 1888. When the Public Library was built at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second street, the first Bruce Branch Library was considered to be in too close proximity to it, so the Harlem site subsequently was selected for it. The new George Bruce branch is a three-story and basement building. The first floor is set aside for an assembly room, and the second floor is devoted to adults, while the third is for children. The top floor has a series of panels by Frederick Waugh. The library has 20,000 books, and 1300 applications for cards were received before the branch was opened.

New York City. A luncheon was given May 27 at the Hotel McAlpin, in honor of Mrs. Charles O'Hara Craigie, founder and president of the American Librarians' Home Association. The purpose of the association

is to establish homes in different parts of the United States for the rest and recreation of librarians, for whom no provision is made after the best of their years are spent in this work. Mrs. Craigie, who was the founder of the Brooklyn Public Library system, and through whose efforts many of the present libraries of Brooklyn have been established, saw this need, and with the assistance of the association has secured a house at Indian Neck, L. I., which is now open for a small number. At the business meeting, which preceded the affair, the following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie; vice-presidents-at-large, Dr. Elizabeth Cameron, Mrs. Benjamin Stephens, Mrs. Alfred L. Lewis, Mrs. Campbell Chappotin, Mrs. Melvil Dewey, Mrs. Cornelia Hood; financial secretary, Mrs. Frederick William Cable; treasurer, Adelbert Moot; auditors, Mrs. A. J. Winder, Mrs. J. E. Langstaff. Vice-presidents, one for each state, also were elected.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. *Carnegie L.* Harrison W. Cra-ver, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1914.) Additions (net) 18,556 volumes and 3800 pamphlets; total 418,698 volumes and 31,152 pamphlets. Home circulation 1,417,089; total use 2,925,004. Registration total 114,464. Revenue \$394,917.57; expenditures \$369,371.13, of which \$49,599.17 was spent for the purchase of books, \$155,851.71 for operating labor and running expense of the library proper, and \$13,555.01 for the training school. There were 294 agencies for distribution of books for home reading. The circulation of embossed books for the blind was 4292, an increase of 1056 over the previous year, and a catalog in American Braille was issued for the use of blind readers.

Taylor. The formal opening of the new library in the borough building was celebrated May 25, with music and addresses and a reception. Miss Martha Sranis will be the librarian.

DELAWARE

The State Library Commission in its sixth biennial report for 1913 and 1914 outlines once more the four lines of its activity: to develop a sentiment in favor of libraries, by suggestion, and by the loan of books and other means; to lend books to individuals who are studying special subjects without access to any library; to maintain traveling libraries; and to operate book wagons for the delivery of books from house to house on country routes in Kent and Sussex counties. This last work was started in

1912, and in 1914 the number of houses visited and of books lent increased about 70 per cent. During that year 71 trips were made, 465 households visited, and 8707 books loaned, as compared with 48 trips, 370 houses visited, and 5125 books lent in 1913. In 1913 the traveling libraries were circulated 122 times, 301 requests were filled for books and libraries and 5937 volumes were loaned. In 1914 fifteen new cases were added to the collection, making a total of ninety-five traveling libraries. These libraries were circulated 145 times, 535 requests were filled for libraries and books, 7204 volumes were loaned. These numbers do not include the books from several libraries which are in constant use with the book wagons. In 1914 the requests for traveling libraries far exceeded the number available. In the two years 2063 volumes have been purchased and 19 have been added by gift. The state appropriates \$2200 annually for the work.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Plans for the new branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, which is to be erected on Wolfe and Twelfth streets, are being prepared by Architect Otto G. Simonson. According to the tentative plans, the building will be one story high, and is to cost \$20,000.

The South

VIRGINIA

Roanoke. The Bedford Library Association has just completed a two-story addition to its building at a cost of over \$1000, giving the library two attractive rooms. The large room on the first floor will be used as a free reading room, and contains all the reference books and the magazines, while the room on the second floor is intended for meetings of clubs, etc. The library board has invited the Boy Scouts to use it as their headquarters and in return the boys act as janitor, and make themselves otherwise useful to the library association.

NORTH CAROLINA

The third biennial report of the North Carolina Library Commission, of which Miss Minnie C. Leatherman is secretary, covers the years 1913-14. At the beginning of 1913 there were 37 public libraries in the state; there are now 45. The secretary was able to give some personal help to the librarians of the Concord Public Library and the library of Salem Academy and College, but the package and traveling library work have so increased that such help is no longer possible, and all the secretary can do is to visit and inspect the library and

lay out plans for reorganization. Aside from the instruction given during visits and by correspondence, the secretary visits the summer schools for teachers and gives talks on the equipment and management of school libraries. Instruction is also given in the commission office from time to time to librarians of public libraries or those under definite appointment to library positions. The development of school libraries is a special feature of the work. The commission office serves also as a central bureau for the collection and distribution of information and statistics for libraries. The first traveling libraries were sent out in February, 1914, and since then they have been sent to 27 counties. The commission has only 75 libraries to send. North Carolina was the first southern state to send out package libraries in 1911-12, and the work has grown each year. At present 135 debate libraries are available. The commission extends special privileges to farmers and has a special collection on agriculture and country life for their use. The annual appropriation is \$3000.

GEORGIA

College Park. For the purpose of enlarging the library of Cox College an informal reception was held May 22. All alumnae of the school were invited to attend and to contribute to the library whatever books they could. The enlargement of the library is part of the plan of the officers of the school to raise the standard to meet with the standard of the six leading southern schools for women.

Griffin. A committee has been canvassing the town in an effort to raise additional funds for the Hawkes Children's Library, to build which Mr. Hawkes has given \$10,000 on condition that the city equip and maintain it.

ALABAMA

Huntsville. A contract for the construction of the new Carnegie library has been awarded by the city commissioners to a Huntsville firm for \$11,650.

FLORIDA

Gainesville. The women of this town are working to secure sufficient public support to back them in an appeal to the Carnegie Corporation for a \$10,000 library building.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. It is reported that the Howard Memorial Hall is to be converted into an annex to the Howard Library, and the relics in it removed to the Cabildo. The change is opposed by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Central West

MICHIGAN

Wyandotte. The new Carnegie Library, erected at a cost of \$17,500, was dedicated May 15, although it had been open for some time previously.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The public library bill has passed the state legislature, adding greatly to the resources of the Chicago Public Library and giving opportunity for a considerable extension of its work.

INDIANA

Darlington. L. E. Wickersham of Logansport, has been awarded the contract for constructing a Carnegie Library here. His bid was \$7995, the contract including everything but the furniture. The structure will be of brick.

Vincennes. The possibility of securing a Carnegie library is again under discussion. The board of trustees of Vincennes University has offered the corner site on their campus for such a building and the school board has accepted it with the proviso that the city council will pass resolutions levying a suitable maintenance tax. The Carnegie Corporation offers \$30,000 for the building.

West Lebanon. Promoters of a library at this place have just been notified by the Carnegie Corporation that it has appropriated \$7500 for the erection of a building here. All the requirements have been met by citizens of the town and work on the building will begin as soon as a site is decided on. At present there is not a public library in Warren county.

The North West

MINNESOTA

The eighth biennial report of the State Public Library Commission, for 1912-14, states that during that period 164 visits were made to 102 libraries. Of these visits 42 were for the purpose of assisting at state and district meetings; 79 were for conferring with librarians or for discussion of library plans or administration problems with library boards. The commission organizer made 43 visits to public, school and institution libraries to render assistance in organizing or cataloging. The librarian of traveling libraries visited 145 communities in the interests of traveling libraries. The commission conducts a six-weeks course in library methods as a department of the University Summer School.

There is close co-operation with the State Library and Educational Associations. During the biennium there were 2124 requests for traveling libraries, 378 new stations were established and 74 old stations reopened, making a total of 645 active stations, to which 62,834 books were sent. Visits were made to 145 communities, and a canvass of five counties alone resulted in 9 new and 30 reopened stations. Statistics kept for the actual circulation of each book show the total circulation to have been 121,237. This total represents regular traveling library books and is irrespective of club libraries and groups of books included with libraries; 1765 discarded volumes have been donated to new libraries, lumber camps, homesteaders on isolated farms, and transport ships for Fort Snelling troops. There are now 92 public tax-supported libraries, 40 maintained by associations or clubs, while the number of subscription libraries is reduced to 6. The total number of books in public libraries is 930,319. In addition 64,452 volumes have been available through the traveling library stations, making a total of 994,771 volumes, to supply the book needs of 2,075,708 people. There are 8 municipalities of over 2000 inhabitants which have no library organization, and of 86 counties in the state 15 have no permanent library organization. Eleven new libraries have been established under state law during the last two years, and free association libraries organized in nine towns.

Duluth. Mayor Prince will ask the Carnegie Corporation, which donated the Duluth Public Library, for \$30,000 for a West End branch library building as soon as he completes purchase of the site at Twenty-third avenue West and Second street.

Herman. The new library was opened April 17 with an informal reception. The room is in the basement of the Woodmen building and its use has been given to the library by the Community Club which finished off the entire basement for club rooms.

Minneapolis. Ground has been broken for the new Sumner branch, and rapid progress is being made on the Central Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street branches.

Ortonville. The Carnegie Library was dedicated Apr. 26. The building is of dark red tapestry brick, with cement panels and trimmings of Ortonville granite. The main floor is in one room, and in the basement is an auditorium and club room which has been furnished by the women's clubs.

St. Paul. Since the temporary library has

been quartered at the old House of Hope Church, library patrons have been unable to secure books or enjoy reading room or reference room privileges at night, owing to insufficient lighting facilities. A campaign to bring about the presentation to the library of small and little-used libraries belonging to public or semi-public institutions, has been inaugurated. The report of the appraiser of the losses in the fire, made May 25, fixed the total loss at \$307,094.43, or more than double the insurance. A special advisory committee of citizens has been appointed to devise means of meeting the needs of the library. The branches and stations will be strengthened as rapidly as possible, and the immediate purchase of 20,000 volumes for the central library is urged. It is recommended that the book purchases be made through dealers who are in position to obtain prompt deliveries, and who have made the library the most liberal discounts from retail prices. It is also recommended that several additional assistants be added to the staff, and that all current needs should be provided for from the current fund, the insurance money being held for the purchase of new books.

IOWA

Malvern. Application has been made to the Carnegie Corporation for a library building to cost between \$7500 and \$10,000.

Mason City P. L. Bertha S. Baird, lbn. (21st ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 1505. Circulation 60,521, fiction 61%. Registration 1747. Receipts \$8859.28; expenses \$6649.78, including \$2998 for salaries, \$1175.94 for books, \$355.64 for binding, and \$172.20 for periodicals.

The South West

TEXAS

Wharton. Plans are under consideration for a Carnegie building here.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The JOURNAL has received from Mr. Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, the following correction which it is glad to print: "Your statement on page 443 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1915, that the library budget for 1915 has been cut about \$12,000 here in Tacoma, is evidently based on a misinterpretation of the facts and figures presented in our annual report for 1914. The budget passed by the

library board for the calendar year 1915 is \$36,309, which is \$1474.99 less than was actually spent in the calendar year 1914. What actually came about is that the *tax levy* for 1915 will bring to the library only \$31,500, whereas in 1914 it brought us \$33,861.84. Your misinterpretation seems to have resulted from taking as our budget for 1915 simply the money to be received from the 1915 *taxes*, and to have taken as our income for 1914 the income from *all* available sources, *plus* the balance of nearly \$8,000 which had been kept to pay expenses the first few months of the year."

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Public Library Board has selected the design of Architect Lester H. Hibbard for the new \$30,000 Carnegie library building to be known as the East Los Angeles branch library. The building will be modelled after an Italian villa. It will be of brick construction and will have stucco exterior facing. The trim and ornamentation will be of artificial stone, and the roof of red clay tile. Its shape will be a quarter-circle, with its concave edge toward the outside corner of the lot. Each of the end pavilions will be set about thirty feet back from its street front and will have its own entrance. The main entrance will be from the street intersection. Back of the building the space will be utilized for a novel open-air reading garden, being closed in by an ornamental lattice fence and provided with pergolas and other shelters to insure shade. In the center of the garden it is planned to put a pool surrounded by stone benches. The size of the site, which is 126 feet square, will permit of quite a comprehensive plan. The main reading-room of the library will be 110 x 26 feet. Opening from it will be the offices of the librarian, a reference-room, stack room and rest room. The basement will be high and will contain a lecture-room provided with a stage and having a seating capacity of 300. There will be direct access to this room from both the inside and outside of the building. Immediately adjoining will be a children's "story hour" room. From the packing-room on the same floor level a book elevator shaft will rise to the librarian's office.

Martinez. Contra Costa county, one of the bay counties of California, has received a gift from the Carnegie Corporation of New York of \$7,500 for three small bungalow branch libraries to be located in Antioch, Concord, and Walnut Creek. These towns have been receiving county library service under the county library law, each town

Caxton Hall, probably the first week in September a small room for its library purposes. The lots will be donated for the bungalows and the change from a small rented room to a large, well-lighted and attractive reading-room will be a very welcome one to each town and the surrounding farming community. This gift of the three branches is made to the county, which will operate and give a service as close to that of a large city library as is possible. The county library has 52 distributing agencies, in 26 schools, 13 deposit stations, and 13 reading rooms.

Riverside. The library of the Girls' High School, Riverside, Cal., has just brought to a close a very successful year, being its first under a trained librarian. A training class of five has completed a one year course in library science and are preparing to enter the Library School of the Riverside Public Library. A course in library methods adapted to the needs of those who are to enter the teaching profession has dealt briefly with classification, sources of material, lists, child psychology, story telling, etc. An exhibition of rare prints was continued through two weeks.

San Francisco. Motion pictures illustrating all phases of library work in California are being shown in the California booth at the Palace of Education.

San Francisco. The French government, through M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has refused with thanks an offer of the French National League of San Francisco to send its entire library fund, \$20,000, to the mother country for war expenses, on the ground that the money should be spent at home.

Sanger. The contract for the Carnegie Library has been awarded to W. H. Jones of Sanger for \$8963. The contract calls for a brick building with white oak trimmings and terra cotta roof. The main reading room, children's reading room, and basement will be heated with hot water. Work will begin within 30 days and the structure will be completed before fall.

Woodland. The Yolo County Library building has been completed and accepted. The total cost of the annex, which adjoins the city library building, is \$12,000, the figure including all the furnishings. The older building cost \$10,000, exclusive of equipment. The library room is on the first floor, and the children's room is in the basement. A reading and smoking room will probably be provided here later.

UTAH

Brigham City. Work has been begun on the new Carnegie Library.

Murray. The contract for the new library building was awarded the last of May and it is expected to have the building completed at the opening of school in September.

Philippine Islands

Manila. On July 1, 1914, all fees were removed and the Philippine Library made free and public in every sense of the word. Results are already proving the wisdom of this measure. During July and August about 2000 cards were issued, at least two-thirds of which were to Filipinos, mainly of the student and government-employee classes. This truly augurs a great and growing use of the library, and a greater realization of the duties of public service owed by the library. The Filipiniana division has been used since its full creation in 1910 almost entirely by Filipinos, chiefly students. In the reading room the proportion of Filipino readers is 70 or 80 per cent. Many Filipinos are also discovering the treasures of the public documents division. There have never been fees in connection with other than the circulating division, hence the present condition of these other divisions has not been greatly influenced by the removal of the circulation fee.

Canada

QUEBEC

Montreal. Fraser Inst. P. B. de Crèveceur, libn. (36th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 5511; total 70,874. Total attendance 120,361. Receipts \$15,442.17; disbursements \$11,191.14. A general reading room was opened on the ground floor during the year. It is well supplied with both French and English newspapers and periodicals, and has been largely used.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

The "Annals of Cambridge University Library" from the gift in 1278 of part of the ground on which it stands, are being printed in a series of articles in *The Library*, starting with the issue for January, 1915.

The Library Association has announced in the *Library Association Record* for May that the proposed meeting at Oxford this year will be impossible, owing to the war. The annual meeting will be held instead in London at

tember. In view of prevailing conditions there will be no local hospitality, and the meetings will be confined to the transaction of necessary business and the reading and discussion of papers.

Croydon. W. C. Berwick Sayers, deputy librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, has been appointed chief librarian of the county borough of Wallasey, in succession to E. A. Savage, who has been appointed city librarian in Coventry. Mr. Sayers has been succeeded by Mr. John Warner, hitherto librarian in charge of the central lending library, who in turn is succeeded by Mr. Henry A. Sharp, of the reference department.

Glasgow. The council in January appointed Mr. Septimus A. Pitt, chief librarian of the Coventry Public Libraries, to become city librarian of Glasgow, succeeding Mr. F. T. Barrett who resigned last year.

Winchester. After having been closed for nearly a year, the Winchester Public Library has been reopened, with Mr. Cecil A. Piper as librarian. Under the new arrangement open access to the shelves will be provided.

BELGIUM

In *The Nineteenth Century and After* for May (p. 1061-1071), Prof. Paul Delanoy, librarian of the University of Louvain, described in some detail the losses suffered in the destruction of the library with its store of over 200,000 volumes. The principal wealth of the library lay in its store of old printed works, particularly its collection of incunabula. In this collection there were a number of unique specimens. The number of books in the library printed before 1500 was between 800 and 1000.

NORWAY

For Folke- og Barneboksamlinger (Christiania), reports an appropriation by the Storting of 1200 kroner for the organizing of a special two-weeks course for librarians. The course was held in connection with the annual convention of librarians of public libraries and was especially intended for librarians from rural districts, to give them an opportunity to complete their equipment for better positions. There were 58 pupils who attended the classes and lectures for four to five hours each day.

Three new public libraries have been started in the small Norwegian towns of Nykøping, Saaby and Hjørring. The Nykøping reading room was opened in October, 1914, and the circulation department in January 1915. The town gave 800 crowns, 500 for the furnishing

and equipment. Other local contributions amounted to 900 crowns and donations of books in value of several hundred crowns were given. The circulation department starts with a nucleus of 600 books and there are 15 to 20 newspapers and periodicals in the reading room. The library in Saaby owes its existence to the efforts of the Danish Woman's Club which through meetings and speeches collected an immediate contribution for the purpose of over 700 crowns with a promise of 200 yearly assistance, and donations of 200 books. There are now over 500 books in the circulation department which began operations on the 26th of January of this year. In the small town of Hjørring the Public Reading Room, the first institution of the kind in the place, was opened with a formal meeting on Dec. 28, 1914.

SWEDEN

The first General Convention of Swedish Librarians was held in Stockholm from the 7th to the 10th of January, 1915. There were 150 delegates present. The report of the proceedings will be printed in the official organ of the new association, the "Magazine for Popular Education in Sweden."

Christiania. The latest report of the Deichman Library covers the period from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914. During this period the library lost its chief worker, Haakon Nyhuus, by death. Mr. Nyhuus was succeeded by his assistant librarian, Arne Arnesen, one of the great authorities on library work for all Scandinavia. The library reports a total of 126,638 books of which 9021 were new accessions during the year. The total circulation was 520,823 books with a gain of 6317 new borrowers during the period covered. The total expenses were 98,875 crowns of which 19,928 crowns went for new books, and 12,722 crowns for binding and rebinding. The item for salaries came to 30,120 crowns with about 1000 crowns for occasional extra help. The income of the library from interest on capital, governmental appropriations, sales of catalogs, fines, etc., came to 10,196 crowns. The library reports the opening of a new branch in the suburb of Grunløkken. The branch is housed in its own building, erected at a cost of 106,000 crowns for building, heating, etc., and 16,000 crowns for furnishing and equipment. It was opened with an equipment of 6000 books on the shelves, and two reading rooms, one for adults with 54 places and the other for children with 66 places. During the year covered by the report a donation of 250 books was made by a leading firm of publishers, Ahlen & Akerlund in Gothenburg.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

BUSINESS TRAINING

A course in business methods for librarians. Eleanor G. Karsten. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 103-104.

The course as planned is to be given in four lectures and includes some outside work. The first lecture is devoted to business correspondence, when each student assumes that he has received a definite appointment as librarian. Before the second lecture the student is expected to write a letter to the president of the board of trustees accepting the position, and another to the director of the library school telling of the acceptance of the position and thanking the school for its help in the matter.

During the next three lectures an effort is made to familiarize the student with methods of filing correspondence, with simple but correct bookkeeping, with the proper method of drawing up the monthly financial statement, and with some of the more useful office tools.

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers. VI. James Lyman Whitney, M.A. (1835-1910). Lindsay Swift. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Apr., 1915. p. 152-154.

Mr. Whitney entered the catalog department of the Boston Public Library in 1869, was made its chief in 1874, and held the post till Mar. 31, 1899. On that date he was made acting librarian, succeeding Dr. Putnam, and was made librarian Dec. 22, 1899. On Feb. 1, 1903, he resigned the office, and filled the position of chief of the department of documents and statistics until his death Sept. 25, 1910. Mr. Whitney was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 28, 1835, and was graduated from Yale College in 1856. While in college he had some library experience in the college and society libraries. On leaving college he entered a book-publishing house in New York and two years later became a bookseller in Springfield, Mass. In 1868 he was made assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, going from there to Boston.

He was one of the founders of the A. L. A., and his chief bibliographical work was the "Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the

Portuguese books bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library." Besides this Mr. Whitney was the author of many catalogs and other works, and spent years of painstaking labor on the library catalog. On the completion of his fortieth year of service in the Boston Public Library a dinner was given in his honor by his colleagues, at which a loving cup was presented to him, and when he died it was found that he had left, as an expression of his affection, a small bequest to practically every person who had served with or under him.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library Extension Work

WEEKLY READINGS

The quotation from "Popular Education" Report of the U. S. Bureau of Education chap. XII, vol. 1, 1913, on page 312 of the May issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, raising the questions, "Why must people always read books to themselves? Why should not public libraries read books to them?" has led Mr. Richard W. Mould, chief librarian of the Public Libraries of Southwark, England, to write us that such work has been done at the Southwark Libraries for several years. "Weekly readings from best books" is what we call it," says Mr. Mould, "and once every week throughout the year the chief librarian, or a member of the staff, or some other person interested in the work, gives a reading from a standard work, generally continuing week by week until the book is read through. 'David Copperfield,' 'Pickwick papers,' 'Tale of two cities,' 'Last days of Pompeii,' 'Old Saint Paul's,' 'Barnaby Rudge,' 'Three men in a boat,' 'Red badge of courage,' 'In the heart of the Antarctic,' 'Paris to New York by land,' 'Turkish life in town and country,' 'A Christmas carol' (every Christmas), 'The trumpet major,' 'Under the greenwood tree,' etc., etc., have been read through to appreciative adult audiences, and further variety is added by the reading of Shakespeare's plays, selections from the poets—especially in celebration of birthdays, centenaries, as Tennyson, Poe, etc. The readings last from one to two hours.

"There are readings also at an earlier hour to juveniles of books of fairy stories, adventures, travel, etc. These are limited to half an hour, one-half hour to the younger children of 'fairy-story' age, and another to children of

the 'adventure-story' stage of development. As a rule, the readings are given by the chief librarian and his chief assistants, but valuable co-operation has been given by Miss Helen Gladstone (daughter of the great statesman) when a member of the Libraries committee, and by the town clerk, Mr. Percy H. Gray, and his wife (*née* Hardy), who is related to the novelist Thomas Hardy. Mr. and Mrs. Gray's readings of the 'Hardy' novels have had the advantage of their intimate acquaintance with the dialect and character of the Dorsetshire folk figuring in the novels, and, consequently, the rich humor has been well brought out. They have so far read 'The trumpet major,' 'The woodlanders' and 'Under the greenwood tree.' There is no attempt at academic perfection in the readings. Reading on an exalted plane does not succeed with working class audiences. The reader tries to realize the author's aims, and then enable as far as possible the hearers to do so by clear enunciation and suitable emphasis and lets the author tell his own story throughout. 'David Copperfield' was read entirely through in about six months, and the audience followed the story keenly to the end without any appreciable decline in the attendance. Dickens, by the way, is found to be the most popular author for these readings."

"SEE AMERICA FIRST" EXHIBIT

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library has collected a large number of summer travel bulletins and has placed them on exhibition near the entrance to the reading room under the heading "See America First." The Panama-Pacific Exposition is the subject of many interesting booklets, and the mountains, parks, rivers, lakes and seashore resorts of all parts of the continent are represented. A register of endorsed schools and summer camps is in the collection. This gives, in brief form, the details of all endorsed schools and camps in the United States.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

A handicraft exhibit of home and school work held at the library in St. Cloud, Minn., for ten days in March was an unqualified success, says the June bulletin of the State Library Commission. The exhibit included drawing and basket work done in the lower grades, up to mechanical drawing, manual training, cooking and sewing done by High School students. Both public and parochial schools participated. Through the library also, the school children have been interested in the growing of flowers and vegetables on home plots through the summer. Free seeds

have been obtained from the Department of Agriculture through Congressman Lindbergh. A harvest exhibition of the fruits will be held in the fall. A list of books on "How to increase home efficiency" has been freely distributed to home makers through the mothers' clubs, and the librarian has been giving talks on the subject to the clubs.

LATIN EXHIBIT

An exhibit showing the value of the study of Latin and the important place it holds in the modern world has been prepared by one of the high school teachers in Worcester and is on exhibition in the Worcester Public Library. There are perhaps 70 charts which present all sorts of interesting facts to show how Latin enters into the life of to-day and how great an advantage any one familiar with Latin has over one who has never studied it. Some show the ways in which Latin is used in advertisements, in abbreviations, in seals, and in helping people to spell correctly. Other charts show the opinions of various professional men as to the benefits derived from an acquaintance with Latin. One describes the use a writer on the Boston *Herald* found for his Latin at Manila in intercourse with a Filipino. Interesting letters have been received from such men as ex-President Taft, Governor Walsh, and others well known to the public. Various extracts from the writings of distinguished professors in other departments of learning are also given. The emphasis laid on the study of Latin by teachers of engineering is particularly noticeable.

AGRICULTURAL TRAIN EXHIBITS

Through the courtesy of the Minnesota State Agricultural School, during 1912-14, library exhibits were made on three of the trains equipped by the Extension Division. November 5-20, 1912, a tour was made on the Soo lines over the northern part of the state. Two-hour stops were made at forty-five towns. Four or five ten-minute talks were given in the different cars before the train was opened for inspection. A juvenile library was placed in the children's car, a library on domestic science and hygiene in the woman's car and a farmers' library in the car containing farm crops. By special arrangement the school children of the town visited the train to view the exhibits and hear the lectures.

The result of this trip was most satisfactory. Of the forty-five towns visited, seven already had traveling libraries, twenty-five libraries were placed at stations along the route and ten more at adjoining towns. In some instances more than one library was placed at

the same shipping point, but serving totally different communities. According to this count a total of forty-seven stations were added to the traveling library map.

In April, 1913, a ten days' tour over various railways covered the Iron Range country in St. Louis county. Thirty-two stops were made and it was estimated that 21,160 persons visited the train. Twelve new stations were opened. Returns from this trip were not so advantageous owing to the fact that the towns visited were larger and eight of them had public libraries, one of which was active in county extension work.

A third traveling library exhibit was placed on an agricultural train which toured the northwestern portion of the state in June, 1913. The two-hour stops were abandoned and the experiment of devoting a half day to each town was tried with far greater satisfaction. Twenty-three places were visited; three of the towns had traveling libraries or public libraries and seventeen new stations were opened. The librarian accompanied the exhibit and at each town talks were given in the children's and woman's car.

LECTURES

The May-June issue of *The Reader's Index*, the bi-monthly magazine of the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries, says in its short report on the talks and readings held in the library during the winter, that "contrary to expectations the season of library talks which ended just before Easter proved to be quite successful. In arranging these, propaganda and definitely war lectures were avoided as so many agencies were providing such lectures, and it was thought that the public library should offer some relief from the all-pervading subject. For the first few weeks of the autumn session indeed the audiences were sparser than usual owing no doubt to the darkened state of the streets. They improved, however, as people became used to the new conditions."

Lecture work in connection with municipal public libraries. Albert Cawthorne. *Lib. Assn.*, Ap., 1915. p. 52-58.

The municipal public library is the most democratic of all our social institutions—unsectarian, non-partisan, and ministering alike to every class. Its primary function is educational, but its recreative service is inestimable and much underrated. It serves as the link between school and university, and to-day, when educators are deploring the inefficiency of modern educational methods, they ignore the library's claim to be peculiarly fitted to

provide the people with the liberal education that is so desirable. The result is that while money may be spent for books and buildings and staff, it is considered illegal to spend a small amount of the library tax for lectures.

After an analysis of present educational conditions in Great Britain, Mr. Cawthorne recommends that every municipal library should become the local center of certain educational organizations designed to provide the means of higher education to working people. In addition courses of popular non-partisan lectures on social and economic problems should be arranged, as well as illustrated lectures on travel, literature, and science.

Library Development and Co-operation

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

The increase in the number of readers and in the circulation of books from traveling libraries sent to new localities when the libraries are exchanged regularly, was brought out by Miss Minnie Leatherman, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, at the annual meeting in Raleigh, May 11.

"The actual use that is being made of traveling libraries is most gratifying," she said. "For instance, one station reports 89 readers and a circulation of 299; another 34 readers and 296 circulation; a third station 39 readers and a circulation of 260. The first library sent to Brown Summit had a circulation of 122 and the second 326.

"Our records also show the increase in the number of readers. One station had only thirty-eight readers for the first library and 74 for the second; another had 37 for the first and 67 for the second.

"From Oct. 1 to May 1, a period of seven months, the debate library circulated in 71 counties and 175 places. One hundred and thirty-five libraries on sixty subjects were available. The number of pieces sent out was 6500. Of course, it is during the school year that this work is heaviest. During 1913-14, 2550 pieces were sent out. With slightly increased funds and additional help, we know that we can easily triple the circulation next year.

"Since Jan. 1, farmers' libraries have been sent to 12 counties. Of course, these books are technical and it is not expected that they will have as wide a circulation as the general libraries. The record circulation of a farmer's library, which contains only 12 volumes, was reported by a community which is an R. F. D. from Abbottsburg. Sixty-eight people, representing 12 families, read the books and each book was read on an average of 11 times.

"Summarizing the traveling library service, we find that the regular traveling libraries have gone into 35 counties; debate libraries into 71; since Oct. 1, special collections into 37 counties; and farmers' libraries in 12 counties."

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

PUBLICITY BY LIBRARY NEWSPAPERS

The following letter, accompanied by short lists of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles on electric railways and accident prevention, was sent out to the seven hundred employees of the Birmingham (Ala.) Railway, Light and Power Company in May. The lists were prepared and duplicated by the library, the letter prepared, duplicated, and sent out by the company.

OFFICE OF SUPT. RAILWAY DEPT.

May 13, 1915.

To the Employees of the Railway Dept.,
Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co.

At the suggestion of Mr. Carl H. Milam, Director of the Public Library, I am enclosing a list of technical books which they have in the Library. In addition to this list they have a number of works on "Safety First."

I am bringing this matter to your attention as the Public Library is strictly a municipal institution conducted for the uplift and benefit of every citizen. Its scope of usefulness is great and far reaching, and great benefit will accrue to you if you avail yourself of the service it renders. You can find there practical books on related subjects, books of general information, and books to be read for pleasure. The service is FREE to any one. Any book they have can be borrowed for a period of one or two weeks. All that is necessary is to fill out a card and the privilege is yours.

I trust this privilege will be a benefit to many of our men who desire to devote a part of their leisure time to the improvement of their intellect.

Yours truly,

J. T. HURY, Supt. Railway Dept.

PUBLICITY BY LIBRARY NEWSPAPERS

In pursuance of the policy of library publicity methods locally, there has been distributed in East Nottingham, in England, a publication styled the *East Nottingham Herald*, issued under the auspices of the Nottingham Public Libraries. This is designed to "herald" the development of library facilities in the district—the opening of a new lending library in connection with the present building at Carlton Road. The publication is produced in the form of a newspaper, and gives varied information concerning the new library, with illustrations. This innovation as regards "library advertising" has been devised by Mr. Walter A. Briscoe.

CO-OPERATION FROM SCHOOLS

"Many of the small libraries in the state have reported additions to their equipment that have been made possible through the interest

of manual training classes in the high school," says the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. "The shelving for the new library at Spooner was secured in this way. At Ladysmith the superintendent of schools had the boys make racks for magazines and newspapers. Bulletin boards and sloping book cases have been made in several towns. It is probable that other libraries with limited funds wishing to have similar conveniences might likewise obtain them, if the matter were taken up with the instructor in manual training."

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS

A two weeks' campaign was recently conducted by the pupils of the Scott High School in Toledo, Ohio, its object being to raise funds for the purchase of additional books needed in the school library. High school souvenir post cards were sold at five cents each, and the total receipts amounted to \$1391.85. The campaign resolved itself into a contest between class rooms, approximately 1200 taking part, and prizes of fountain pens, donated by the Conklin Fountain Pen Co., were given to the pupil holding the best record for each class. To the sum realized from the sale of the post cards \$227 was added, the proceeds of a lecture given last fall, and it is estimated that nearly 1500 books will be added to the library.

Library Buildings

Location, Site, etc.

BRANCHES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

In its report on the work of the library in connection with schools the 1913-14 report of the Chicago Public Library has this to say about branches in school buildings:

"One of the library branches is located in a school building—Burr School. Preparations are under way for opening another branch in a school building—Sumner School. Branches in school buildings, as demonstrated by a year's experience in Montefiore School, are administered under many difficulties which are absent elsewhere. Because of adult disinclination to use them, and of juvenile indifference to anything which savors of school associations, it requires constant and energetic effort to maintain with any degree of success branch libraries so located. In buildings where social center activities are also carried on, many of the difficulties are lessened. In these, and in a number of other school buildings otherwise favorably situated, there exists an opportunity for creating a new type of branch library—serving to strengthen the educational work of

the school, and incidentally serving the general public. The hours could parallel the school hours. The librarian in charge should be especially equipped by education and experience to prove helpful to pupils and teachers. The book collection should be selected primarily with a view to its special use. The location should be on the ground floor, preferably adjacent to the street, and with a separate entrance. For reasons of economy the week-day hours might be as follows: opening, 10:30 a. m.; closing, 6 p. m. That portion of the collection intended for the general public could be supplemented by calls on the central collection either through the library's general automobile delivery or through the parcel post. The librarian in charge could encourage the intelligent use of the library by co-operating with the teachers in the matter of collateral reading, and by giving class instruction in the use of reference books. If it is at all possible to finance the scheme, it is recommended that in a number of school buildings selected with a view to experimentation, the plan be tried during the ensuing year."

Government and Service

Staff

QUALIFICATIONS OF LIBRARIANS

Under the title "Requests sent to one library school" in *Public Libraries* for March, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, gives the results of an investigation into the written requests for recommendations of graduates during the years 1912-14, in her own school. This is a more detailed statement of the same investigation recorded on p. 191 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for the same month.

Rules for Readers

Hours of Opening

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

The trustees of the Newark Public Library propose, if objection is not made by citizens, to close the main library building at 6:30 p. m., during July and August, except Mondays and Fridays. This, according to John Cotton Dana, the librarian, would be in accordance with the early closing movement in the city. Mr. Dana, in a published statement, calls attention to the fact that July and August are the vacation periods for the world at large, and that members of the library staff can best be spared at this time of the year to take their own vacations. Fewer people use the library

at night during these two months, and for this reason he believes that it would be advantageous for all concerned during the two months to close earlier than nine o'clock.

It is also suggested that this change would make it possible to put competent assistants in branch libraries in the four all-the-year schools during July and August. These branches can serve not only 5000 children, but also the parents and all the other people living near the schools.

Administration

General. Executive

MULTIGRAPH

With the installation of the multigraph printing machinery in the Newberry Library in Chicago, active experimentation was at once begun with a view to ascertaining how it might be utilized or adapted in order to produce certain desired changes and economies in the technical processes, and, if possible, an increased output of finished work. "Chiefly owing to the intelligence, skill, and patience with which these experiments were carried out (often in the face of difficulties seemingly unsurmountable) by the heads of the Classification, Cataloging, and Bindery divisions," says the 1914 report, "a large measure of success has been attained. Amongst others, the following very positive results may be reported: (1) The amount of mechanical work done by high-grade assistants has been minimized. (2) A reduction has been made in the amount of expert revision hitherto required in the case of all duplicate or "added entry" cards. (3) Certain clerical operations have been so modified that a saving in time and labor equivalent to the full working hours of one assistant at \$840 per annum has been secured, and the service thus released is being applied in other directions where it has long been needed. (4) The physical form of the Classed Subject Catalog has been changed from "expansive indexer books" to standard-sized cards, filed in the usual card-cabinets. This change has enabled us to introduce the "unit card" system into our practice, and, as a direct consequence, an irritating but hitherto unavoidable element of duplication of work has been swept away. (5) In its new form there will be an average annual saving of over \$300 in the cost of physical equipment for the Classed Subject Catalog."

Classification

POPULARIZING THE CLASSIFICATION

Classification and the public. F. W. C. Pepper. *Lib. Asst.*, My., 1915. p. 69-74.

Controversy over the value of scientific classification is past, and in its place is criticism of existing schemes, but always from the point of view of the librarian. The standpoint of the public has been disregarded, and efforts to familiarize the public with the sequence of subjects have failed simply because it is not a popular sequence. To eliminate or modify this condition the classification may be simplified or more efficient guides provided, preferably the first.

The order of modern classification is more or less philosophical, and is incomprehensible to the general public. At present readers wander round the shelves until by luck or inquiry they find the subject they seek; afterwards remembrance of location is their leading guide. It is a simple matter to talk of "educating the readers," but readers do not want a lesson in classification when they come to the library. They want a book.

While a purely alphabetical arrangement of subjects is not desirable, much might be done in this direction. The order of the main classes in the Dewey system might easily be rearranged alphabetically, to the great advantage of the public understanding. Similarly the subdivision of main classes may be rearranged alphabetically, where the lack of relativity would not be an obvious disadvantage. In short, a compromise between an alphabetical and natural order is what is advocated.

If the suggestion for remodelling the classification is not acceptable, there is need for the creation of a new position, its duties being solely the guidance of readers. Such a person could act not merely as a guide to the shelves, but as a guide to reading, and such guidance would be most helpful, and would be fulfilling the aim of all library economy, which is to help the public, for which the library exists, to get the most possible out of its possession.

EDMANDS CLASSIFICATION

The classification scheme devised by John Edmands, in active charge of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia from 1856 to 1901 and librarian emeritus since that date, is touched upon briefly in some reminiscences which he contributed to *Public Libraries* for April (p. 176-177). The system was worked out by Mr. Edmands when he first took charge of the Mercantile Library and has been found practical and useful.

All the books are arranged in 22 classes, with such sub-classes as each may require. Main classes are designated by single capital letters, and sub-classes by the capital and a lower-case letter. Books in sub-classes are shelved in strict alphabetical order.

To facilitate the numbering of books in the sub-classes, a table was devised whereby all author-names could be represented with four digits (9999 numbers being used). This table is printed in triple columns on three pages about the size of a sheet of note paper. The names are divided into about 500 groups of varying size. For instance, under A are 20 groups with the numbers 1 to 400; B has 45 groups, 401-1300; while Z has only two groups, 9961-10000. Thus a completed book number would read Ac 2940.

The A group of numbers is as follows:

Aa	1—	20	Abe
Abf	21—	40	Acz
Ada	41—	60	Acr
Aes	61—	80	Aim
Ain	81—	100	Albe
Albf	101—	120	Alaw
Alex	121—	140	Alk
All	141—	160	Als
Alt	161—	180	Aml
Amm	181—	200	Andra
Andre	201—	220	Anna
Annb	221—	240	Ao
Ap	241—	260	Arce
Arch	261—	280	Arir
Aris	281—	300	Arnol
Arnorn	301—	320	Asd
Ase	321—	340	Athen
Atheo	341—	360	Auf
Aug	361—	380	Avel
Avein	381—	400	Az

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, MODIFICATIONS OF, FOR SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

The May number of *Library Books*, the monthly bulletin of the Los Angeles Public Library, is a special number containing some modifications of the Dewey decimal classification for material on sociology, economics, and government, as developed and compiled by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Blackall.

The library makes special effort to collect material on public affairs, the larger part of which is not in books but in pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles, typewritten reports, etc. The Dewey system is not sufficiently detailed and specific in this general field, and consequently the library has worked out certain expansions in an attempt to make this literature more easily available. The prefatory statement says of these expansions: "They are simply additions to the decimal classification and not a substitute for it. Few liberties have been taken with the decimal assignments, and these few have been made either to collect related material or to conform to practice which had previously been established. Every library inherits practices from its past work in classifying and cataloging, and these must be to a large degree continued, rather than making wholesale and expensive changes, no matter how desirable the changes may be.

"This library uses a double system of numbering the books within a class, the 1, 2, 3—

for general works on a subject, and the Cutter table book numbers for titles that are to be localized, or for other specific reasons. This allows annual reports on a topic to be classed under the same number as books of general discussion, whereas in many libraries a separate class number would have to be used.

"The Cutter numbers shelve the reports separately. .06 and .6 are quite consistently used for reports of societies or unofficial organizations, and .07 or .7 for laws or ordinances on the subject.

"In a library starting any specialized collection, a saving in class numbers could be made by substituting (1)–(9) for the decimal classification form distinctions .01–.09. This form could be added to a six-place as easily as to a three-place number, and is a convenient grouping device. A few useful and constantly recurring form divisions in this public affairs material would be:

- (2) for texts of laws and ordinances.
- (3) for directories, cyclopedias, handbooks, etc.
- (5) for periodicals.
- (6) for reports.
- (8) for any special collection.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION IN NORWAY

An article by Arne Arnesen, now head librarian of the Deichman Library in Christiania, entitled "The placing and numbering of books," has been published as a pamphlet by the Church Department of Norway. It contains a full explanation of the Dewey decimal system of classification, with an explanation of the Cutter author tables and instruction for the combined use of both. A detailed example of the classification of the books usual in most Scandinavian libraries under this system is given and a complete index follows. Dr. Arnesen answers all objections to the Dewey system by considering its weak points, but he is convinced that no better and more elastic as well as more easily handled system than the Dewey-Cutter combination of figures and letters has yet been invented. Norway's library problem is that of finding a system for its small libraries which are rapidly growing, it is true, but which will need some time yet to equal the size of the libraries in most European countries. Norwegian libraries have been classified in a very haphazard fashion quite inelastic and impossible for libraries of even a few thousand books. Dr. Arnesen's pamphlet (from a lecture given at a recent Conference) is being widely circulated.

The Dewey decimal classification has been adopted by the public libraries in Copenhagen;

by the People's Library in Fredericksborg (a suburb of Copenhagen), and by a number of public libraries in the provincial towns and rural districts. There was some opposition to the introduction of this system at first, but the leading libraries have been steadily in favor of it.

The Dewey-Cutter combination system is also mentioned, with a recommendation, in the new catalog of books suitable for public libraries issued by the Church Department (which includes schools and libraries) under the editorship of Dr. Karl Fischer. A short explanation of the system (with a reference note to Dr. Arnesen's pamphlet) and an example of its working, heads the list of books and the books themselves are classified in the catalog by the same system. The catalog itself gives a list of books recommended for purchase by public libraries with price. This is the official list from which the smaller libraries throughout Norway buy as many books as their yearly budget allows. The list itself has some points of interest to an American. With some smattering of modern sciences and many volumes of new Scandinavian fiction we find a number of translations of newer and older English and American books. The Scandinavian nations are great translators, and thanks to their lax copyright laws are much at home in our own literature. Some of the selections chosen by the Church Department seems surprising, considering the source of the recommendation. Old-timers like Cooper's "The prairie" and Victor Hugo's "Les misérables" are side by side with "Pollyanna" (Eleanor H. Porter) "Cynthia's adventures" (Cecily Sidgwick), "The call of the wild" and "White fang" (Jack London), and "The Spahi" (Robert Hichens), while Bret Harte and Annie Fellows Johnston, in close proximity to Milton's "Paradise lost" attest the catholicity of the Church Department.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION—EXPANSION OF 790-799

An emendation of the Dewey classification, 790-799. T. Warburton Wright and H. Hammer. *Lib. World*, F., 1915. p. 232-233.

An expansion of the heading 790, Amusements.

Reference Department

REFERENCE WORK

Co-ordination of reference work. C. H. Compton. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 107-109.

Any librarian who helps her patrons to good reading wins their appreciation and gratitude, but through good reference work she can

win respect and recognition of her professional knowledge, and even a small library well selected will answer most of the questions put to it. A suggestive list of 15 reference books which could be bought for \$100 and which would give a well rounded collection, is printed.

An investigation of reports from some of the best American libraries show for every \$5 spent for books \$1 is spent for magazines and their binding. In smaller libraries a still larger proportion should be spent for magazines and their binding should be kept up. Even the smallest library should develop its collection of local material, and it will soon become a mine of useful information. A well selected stock of government documents will be valuable to the small library, but odd volumes of territorial and state documents might better be given to a larger library which in turn should be ready to lend its documents to the smaller library.

Reference work needs advertising. Most students do not realize the help they can get from a good reference collection, to say nothing of the general public. Many large reference libraries might well be known as mail order houses, for a large number of their questions come through the mail, and in the rural communities at least must continue so for years.

Binding and Repair

LETTERING BOOKS

Under the caption, "A new way to letter books" the Indiana Public Library Commission publishes the following in the *Library Occurrent*: Several of the library commissions and many of the libraries of the United States are using with a good deal of satisfaction and are recommending to their friends gummed letters and numbers for putting the classification and book numbers on the backs of books. The back of the book can be prepared in one of two ways. The sizing can be removed by ammonia in the same way as is done in preparation for labeling. The letters and figures can then be applied and a thin coat of white shellac or French varnish applied. If the whole cover is customarily shellacked, the shellacking will not be an added process. A special flat moistener can be purchased or one can be made by laying a piece of blotting paper on a plate containing barely enough water to moisten the blotting paper. By using a large needle or a steel eraser, one can moisten and apply these letters to the book. The other method is to apply a thin coating of French varnish or white shellac to that part of the back of the book to which the letters

are to be applied, and before this varnish is dry, to lay the letters on as by the previous method, except that it is not in this way necessary to moisten the letters.

Books lettered in this way have a very much neater appearance than labeled books and also than books lettered in ink unless the letterer is unusually skilled. Librarians who have tried this method report that the letters stick well, and will wear better than inked letters.

Shelf Department

FILING

The colored band method of filing pamphlets and books. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1915. p. 155-156.

A detailed description of the system used by the Newark (N. J.) Public Library. Books and pamphlets are located on the shelves by means of colored bands of paper (Dennison, 30c. per 1000), pasted across the backs at varying heights. Seven different colors are used, and a guide card, divided into 16 spaces, is used for each color. On these cards the colored bands are pasted and besides each strip is written the section of the alphabet represented by that particular band. This divides the alphabet into 112 parts, and it is easy to see at a glance when a pamphlet is out of place. The bands are also used for the arrangement of material by states and countries, in which case each band represents a place instead of a letter. For certain collections colored labels are similarly used in place of the bands, and the system has been applied to both cataloged and uncataloged material.

Libraries on Special Subjects

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

The Library of the Insurance Society of New York was reconstructed April 1, 1909. It now contains 7000 books and pamphlets on fire, life, accident, marine, casualty insurance, and workmen's compensation, besides files of state insurance laws, reports, and annual proceedings of many organizations identified with insurance business.

The Library of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City consists of a collection of 8000 books and 5000 pamphlets and is divided into a general circulating and a special reference department. The former, made up of books intended largely for recreational purposes, is reserved exclusively for employees and tenants of the building. The technical books of the special reference department may be borrowed by readers interested in insurance and allied subjects.

Bibliographical Notes

The publication of a "Municipal encyclopædia" was announced by Clinton Rogers Woodruff at the Berkeley conference, in the course of his report on the need of a national center for municipal information. Mr. Woodruff is to edit the encyclopedia, which will be published by D. Appleton & Company under the supervision of the National Municipal League.

"The annual magazine subject-index" for 1914, edited by Frederick Winthrop Faxon, includes as part II "The dramatic index for 1914" and has as an appendix a list of the "Dramatic books and plays (in English)" published during the year, compiled by Henry Eastman Lower and George Heron Milne. Both the dramatic index and the list of books and plays are also published separately.

A biographical sketch of Luther S. Livingston, who was appointed librarian of the Widener collection at Harvard a short time before his death, is contributed by his successor, Mr. George Parker Winship, to the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, nos. 3-4, 1914. It is followed by a bibliography of Mr. Livingston's separate publications, and a review of Mr. Winship's history of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library for May is a "House and grounds number." Besides the usual quarterly list of accessions it contains special lists of house plans, interiors, and yards and gardens. The cover has two exterior views of inexpensive houses of the bungalow type, accompanied by floor plans, the cuts being furnished through the courtesy of the A. C. McClurg Company.

A biographical supplement to "The bibliographer's manual of Gloucestershire literature" by F. A. Hyett and Roland Austin, of the Gloucester Public Library, is to be printed by subscription, and will be a classified catalog of biographical and genealogical literature relating to men and women connected by birth, office, or many years' residence with the county of Gloucester or the city of Bristol, England, with descriptive and explanatory notes.

The New York State Library has published as one of its *Bulletins* a list of books in the library for the blind. It includes titles in American and English Braille, line letter, Moon type, and New York point, the majority of books belonging to the first and last classes. A price list of books in New York point

is also given, together with a short explanation of the system, which is the one used in the institutions for the blind within the state.

"Records of civilization" is the title of a series of volumes of sources and studies covering the entire history of western civilization which the Columbia University Press is planning to publish under the editorial supervision of Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia. Each volume will be complete in its own field and will be the work of a scholar of recognized ability. The series as now announced contains seventeen volumes, and other volumes will be added from time to time.

The trustees of the British Museum have had printed, in a volume of 523 pages, a "List of catalogues of English book sales, 1676-1900, now in the British Museum." The collection contains some 8000 catalogs, many of them auctioneers' own copies carrying on interleaves the prices and purchasers' names. The compilation was begun by Harold Mattingly and continued by I. A. K. Burnett, and on their enlistment in August, 1914, it was completed and seen through the press by A. W. Pollard, the assistant keeper of printed books.

The first number of the quarterly *Technical Book Review Index*, prepared by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and published by the Index Office of Chicago, is now being distributed to libraries. It contains a list of technical and scientific books arranged alphabetically by authors, with references to reviews of these books from a collection of about four hundred scientific, technical, and trade periodicals. This first issue contains 16 pages, and it is expected that between two and three thousand titles will be listed in the year.

In its January number, the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* began the publication of a "Current index of architectural journals," which is prepared monthly by Michel M. Konarski, assistant librarian of the Avery Library, Columbia University. Only English magazines were indexed at the outset, but other countries will be added later. A modification of the Dewey system, revised by Dr. N. Ricker and the Chicago Architects' Business Association, to suit the needs of architectural literature, is printed with the beginning of the index.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has just brought out a pamphlet prepared by Florence Rising Curtis of the University of Illinois Library School on "The collection of social survey material." It is an outline of the ma-

terial which any library may gather and preserve for its community and which may be useful in lieu of a more extended survey. Most of the material will be in the form of clippings and manuscripts, with some city and organization reports, and its assembling and intelligent arrangement in one place will enable the "average taxpayer" to become easily familiar with conditions in his community which affect him directly and indirectly.

After some twenty years of experience with the open access system in English libraries, a handbook and guide to the system has been published by Grafton & Co. under the title "Open access libraries: their planning, equipment, and organisation." The book was planned and the introduction supplied by the late James Duff Brown, the first inventor and introducer of the new system. The various chapters have been written by Messrs. J. D. Stewart, H. T. Coutts, William McGill, and the Misses Olive E. Clarke and Alice Jones. An appendix dealing with various smaller matters of practice and arrangement, and including a short bibliography, adds still further to its value.

The University of Manchester has issued as one of its regular publications a catalog of the Christie collection of books and manuscripts, bequeathed to the University Library by the late Dr. Richard Copley Christie, at different times professor of history, political economy, and jurisprudence in Owens College, now a part of the university. Dr. Christie was the donor of the library building of Owens College, opened in 1898, and in 1901, shortly after his death, his own private library was installed in a special room in the library building. The collection numbers some 8000 volumes, the majority of them bearing on the Renaissance, and especially the classical Renaissance of Italy and France and the lives, labors, and works of certain scholars whose careers held special interest to Dr. Christie. The catalog, which fills 536 octavo pages, was compiled under the direction of Charles W. E. Leigh, librarian of the university.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

CATALOGING

Hitchler, Theresa. *Cataloging for small libraries*. rev. ed. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 316 p. (6 p. bibl.) \$1.25.

INSTRUCTION

Fay, Lucy E., and Eaton, Anne T. *Instruction in the use of books and libraries: a textbook for normal schools and colleges*. Boston Book Co. 449 p. \$2.25 n. (Useful reference series. No. 12.)

OPEN ACCESS

Open access libraries: their planning, equipment and organisation. London: Grafton & Co. 227 p. 7s. 6d. n.

SHORT STORY INDEX

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. *Index to short stories*.

White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 374 p. \$6 n.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

CARNEGIE Library of Pittsburgh. *Favorite books of well-known people when they were boys and girls*. 12 p. (Repr. from *Mo. Bull.*, Apr., 1915.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BLIND

New York State Library. *List of books in the library for the blind*. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 116 p. (Bull. Bibliography 55.)

COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES

Cherington, P. T. *List of readings for commercial secretaries*. 2 p. bibl. (In *Proceedings of Central Assn. of Commercial Secretaries for 1913*.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Bullock, Edna Dean, comp. *Agricultural credit*. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Handbook series.)

ALABAMA—EDUCATION

Bibliography of public school education in Alabama. (In Stephen B. Weeks' *History of public school education in Alabama*. p. 203-205. U. S. Bur. of Education. Bull., 1915, no. 12. Whole no. 637.)

ALFRED THE GREAT

Lees, Beatrice A. *Alfred the Great, the truth-teller, maker of England, 848-899*. Putnam. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

AMERICANANA

One thousand books on America selected from my large stock of Americana. Florence, Italy: Otto Lange. 57 p. (Catalogue no. 36.)

ANATOMY

Braasch, William E., M.D. *Pyelography (pyeloureterography); a study of the normal and pathologic anatomy of the renal pelvis and ureter*. . . Philadelphia: Saunders. 4 p. bibl. \$5 n.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Sarolea, Charles. *The Anglo-German problem*. Amer. ed. with new introduction. Putnam. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Woll, Fritz Wilhelm. *Productive feeding of farm animals*. Lippincott. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Lippincott's farm manuals.)

BALLADS

Cohen, Helen Louise. *The ballade*. Lemcke & Buechner. 23 p. \$1.75 n.

BENNET, HENRY

Barbour, Violet. *Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, secretary of state to Charles II*. Washington, D. C.: Amer. Hist. Assn. 23 p. bibl. \$1.50.

BIBLE

Crafts, Rev. Wilbur Fisk, comp. *Bible in school plans of many lands; documents gathered and compiled by Council of Church Boards of Education*. Washington, D. C.: Illustrated Bible Selections Commission, 1914. 3 p. bibl. 50 c.

BUSINESS

List of titles in the Philippine Library on business. (In *Bull. of the Philippine P. L.*, O., 1914. p. 25-30.)

CALIFORNIA

The "rush of '49"; books at Stockton Public Library on California. (In *Stockton P. L. Bull.*, Jan., 1915. p. 21-23.)

A. K. Smiley Public Library. *Some nature books relating particularly to southern California*. Redlands, Cal. 3 p.

CHEMISTRY

Detroit Public Library. *Chemistry; selected list of books*. 24 p.

CITRUS FRUITS

Coit, John Eliot. *Citrus fruits; an account of the citrus fruit industry, with special reference to Cali-*

- fornia requirements and practices and similar conditions. Macmillan. 42 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Rural science series.)
- CARMAN, BLISS**
Sherman, Frederic Fairchild, *comp.* A check list of the first editions of the works of Bliss Carman. New York: F. F. Sherman, 1790 Broadway. \$1.25 n.
- COKE**
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. By-product cooking; references to books and magazine articles. 40 p. (Repr. from *Mo. Bull.*, My., 1915.)
- COMMISSION GOVERNMENT**
Ryan, Oswald. Municipal freedom; a study of the commission government; with an introduction by A. Lawrence Lowell. Doubleday, Page. 12 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (American books.)
- COUNTY GOVERNMENT**
Sawyer, Rollin A., Jr., *comp.* A list of works on county government, including county publications; references to material in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, My., 1915. p. 433-470.)
- DRAINAGE**
Haswell, John R. Land drainage in Maryland. 2 p. bibl. (Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Bull. no. 186. Oct., 1914.)
- DRAMA**
Lewisohn, Ludwig. The modern drama; an essay in interpretation. Huebsch. 28 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
Modern drama and opera; reading lists on the works of various authors. Vol. II. The Boston Book Co. 255 p. (Useful reference series. no. 13.)
- ENGINEERING**
Cyclopedia of engineering; a general reference work. . . . 7 v. Chicago: Amer. Technical Soc. bibls. \$19.80.
- ENGLISH LANGUAGE**
Wyld, Henry Cecil. A short history of English; with a bibliography of recent books on the subject, and lists of texts and editions. Dutton. 13 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
District of Columbia Public Library. Selected books on the European War. 10 p.
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, My., 1915. p. 471-475.)
- GARDENING**
New York Public Library. Flower gardens; a selected list of books. 11 p.
- GILES, WILLIAM BRANCH**
Anderson, Dice Robins. William Branch Giles: a study in the politics of Virginia and the nation from 1790 to 1830. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. Co., 1914. 12 p. bibl. \$1.50.
- HOMES**
Los Angeles Public Library. Books and information for home builders. 16 p.
- INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM**
Van der Zee, Jacob. Direct legislation in Iowa. Iowa City: State Hist. Soc., 1914. 9 p. bibl. (Iowa applied history series. no. 4, v. 2.)
- INTERVENTION**
Hodges, Henry G. The doctrine of intervention. Princeton, N. J.: Banner Press. 9 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- JONSON, BEN**
Jonson, Ben. A tale of a tub; edited with introduction, notes and glossary by Florence May Snell. . . . Longmans. 9 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- LIBRARIES—HIGH SCHOOL**
Ward, Gilbert O. The high-school library. Preprint of "Manual of library economy," chapter VII. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 7 p. bibl.
- LIVINGSTON, LUTHER S.**
Bibliography of the separate publications of Luther S. Livingston. (In *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*. Vol. 8, nos. 3-4, 1914. p. 121-134.)
- MASEFIELD, JOHN**
Sherman, Clarence E., *comp.* John Masefield; a contribution toward a bibliography. (*Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1915. p. 158-160.)
- MEDICINE**
Cannon, Walter Bradford. Bodily changes in pain, hunger, fear, and rage. Appleton. bibls. \$2 n.
Catalogue of old and rare books on medicine and the allied sciences. London: Selden & Peddie. 24 p.
- MONROE DOCTRINE**
Phelps, Edith M., *comp.* Selected articles on the Monroe doctrine. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 15 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING**
Meyer, H. H. B., *comp.* List of references on municipal accounting. (In *Spec. Libs.*, May, 1915. p. 63-76.)
- MUNICIPAL BUDGETS**
Meyer, H. H. B., *comp.* List of references on the budgets of cities. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 49-56.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
Coulter, Mabel. City manager and commission manager forms of municipal government (annotated list of material in the California State Library). (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 7-14.)
- NAPOLEON**
Becke, Capt. Archibald F. Napoleon and Waterloo; the emperor's campaign with the Armée du Nord, 1815. . . . 2 v. Dutton, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$8 n.
- NAVY, AMERICAN**
Chadwick, Rear-Admiral French Ensor. The American navy. Doubleday, Page. 4 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (American books.)
- NEGRO**
Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt. The negro. Holt. 8 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)
Woodson, Carter Godwin. The education of the negro prior to 1861; a history of the education of the colored people of the United States from the beginning of slavery to the Civil War. Putnam. 36 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- NEWSPAPERS**
Newspapers and newspaper stories. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ja.-Mr., 1915. p. 11-12.)
- OFFICERS, REMOVAL OF PUBLIC**
Patton, C. K. Removal of public officials in Iowa. Iowa City: State Hist. Soc. [no date]. 4 p. bibl. (Iowa applied history series. no. 7, v. 2.)
- PRIMARY SELECTIONS**
Debel, N. H. The direct primary in Nebraska. Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. of Neb., 1914. 4 p. bibl. (Nebraska history and political science series. Bull. no. 7.)
- PROHIBITION**
New publications on the drink question. (In *Yearbook of the United States Brewers' Assn.* for 1914. p. 233-247.)
- PUBLIC UTILITIES**
Morton, F. N., *comp.* Public utility references. (In *Spec. Libs.*, May, 1915. p. 84-86.)
- RECALL**
Phelps, Edith M., *comp.* Selected articles on the recall; including the recall of judges and judicial decisions. 2. ed. rev. and enl. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1913-15. 28 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- RELIGION**
Cheyne, Thomas Kelly, D.D. The reconciliation of races and religions. Macmillan. bibls. \$2.25 n.
- RURAL CREDIT**
Norman, James B. The principles of rural credits; as applied in Europe and as suggested for America; with an introduction by John Lee Coulter. Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Rural science series.)
- SCANDINAVIANS**
Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck, *comp.* Scandinavians in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1915. p. 160-163.)
- SCIENCE**
Ottawa Public Library. Popular science; a list of books for young and old, with a few advanced textbooks. 16 p.

SOCIAL CENTERS

Edwards, G. H., Jr. The school as a social center. 22 p. bibl. (1915 reprint of Univ. of South Carolina *Bulletin* for Oct., 1913. Not revised to date.)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Social works and workers. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Jan.-Mr., 1915. p. 12-14.)

STREETS

Kimball, Theodora. Streets: their arrangement, lighting, and planning. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 42-48.)

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Faris, John Thomson, D.D., ed. The Sunday school at work; by Philip E. Howard and others. rev. ed. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1913-15. 6 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

TAX COMMISSIONS

Bibliography of reports on special commissions on taxation. (In Edwin R. A. Seligman, *Essays in taxation*. 4. ed. rev. and enl. Macmillan, 1913. p. 676-682. \$3 n.)

UNITED STATES

Haworth, Paul Leland. America in ferment. Bobbs-Merrill. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Problems of the nations.)

WAR

Goddard, Wm. D. War literature. Newport, R. I.: Naval War College. 19 typewritten pages. A list with excellent annotations prepared by the librarian of the Naval War College at Newport for the union meeting of the Library Associations of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, June 17-19, 1915.

WATER SUPPLY

Swain, George Fillmore. Conservation of water by storage; addresses delivered in the Chester S. Lyman lecture series, 1914, before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. 12 p. bibl. \$3 n.

Humors and Blunders

A LITERARY JOB

Native—"Yes, I says the squire be praised. He gives us that bootiful free library."

Tourist—"I'm glad you appreciate it; but you don't look like a reading man, either."

Native—"No, sur; I don't use the library, but my old 'ooman she do get the job o' cleanin' it out."—PUNCH.

BELLES-LETTRES

The summer visitor in the little village stopped in at the Browning Circle Library.

"Please give me the Letters of Charles Lamb," he said.

The librarian was all obliging and helpful. "I think you have made a mistake," she said kindly. "The post-office is the building just across the street."

IN THE BEST BOSTON MANNER

Miss Tompkins believed in speaking correctly. When she heard some friends discuss Edward Eggleston's best-known novel, she resolved to obtain a copy. She was sure she knew the title, although, of course, she would not slur her words like careless people. So she asked at the bookstore, "Have you a book by Edward Eggleston entitled 'Who is your schoolmaster?'"—CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

A LETTER FROM A READER

The following statement was found in a library book at a busy branch:

Dear Sir Wasilewski

Yesterday I was at the public Library and I would to lent that book which you wished, But that book is not in there yet back. And that lady she told me that she will send a post-card for you when that book will be back up there, and I asked her about this Library at Genesee St. and she told me if you wish to lent any books of there you must to put one dollar for a beginning on post-card of enlistment.

Very truly yours,

(Signed), M. STRONOWSKY.

Communications

ON ENCLOSING STAMPS

Editor Library Journal:

The writer has recently received letters from library schools having enclosed stamps to be used in reply. There may be justification for enclosing postage under some circumstances, but in this case it seemed to be regarding matters which might naturally be expected to be the subject of correspondence between libraries and library schools, so that the schools should not feel, it seems to me, under the necessity of enclosing return postage.

The main point, however, is that, in several cases, the stamps enclosed have been stuck, intentionally, to the letter itself, as a means of insuring their safe transportation to the person addressed.

Though it be a little risky, perhaps, I venture the suggestion that stamps can be sent more satisfactorily by using Gem paper clips or some other fastener, or they may even be sent loose in a small envelope enclosed. In either case, it is more satisfactory than sticking them by their own mucilage in the first place, as they are then of no value to either party unless they are torn from their moorings and have additional paste applied when used again.

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. KAISER.

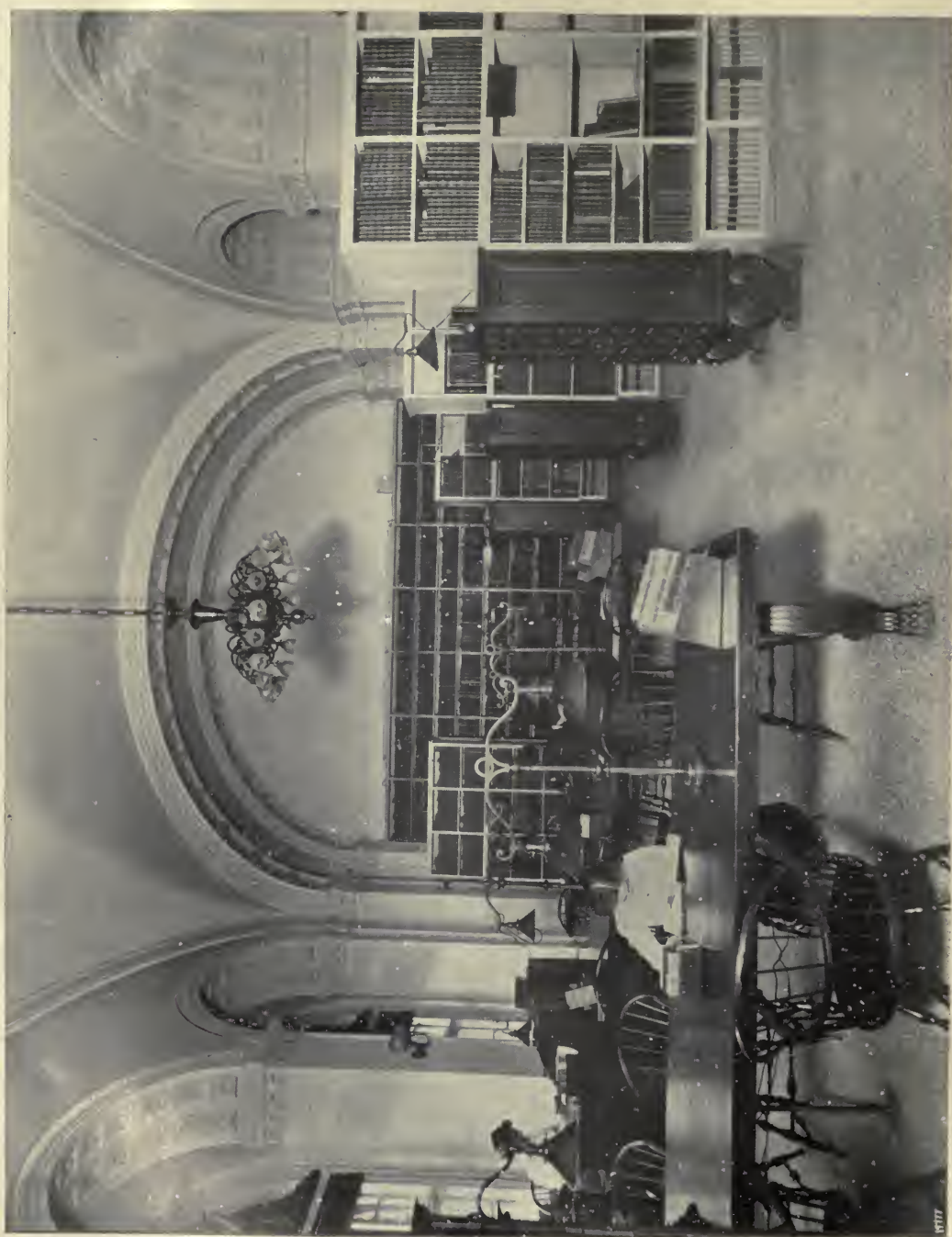
Tacoma Public Library.

Library Calendar

July 22-31—Library conference, Madison, Wis.

Sept. 15-17—Minn. Library Association. Annual meeting, Hotel Keewaydin, Lake Minnetonka.

Sept. 27-Oct. 2—Library week, New York Library Association. Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y.



THE ALLEN A. BROWN MUSIC ROOM, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

THIS music number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is an endeavor to record and stimulate the work of American public libraries in the collection and promotion of good music, alike through the selection of books on music and books of music, through the circulation of music in volumes or in sheet form or in record discs, and through the audible presentation of music by the several types of reproducing instruments. It is probable that the circulation of music by Public Libraries had its origin about 1882 through provision by Wm. Augustus White, then president of the old Brooklyn Library, of a collection of musical works which with its expansion has been in circulation from that time to this, with good result. No statistics seem to have been compiled as to the use of music in public libraries, but there are many more than commonly supposed which circulate music and the number is steadily on the increase. If the libraries are careful in the selection of music for recreation rather than for mere amusement, this is a form of development which should have every encouragement and we look forward to a time when the small as well as the large libraries throughout this country will put the best music at the disposal of the public and thus promote both its use and purchase in millions of homes.

Music is included in the decimal classification as the 780s, and a closer division is worked out in Miss Hooper's valuable list, based on the Brookline collection and issued as an A. L. A. publication in 1909. It is the general practice to keep books of music, for evident reasons of size and shape, shelved separately from books on music, but it is most desirable to have both classes in the same room and on contiguous shelving. Sheet music is difficult to handle, and is perhaps inadvisable at the beginning of a music collection, but various expedients for its care and use have been worked out

by different libraries, several of which are described in the symposium from libraries specializing music which forms a leading feature of this number. It will surprise most librarians to note from these contributions how extensively and variously music is in actual use by American libraries. Some are going so far as to provide a sound-proof room in which the musicians may audibly read music for themselves and thus make choice of what they may wish to borrow for use outside the library. Others are actually giving piano-player or disc-record concerts in their auditoriums in line with story-telling for the children's hour and reading hours for the blind. Still others are collecting music from the historical point of view, and this variety indicates how wide is the possible field in the future.

THE cataloging of music is so much outside the usual lines of cataloging that it seems to present difficulties of its own, but these are easily resolved. The chief points to be emphasized are easily clear to the ordinary cataloger. Primarily there should be an author entry under the usual name of the composer, preferably under M for Mendelssohn rather than under Bartholdy. Probably the most important secondary entry is by the instrument or means of performance as works for piano solo or four hands respectively, for organ, for band, for orchestra and vocal works for solo performance (soprano, contralto, tenor and bass) or chorus, with symphonies, operas, oratorios and cantatas also as distinct headings. To these classes of entries may be added, when a catalog is to be more complete, individual entries in the case of works individually known, as the *Largo* of Handel, the *Septet* of Beethoven, or the *"Midsummer night's dream"* of Mendelssohn; names of transcribers or editors; and finally names of series or publishers' designations as *"Our masters"* (*Unsere Meis-*

ter). Probably it is better to keep the music catalog separate from the book catalog, but the standard card should be used. In beginning a music collection it is well not to attempt too much cataloging but to confine the entries to the simplest dimensions.

DURING the copyright campaign, Mr. Sousa paid his disrespects to "canned music" by very positive assertion that it was ruining music in America by discouraging the organization of village bands and musical societies throughout the country. There may be truth in this but there are also indications of a renaissance of music in these directions, in which libraries can play a very useful part by selecting good music for local practice. Also so far as libraries use musical records, the musical standard of a locality can be distinctly elevated by the selection of records which are not only popular, but have real musical quality. In most communities there will be found people of musical culture who can advise with a non-musical librarian in the selection of music, and the music publishers are ready to give very intelligent co-operation to the same end. A great deal may be done for music in America, if this becomes one of the enthusiasms of the library profession.

THE increasing number of libraries which happily are making provisions for the blind should certainly make a specialty of music for the blind. The sightless people who proverbially keep more cheerful than those denied the sense of hearing, should have their cheerfulness sustained by everything that can be done for them, and music is for them a chief reliance. Indeed, music is notably one of the means of making a living which they can and do cultivate. The blind are, of course, denied many of the opportunities for self-support in which sighted people too little rejoice, and most of those who support themselves have little money to spare. The public library is therefore doubly a solace and utility to them, and whether through the circulation of tactile

music for their use at home or through record concerts, as well as oral reading for them within their department in the library, the most should be made of the good a library may so well do in this direction. It is gratifying to know that so much music has been printed in raised characters for their use and that catalogs are available in like shape; and of these, libraries should be prepared to make full use and thus encourage larger facilities for this denied class.

WHAT is a small library to do, or for that matter any library, except that of largest scope and importance, in binding up periodicals and in circulating the bound volumes at the risk of loss which would break into valuable sets, sometimes almost beyond possibility of replacement? This is a practical question which most libraries have to solve, and it is not easy to answer. The ordinary library must husband both its resources and its shelf room by refraining from binding periodicals beyond certain limits, and especially periodicals infrequently consulted, and accessible in larger libraries nearby. In the matter of circulation, here is the old dilemma again as between book-keeping and book-using. The extreme policy of keeping books always available for reference is exemplified in the great Central Library of the New York Public Library system, which under the Astor and Lenox Foundations is positively prohibited from letting any book technically a part of the old Astor and Lenox libraries and their enlargements go outside the building. At the other extreme is the Library of Congress, which performs a wide national service in encouraging extraneous use of its books where these cannot be had elsewhere by scholars engaged in research. Perhaps the best middle course in the ordinary library is to circulate in the case of periodical sets those later volumes which can readily be replaced, but to be especially careful in loaning volumes more than ten years old.

SYMPOSIUM ON MUSIC IN LIBRARIES

CONTRIBUTED BY VARIOUS LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY MUSICAL COLLECTION

In the early part of the year 1882, just about thirty-three years ago, The Brooklyn Library, then a subscription library, acting upon the suggestion of one of its trustees, who followed his suggestion with a gift, purchased through one of the large music importing companies, four hundred volumes of music. This selection was made through one of the competent men connected with the firm, was bound, and in August of that year the library began circulating it among its borrowers. This collection we believe to have been the first one that circulated sheet music to the public. While the number of volumes at first may appear small, in reality its scope was quite large, as in many cases four to six pieces were bound in one volume.

The volumes were bound in light board covers, sewn flexible so that when opened upon the piano they would lie flat. As the sides were light boards the composers name, the pieces it contained and call number were printed upon the upper cover. By doing this the contents were readily seen when taken from the shelves by any one running through it. They were shelved in cases which were divided into compartments slightly longer and wider than the volumes themselves, the shelves being four inches apart in the stack.

At the present time the collection contains 4570 volumes of instrumental music, 1200 volumes of books dealing with the theory and history of music, besides the many individual biographies of musicians to be found upon the shelves. There are at present 712 volumes uncataloged and 2684 pieces of sheet music which simply wait for a force of catalogers to do the work, or until our present force can get free time to do it. This large number of pieces awaiting the catalogers came to the library through gifts from several persons: Professor Robert Thallon, 2595 pieces; Mr. T. Allen Smith, 400 volumes of sheet violin music; Mr. John Currie, 86 volumes of organ music; and Mr. Buechner, 300 volumes.

From its beginning the library has always been able to obtain the services of men of wide acquaintance with the works of the most noted composers, to make the selections of such works as were deemed desirable to have in the collection. Among these may be mentioned Professor Paul von Tidden, who while on several visits abroad purchased the works of the great composers in the best editions to be had, and also other works he thought desirable. Later on Mr. Royal C. Porter, an organist in one of our churches, performed the same service in regard to church music.

The larger portion will of course be found to contain works suitable for the piano (two hands), yet the collection contains much in piano duets (four hands), two pianos (both four and eight hands), violin, 'cello, oratorios, cantatas, operas (vocal scores), songs, etc.

We find during the opera season such a demand for the scores that it is necessary to limit the time to each borrower to three days, and though we have duplicated the most popular operas we always find reserves waiting for them. After the season is over they are loaned for the usual fourteen days with the privilege of renewal. It has been our experience that many of the requests are not for the music itself but for a synopsis and the words. To meet this demand we have a collection of some five hundred librettos which are loaned for the three days. With these and such books as Upton's "Standard operas," Melitz' "Complete opera goer's guide" and Davidson's "Opera plots," we are able to get the fullest use of the collection. This leaves the full scores for those who wish to run over the music before attending the performance.

The circulation during the year at the main branch is close to seven thousand volumes, and from here we send to the various branches throughout the city some twenty-five hundred volumes for the use of their borrowers. When the entire collection has been cataloged and a printed

catalog of what the collection contains can be seen at any of the branches, I have no doubt that we will witness a much greater use than ever before.

On the whole the use of this department of the library's activities has been much appreciated and has proven most satisfactory. Its use since the beginning shows that we have a large music-loving public among our borrowers and that many of our members are music students who recognize the advantages offered by the library through its large collection for home use.

CHAS. E. FARRINGTON,
Branch Librarian.

HARTFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE beginning of the music collection in the Hartford Public Library was made in 1895, when the library bought about one hundred and fifty volumes of bound sheet music. This consisted of piano music, songs and opera scores. In 1903, the library purchased the musical library of George W. Steele, a local organist and music teacher, consisting of piano, organ and concerted music, orchestral scores, choir music, etc., a very valuable collection. In 1914, the library received the gift of several hundred musical scores and books of music from Nathan Hale Allen, a former organist in this city. This collection contained oratorios, masses, songs and church music and many theoretical works, and lives of the composers.

Since 1905, we have made rather a specialty of buying the music given at concerts here. The Boston Symphony Orchestra gives three concerts during the year, and the Hartford Philharmonic Orchestra also gives three concerts a year. We do not get the complete orchestra scores for the symphonies, concertos, etc., given at these concerts, but buy them as arranged for piano, either as solo, duets, two pianos, or eight hands—two pianos, in whichever way they are harmonized the best. This music is bound separately.

When a famous violinist gives a concert and we find that we do not already have the music he plays in the library, we buy several compositions of the same composer and bind together to make a volume.

The concerts of singers are treated in

the same way. Whenever it is possible to get the programs, the music is bought in advance of the performance; but in most cases, unless the programs are inserted in the daily newspapers, we have no way of knowing until afterwards. This arrangement is known among the library readers who are interested in music and these books can be reserved for them when bound and cataloged. We have found it satisfactory; the only drawback being the time it takes for binding and cataloging. The volumes of sheet music cost about .78 for binding.

Our collection consists of grand operas, both by the older and modern composers; comic operas, oratorios, masses and sacred songs; vocal music, solos, duets, and quartets; orchestral music, trios, quartets and quintets; piano music, solos, duets, etc.; organ music; violin music; guitar, mandolin and banjo music; and music for the wind instruments—cornet, flute, etc.

We also have a valuable collection of old songs and music covering the years from about 1830 to 1870. This is especially interesting, as it contains many songs published during the Civil War time, which are not found in most collections. We have not included phonograph cylinders or discs in our library, nor have we made use of the victrola.

The music is circulated the same as books, that is, for two weeks and renewable for two weeks longer.

Our library year commences in June, therefore from June, 1914, to April 24, 1915, the circulation has been 2,098 volumes.

The collection contains 1,678 volumes, in exact counting. The number, classified, is as follows:

Operas	275
Sacred music	144
Vocal music	352
Orchestra and chamber music	81
Piano music	654
Organ music	60
Violin and string music	110
Flute music	2

JANE E. HASTIE, *Cataloger*
in charge of music.

BROOKLINE, MASS., PUBLIC LIBRARY

IN 1895 the Brookline Public Library made a small beginning towards establish-

ing a collection of music for general circulation. A selection was made by a Brookline musician consisting of a few operas and oratorios, and some music for piano and for voice. To these were added in 1897 a much larger collection of the same classes, as well as of music for violin and piano, for 'cello and piano, and for a few combinations of stringed and wind instruments. Since then the collection has grown steadily in size and in favor with the public. The classics are well represented and also modern composers. The collection of duets for piano is especially popular, as it comprises many arrangements of the orchestral works which are given by our Symphony Orchestra. Music for two pianos, for both four and eight hands, is represented, and also music for the parlor organ.

A valuable addition to the library was made several years ago through the gift of a collection of chamber music—trios, quartets, quintets, and other combinations of stringed instruments.

There has never been any doubt as to the usefulness and popularity of the music library, but that it is a difficult problem to shelve and care for there can be no doubt. We have found that fixed wooden shelving with partitions about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and having a height of 14 inches in the clear is most convenient for bound volumes. With chamber music the problem requires quite a different solution. We buy the boxes made by Schirmer for commercial use, and mark the box with the number and exact type of quartet or quintet, as for instance:

789.5

Quintet—2 violins, viola, 'cello, bass

Then each of the various parts of the quintet is sewed into a heavy manila cover, and all are plainly marked with composer, title of composition and individual instrument. The book card which is put into the full score or leading part, is marked with the number of parts and with a large stamp "EXAMINE." These boxes are laid on any ordinary shelves. It is of course impossible to shelve bound volumes and boxes side by side, but this division seems inevitable.

It is possible to have a strap or pocket in the back cover of a volume of music to hold a single instrumental part as, for instance, in music for violin and piano, the full score may be bound, and the violin put in a manila cover and slipped into a strap in the back cover. It has been found possible to save binding in many instances by using Gaylord's covers for single pieces of music which have only one or two signatures. We have used the press board covers and find them very good for the purpose.

The library has found, after some experimenting, that it is convenient to enter the music in the main card catalog under composer, and in the case of operas, oratorios, etc., under title also, but that it is best to have the classed list of the scores quite separate, so as not to confuse it with the subject headings of the books about music, which must be of course in the main catalog.

The library possesses also a very good collection of books about music—history and criticism, biography, theory, and teaching. These are of necessity shelved apart from the scores, as the shape and size of the latter will not permit of their being mixed in with books.

Our experience with music has shown it to be a most desirable addition to the usual property of a public library. I should hesitate, however, to advise a library with a small staff and limited funds to buy music for combinations of more than two instruments. It may accept gifts with pleasure, but it will not deliberately invite the difficulties which the care of such music involves.

LOUISA M. HOOPER, *Librarian.*

HAVERHILL PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE music collection at Haverhill, aside from the books about music which had always been bought, was started about fifteen years ago from the desire to give the public the best popular music of the day and thereby add one more attraction to the library—a bit of advertising, as it were. The collection was to be strictly popular and not much classic music was bought at first, possibly because the librarian was more interested in the lighter kind. The

vocal scores of the best comic operas of the day were bought, and they became popular at once. The standard grand operas were soon added. As it became known that music could be found at the public library there came requests for a wider scope in the character of the collection. The use of the light operas led to the calls for more serious work. The vocal scores of all the older grand operas and oratorios that were likely to be sung were bought, and, of course, all the new ones were bought as they appeared.

As the calls seemed to be largely for vocal music, popular collections of songs were bought, such as college, national and patriotic song books and hymn books.

Sheet music was not bought, but several musicians gave their personal collections. At one time a small local music dealer sold to the library at a very low price his entire stock of the "Schirmer library of music classics." For lack of time these have not been cataloged, but are arranged by the publisher's number. A checked publisher's catalog which is kept with the collection serves fairly well as a catalog. This collection covers a wide range of instrumental music and is a mine of riches.

Another series of both instrumental and vocal music of wide scope and great value which was subscribed to was the "Musician's Library" issued by Ditson. Many publishers' collections of both popular and classic music were bought, often second-hand at low prices. These have proved invaluable, particularly for locating old popular songs. Some of these are noted below.

Vocal scores of the operas, both comic and grand, are the most used of any class. They are kept in the delivery room for easy access. As new comic operas are given in New York and Boston the scores are bought, if the operas are popular.

Advance notice is obtained of the operas to be given in Boston during the grand opera season, and the necessary scores and librettos are bought. The weekly programs received regularly from the Boston Opera House are posted with the scores. Lists of books about the operas are also posted with the scores at the beginning of the season.

Duplicate copies of the popular operas are bought, if necessary. When "Madame But-

terfly" was given in Haverhill by the Boston Grand Opera Company, although we had several copies of the expensive score, the demand for it could not be satisfied for weeks before and after the opera was sung.

Next to the comic operas the song books are the most used. All of the college song books are bought, and most of the inexpensive popular collections, such as "Heart songs." There is occasional demand for hymn books, of which the best of the sectarian collections are bought.

The music is used by both professionals and amateurs, by teachers, and by the orchestras of the local theaters. The collections of popular songs have proved helpful in amateur theatricals, and college songs are always in demand.

The music has been separated from the works about music but shelved near them. There is also a separate card catalog of music, so that all cards for music are found grouped together and not scattered through the whole catalog. The music is classed according to the Dewey system.

The opera scores and other heavy books are bound in leather and sewn on tapes to open flat. The thin and little-used books are bound in cheap pamphlet binders, and the sheet music is at present unbound.

The music collection is one of the most popular features of the library, and has helped to advertise it.

JOHN G. MOULTON, *Librarian.*

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE music collection of the St. Louis Public Library is not primarily intended for students, or for those who desire to perfect themselves in the rendition of selections for the entertainment of others, although it may be, and is freely and profitably used by both these classes of persons. It is selected for *readers*—for those who take out music for precisely the same purpose that an ordinary book reader has in view when he draws a volume of fiction, or history or travel, desiring neither to study it nor to memorize it for recitation. We wish to encourage this reading use of music, and we believe that we are doing so. This point of view modifies somewhat the composition and arrangement of the selection. We do not buy trashy or worthless music any more

than novels of similar class, but we do buy freely, good, easy music that may be read at sight with pleasure by the ordinary music lover. We circulate no sheet music, any more than we circulate single short stories. Our music books are all bound volumes, containing five or more pieces, when these are short. In cataloging songs, we do not neglect the words, but give references from the names of their authors. We have in mind the collection of different musical settings of the same author's words, binding these together in separate volumes. This has never before been done, so far as we know.

Another somewhat unusual thing that we have done is to make bound collections of the modern dance music—a volume of tangoes, one of maxixes, one of one-steps, and so on, and we expect to do the same with popular songs and with examples of the peculiar and characteristic syncopation known as "rag-time." It is possible to select examples of all these that are good of their kind, and they should no more be neglected by the collector than folk lore or verse such as Whitcomb Riley's.

I have said nothing about standard composers, chamber music for strings, miniature orchestral scores, organ music, etc., because in gathering and distributing these we are simply following the customs of other libraries.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

FORBES LIBRARY, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

a. *Development.*

1. Collection first started in 1896 by the purchase of works of the standard composers.

2. In 1902 Music was made a separate department, with its own curator, a separate charging desk and its own catalog.

3. At the present time the collection has increased to 10,615 pieces of sheet music and 4000 volumes, irrespective of text.

b. *Collection.*

1. Founded on the classics, augmented by best representations of modern writers with the aim of making a collection of permanent value.

2. Piano solos; piano duets; four hand arrangements, six hand; 2 pianos, four hands; 2 pianos, eight hands, six hand arrangements.

3. Oratorios, masses and cantatas.

4. Operas, standard and light.

5. Songs, sacred and secular, duets, trios and quartets for men's, women's and mixed voices; patriotic, national and folk songs.

6. Organ.

7. Chamber music.

8. Orchestra.

9. Music primers and song books for the schools with duplicate copies for the children's room.

The library aims to make its collection inclusive of all operas given at the Metropolitan and Boston opera houses and musical works appearing on the programs of the leading soloists and musical societies. Children's songs, including kindergarten and music readers, nursery rhymes set to music, etc., are kept in both the music department and the children's room, where they are in active demand by the youngest users of the library.

c. *Circulation.*

1. Average of 4,000 yearly, showing a gain at present time over preceding years.

d. *Co-operation with schools and musical organizations.*

1. Library buys freely and loans freely to the two leading musical organizations, the Northampton Clef Club and the Northampton Orchestral Club.

*2. In 1912 a graphophone and disks were purchased for the supervisor of music, in the public schools. These were later destroyed in the fire at the Northampton High School in 1913.

3. In 1914 the graphophone was re-

*In September the trustees again gave evidence of their active interest in co-operating in the work of the public schools by the purchase of a graphophone and disks for the use of the supervisor of music in connection with his regular class instruction. The instrument was purchased at the suggestion of Mr. Short, who believes it will accomplish three desirable results in connection with his work, that is, give the children the opportunity of becoming familiar with the best music, to hear the world's great artists and teach them to appreciate good music. While the machine is kept at the high school, it is taken in turn to the various school buildings that all pupils may share in its benefit. —1912 Report.

placed by four less expensive Victor machines and also thirteen records.

a. Records are selected by the supervisor of music.

b. For the use of the schools entirely.

c. Machines and records loaned for the entire school year and at the discretion of the supervisor.

d. Result has been most satisfactory to the teachers and pupils in added interest for the music course.

J. L. HARRISON, *Librarian*.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE music department of the Evanston Public Library, known as the Sadie Knowland Coe music collection, was founded in April, 1907, by Prof. George A. Coe, then of Northwestern University, now of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

The donor's purpose as expressed, was "to perpetuate Mrs. Coe's work for popular musical culture, by making it possible for any serious student of music to become acquainted with the best compositions and the best books and periodicals on this subject."

In addition to the gift of Mrs. Coe's library of books and music forming the nucleus of the collection, Prof. Coe expended some \$4000 for books, music, periodicals, and music rolls, together with complete furnishings for the music room, and provided an endowment fund of \$5000 for its maintenance.

The collection now contains 1558 volumes of music scores, musical theory, biography, etc., 397 pieces of sheet music, 572 pianola rolls, and 5 current musical periodicals.

The offer of this collection was made at a time when plans were under way for our new library building and under conditions of the gift a room on the second floor was designated as the music room and was provided with deadened walls and double doors.

The furnishings provided by the donor consisted of a Weber Pianola-piano, a cabinet containing files for music and trays for the card catalog, a reading table and other equipment for the convenience of reference users. It was the purpose of the donor that the freest possible use of the collection should be given to the public,

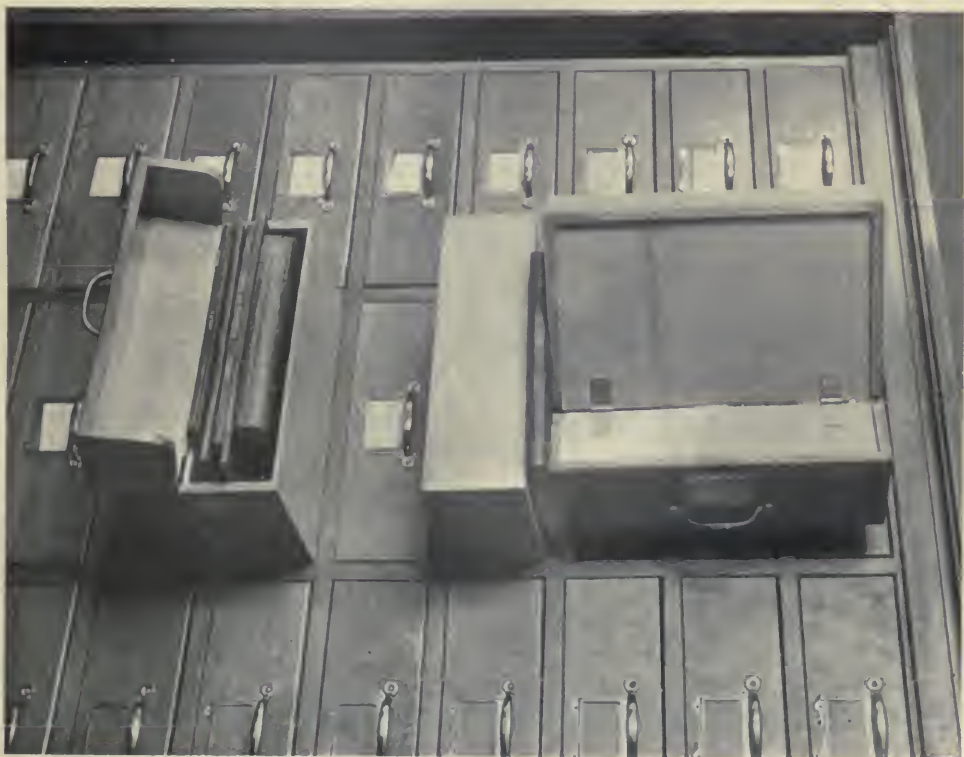
furnishing opportunity for music study particularly to persons whose aims were those of general rather than professional culture. With the exception of a few reference works, the entire collection is available for home use, under the rules governing the circulation department of the library.

The collection has been a most popular one from the beginning. The books, music, and pianola rolls are loaned on the regular borrower's card and are giving a constantly increasing service to serious students of music. It is encouraging to note that no serious damage has resulted to the music rolls, in spite of their large use both within and outside of the library. Only the general wear and tear on the end of the roll as twisted by the hand in re-rolling and an occasional tear or crease caused by careless re-rolling, has been noted.

The use of the pianola in the library was an experiment for which we had no precedent and we were obliged to "feel our way" by a trial of various hours for its use. We still find it wise to restrict this use to three hours and twenty minutes per day and two evenings a week, and in order to allow the privilege to the greatest number of patrons, we limit each player to a period of twenty minutes.

The deadened walls and the distance of the music room from the reading and reference rooms have saved the readers from any distracting sounds of music. The neighbors on that side of the building however were not so well protected and complaints and protests were received at first. These however have been entirely overcome, partly by the shortening of the hours for the pianola and partly, we think, because continued practice on the part of the pianola patrons, has enabled them to play more intelligently and with less of the "mechanical" effect.

Our funds have not allowed the services of an attendant in the music room, but a certain oversight is maintained over the room by keeping the key at the loan desk and asking applicants for use of the pianola to register there, although registration is not required of reference users or of those who wish to select books or music for home use.



THE SOUND-PROOF ROOM IN THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY AND A DETAIL OF THE CASES USED FOR SHELVING THE MUSIC

The Coe collection was opened to the public April 2, 1908 and the seven years of experience with the pianola in the library and of the circulation of music rolls, has not only demonstrated the practicability of the plan, but has proven its success in promoting the popular appreciation of music. The pianola has opened up the treasures of music to scores of people whose opportunities for musical culture have been very limited, and we can safely say that it has been of distinct value in promoting a taste for the best music among our young people, and thereby encouraging the purchase of a better class of music for the home pianola.

The successful maintenance of a working laboratory of music within a public library seems a significant fulfillment of Melvil Dewey's prophecy of seven years ago when he said "We must get away from the old idea that a library is a reservoir or mere collection of books.

"It is the center now of education. Art and music play an important part in its make-up and the mechanical piano can do much in effecting an improvement in the public taste, because it has made it possible to bring the great masterpieces into the home. It is a greater agent for effecting the betterment of humanity than the printing press."

MARY B. LINDSAY, *Librarian*.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE moving of the Los Angeles Public Library to new quarters in June, 1914, gave an opportunity to develop the collection of musical scores and books on music, through more adequate shelving, and the building of a special "sound proof room," in which students could "try over" the scores at a piano. The musical section is a part of the art and music department, and the work on the subjects is carried on together and by the same assistants, although one assistant devotes much of her time to the musical literature. Another assistant is typewriting the cards for a complete analysis of the 2000 bound volumes of scores. Composer, title, and form cards (such as for ballads, études, fantasias, sonatas, symphonies) are being made for every piece in every

volume. The main composer card shows the complete contents of the volume. In addition to the title card for each piece as it is listed in the Los Angeles collection, *see* references are also made from every other title by which the piece is known. For instance, Jensen's "Fröher Wanderer," is also known as "Happy wanderer" "Merry wanderer" and "Joyous rambling" and by several foreign titles. Series cards and arranger cards are made for important series. Criticisms and biographies appearing in the music volumes are brought out by special cards, for this matter, being very specific, is highly valuable to the student. Wherever found, opus numbers and keys are given. Many other details are given on the cards, when these details will probably prove helpful to the public. An average of six cards is made for each piece and there are probably 30,000 pieces.

The scores are separated from the books that would fall under the same number in the Decimal classification, by inserting an extra decimal point, thus 782 would be for a book about opera, while 78.2 would be used for opera scores. All scores are flexibly bound, sheet music being made up into books at least one fourth of an inch thick. The volumes are shelved in specially constructed cases. This is an "open shelf" library throughout, and the music is as fully accessible as any other literature. A photograph of the music cases and, more closely of a singly tray, is printed herewith. These cases are very satisfactory in every way, both for handling by the public, protection from dust, and especially because they make it impossible for readers to disarrange more than the single tray full of scores. Wholesale misplacements are now impossible. The general arrangement of the music in the cases is as follows: Opera scores; Operettas, cantatas and oratorios; Vocal; Folk music and dances; Piano; Two hands; Four hands; Two pianos; Organ; String music; Orchestration; Quartettes and quintettes for strings. The reader is helped by white gummed-letter legends running along the top of the cases. Each drawer has a large label, as a further guide.

The sound proof room is used almost

continuously, people waiting for each other to be through. It is reserved for clubs or classes, but not for individuals. Some typical uses of the room are: Regular meetings of musical clubs; committee meetings for arranging musical programs in detail; quartettes and double quartettes practicing; Music Settlement Society board meetings; amateurs laboriously practicing exercises; professionals running over the scores to make a selection. Probably a hundred persons use the room during a week for musical work (the room is also used for small study club meetings).

The "sound proof" feature of the room is fairly satisfactory, and could be made so at some additional expense, which cannot be afforded until later. The building is of reinforced concrete, and the partition around the room is a double wall of hollow terra-cotta tile, with a three inch dead-air space between. The building also has low ceilings, and this further limits the sound vibrations within the room. This and the hard surface causes a "ringing," which is noticeable to many users. As for noise passing outside the room, there is practically no difficulty. Readers work undisturbed at the study tables within a few feet of the room, hearing the music faintly. The covering of the walls with hangings, and the floor with a soft material, would eliminate any trouble, and this will be done as soon as funds permit. Another difficulty which no other library would experience, probably, comes from the necessary location of the bookbindery on the floor above. Not noise escaping from the "sound proof" room, but noise entering it through the concrete ceiling, is the only fault of the room, and this also will be done away with by building a false ceiling and filling the space between with an absorber.

The music department is very highly appreciated and greatly enjoyed by the public. During the period July 1, 1914—March 31, 1915, the circulation of musical scores (not books on music) was 9,039, the last month showing double the circulation of the first. All of the scores are loaned like books with the exception of the Modini-Wood collection of orchestral parts. These are loaned to orchestras upon deposit of a

sum sufficient to replace the complete set of parts. A number of newspaper articles and three magazine articles have been printed, as well as a special number of the *Library Bulletin*, in the desire to acquaint the public with the service. The majority of people, however, still do not seem to realize what the library is doing in this direction, possibly because of the very novelty of the work.

A large amount of reference work is done. In connection with the opera season, the Symphony Orchestra concerts and the Philharmonic artists courses, the best reference material, both scores, books and magazine articles, is placed on reserve as far ahead of the dates as possible. Hundreds of people take advantage of this. The ordinary sort of reference work, such as planning club-programs, preparing bibliographies and following the work of the numerous classes, as well as looking up the constant questions of music lovers, hardly need be described.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Assistant Librarian.*

MORRISON-REEVES LIBRARY, RICHMOND,
IND.

CIRCULATING libraries of music records have been in vogue since the first mechanical piano was introduced. Almost every piano store is a repository for such a library.

In handling and caring for these libraries by untrained persons, there is necessarily great confusion.

Early in the year 1911, the head of the Starr Piano Factory at Richmond, Indiana, and the librarian of the Morrison-Reeves Library, conceived the idea of working for mutual benefit by placing a collection of records for player-pianos in the Public Library, where they would be easily accessible and where they could be handled with greater ease and system than in the music store.

As an experiment, the company first placed five hundred rolls of 88-note records in the library, eighty-eight being the number of notes used for the standardized piano-player. The librarian was given the privilege of selecting the music. These records were accessioned and catalogued just as books are and placed upon shelves open to the public.

Four rolls at one time were allowed to the possessor of a player, to be retained three weeks or exchanged every day as the patron desired. A fine was charged upon each roll for retention beyond the limit of three weeks.

Soon those patrons who had the old-fashioned 65-note players felt dissatisfied and the company was induced to place 500 rolls of 65-note music in the library for their use.

As the demand became greater the number of rolls was increased until the company had given 1370 rolls. From that time on the library assumed the expense of supplying the records, buying the music at wholesale rates at an average of thirty cents a roll. There are now over two thousand rolls on the shelves.

Richmond is a town of more than twenty-five thousand. The average circulation of music rolls last year was over 940 a month, the maximum, being 1312. In four years of music roll experience but thirty-four rolls have been crossed off the accession book. Sixteen of these were burnt on account of exposure to scarlet fever, seven were lost by careless borrowers, two were torn and paid for by patrons and but nine have been worn out by use.

Many boxes are repaired in the library and others replaced with new ones. Many new tabs and rings must be put on and the ends of the records, where most of the wear falls, often have to be trimmed. The ends of the cylinders are seldom broken. This is the only breakage which must be sent to the factory for repair. Transparent paper for tears is not often necessary.

The body of the collection is made up of classical and standard music, popular songs and dance music being added in limited numbers. Selections from standard operas are very popular, and the children seek music by composers concerning whom they have been taught in the public schools. A concert will sometimes stimulate the demand for certain composers (Tschaiowsky, Liszt and Chopin, for instance) and many busy men, like Arnold Bennett's hero Edward Henry, amuse themselves with the mechanical piano, becoming familiar with composers from Beethoven to Richard Strauss. There is a constantly increasing

demand for the records and they appeal to a class of people who have not heretofore patronized the library.

ADA L. BERNHARDT, *Librarian.*

COSSITT LIBRARY, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cossitt Library's most important work in developing public interest in and appreciation of music lies in its opera talks which are given in the library's assembly room every Saturday afternoon from October to May inclusive. These talks, which now are a permanent institution and constitute the library's most valuable publicity asset, developed from a personal hobby of the librarian, Charles D. Johnston, who about 10 years ago, began to collect phonograph records of operatic music, with the purpose of acquiring ultimately all available records of a few popular operas.

His first public use of the collection was in 1909 to review, in a series of brief afternoon meetings, the stories and best-known airs of certain operas being presented by a visiting opera company. As a result of these informal talks, schools, clubs and organizations of various sorts became interested and asked for lectures on these and other operas. The number of such requests indicated a popular, growing interest in music; so the librarian, instead of trying to meet each group individually, started giving the talks weekly in one of the library's reading rooms. The next step was the purchase of a stereopticon and slides which gave pictures of stage settings, and famous singers in the leading roles. These pictures proved so helpful in clarifying the story and making vivid the dramatic elements of the music that they were supplemented soon after by slides, made at the library, giving the words of the librettos.

Up to this time the talks had consisted of opera selections reproduced on the phonograph, while Mr. Johnston gave the outline of the story and called attention to particularly interesting points in the music. Recently, however, at least one phonograph company* has undertaken to reproduce in full the music of several operas; so the use of these complete rec-

*Pathé Frères Phonograph Co., N. Y.

ords, with stereopticon slides, which give stage settings and words of the libretto, has obviated almost entirely the necessity of verbal interpolations. By the use of two phonographs continuous music is secured. This saves the time of both operator and audience and appreciably increases the unity of production. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the much greater value of reproducing a complete opera, words and music, than that of reproducing selections from one or more operas; for selections from an opera represents a complete opera as poorly as a synopsis represents a book.

During the past two or three years the attendance at these opera talks has increased so much as to make imperative the building of a regular assembly room, with a seating capacity of 250 people, in which this and similar meetings are held.

The following are the operas which have been given at the library during the past season. The asterisk (*) indicates that the library has records of the complete operas, and slides of the full libretto.

*Aida.	Lucia di Lammermoor.
Baillo in Maschera.	Madame Butterfly.
Barbiere di Siviglia.	Manon.
Bohème.	Martha.
*Carmen.	*Pagliacci.
Cavalleria Rusticana.	*Rigoletto.
Contes d'Hoffman.	Tannhauser.
*Faust.	Thais.
*Favorita.	*Traviata.
Lohengrin.	*Trovatore.

MARY W. ROTHROCK,

Head of the Circulating Department.

BANCROFT MEMORIAL LIBRARY,
HOPEDALE, MASS.

OUR library, though one of unusual advantages, is situated in a small New England town of less than 2200 people with no regular place of entertainment—not even moving pictures. While long aspiring to furnish lectures or other wholesome diversion at the library, without an assembly hall in the building nothing material resulted. Finally the Victrola seemed to offer a way out, for one can listen through carved screens which separate reading, reference and delivery rooms, when seeing through the same is only an aggravation to the flesh. These same rooms being open every week day until nine o'clock for

the original uses which their names signify, Sunday only was left for concerts. The hour between three and four in the afternoon was chosen as one not conflicting with either library hours or church service and the first Sunday in the month as one easily remembered.

A dealer in the adjoining town arranged to furnish us an instrument, without expense, whenever notified that we wanted one. This had many advantages, aside from proving before purchase that some one would come if we tried having concerts, for through the different models of Victrola loaned we learned just the style and strength of motor best suited to the building.

The library owns not one record. Various people having Victrolas have gladly consented to use their own records, and our machine, and we furnish a concert not to exceed an hour in length. This volunteer work has not only given great variety in selection and presentation, but widened the interest in concert and library. The programmes are always submitted to the librarian in advance for advertising purposes, and to insure a certain standard of selection.

The first Sunday of each month from November to May has furnished Hopedale with many varieties of New England weather, consequently the attendance during our two years' experience has varied, but an average of sixty has been maintained for each of the eleven concerts. Our reading and reference rooms combined have chairs for thirty-five people and never has an extra one had to be brought in for regular use, but on the balmy April Sunday when over a hundred people, practically one-twentieth of the town's entire population, appeared at the concert, chairs were brought in from every corner of the building and from willing neighbors as well, and the unchaperoned children present, who always sit with the librarian in the book stacks, did so with unusual pleasure because those seats were stepladders, footstools, and—as a last resort—dictionaries and gazetteers. Under existing conditions the attendance so far is perfectly satisfactory.

The Victrola was also used in connection

with our children's story-hour last summer which, for this or some other reason, proved to be the most largely attended of any ever held. Again the records were loaned, and but six were chosen for the eight story-hours, trusting in this case to gain more from repetition than variety. Each had a possible story attached, as the Soldier's Chorus from Faust and the Children's Dance from Hänsel and Gretel. One, however, was chosen to teach, in addition, that vocal fireworks by a master singer are a matter for deep appreciation and awe—not laughter. To our surprise this record which we supposed would be an infliction was soon received in the proper spirit and was the one most often chosen.

As to cost we have entertained nearly nine hundred people without added expense except for a few lights on stormy Sundays. We have no extra heating because the library has Sunday hours which begin directly after the concert ends. And finally the Victrola was given, after two trial concerts, by one who has the well-being of the library very much at heart. But had the library paid for the Victrola the number of people who have already attended this form of entertainment is large enough to place the individual cost at each concert and story-hour at a little less than six cents—and we hope this is only the beginning, and the final cost will have to be expressed in mills and tenths of mills, and the pleasure and satisfaction in terms too large to enumerate.

HARRIET B. SORNBORGER, *Librarian*.

GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE musical clubs in Gary are the strongest among cultural organizations. The library at first secured several collections of musical scores which were little used. The Library Board voted to place music rolls in the library in 1909 but owing to the conflicting use of 65 and 88-note music the purchase was postponed. In 1913 was purchased a Steinway piano and we had a Gulbransen player mechanism installed in it. Only 88-note rolls have been purchased and the total number is now over 500. None but old standard popular music, light opera, and classic

music is included. The library discount on rolls is quite good, publishers desiring generally to extend library patronage. Local dealers approved the circulation of rolls by the library. In order to acquaint the public with the rolls William Braid White, of Chicago, the technical editor of *The Musical Trade Review* and author of several books on the player piano, was secured for a series of six lecture recitals on "The history of music." Mr. White is a thorough musician and is able to show the great possibilities of the player instrument. Public school and private music instructors brought or sent their classes and students to his lectures and several of the best musicians of the city attended regularly. This winter Mr. White played for the College Club and also gave a series of four lecture recitals on "National music" under the auspices of the library. They were just as well appreciated this year and many request selections were played. Mr. White is such an interesting speaker and such an enthusiastic player and withal so superior a musician that he has gained many friends for his work.

The circulation of rolls has steadily increased; they are used in the schools for musical illustration, and are circulated through branches as well as at the central building. It has been necessary to duplicate popular titles. Rolls are loaned on the borrowers' card in the same manner as books and in addition to books, two rolls on each card.

The recitals have also aided in popularizing the use of the auditorium for other recitals. The Cecelia Chorus uses the room regularly, private teachers hold pupils' recitals, and The Gary Musical Club and other organizations hold their public recitals there. The use of piano and player is allowed to known patrons for trying rolls or occasional practice. The auditorium is so built and planned that there is little or no disturbance of readers above.

LOUIS J. BAILEY, *Librarian*.

ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY*

A SUMMARY of school resources in the city in 1914 showed that there were phonographs in more than half of the public

*Collection destroyed in the fire April 27, 1915.

schools but that their phonograph records were for the most part mediocre in every respect. The average number of records in a school was 24.

The need of a central circulating collection was brought to the attention of two women's clubs, the Schubert Club, a musical organization, and the Thursday Club. As a result of their interest in the matter a collection of 93 records has been brought together in the library.

Because of the limited number they are at present loaned only to societies, schools and other institutions. The following directions for the care of the records are sent out with each lot which is loaned:

"Great care is necessary, in order to keep records from being scratched.

Dust should not be allowed in the case where records are kept.

A new needle is required each time a record is used.

Breakage will be charged to borrower."

The records are used also in connection with story-hours, lectures and concerts in the library, seem to offer large opportunity for the enrichment of special day programs, and particularly programs for national holidays, church festival days, bird days, etc. The "Graded list of Victor records for children in schools, kindergarten, and home," published by the Victor Talking Machine Co., has been used in making selections for the collection and in making up programs.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian.*

AMERICAN MUSIC CATALOGS

BY DR. OTTO KINKELDEY, *Chief of the Music Division of the New York Public Library*

Library of Congress

Dramatic music (Class M 1500, 1510, 1520)

Catalogue of full scores, compiled by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, chief of the music division. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, 1908. 170 p. 4°.

Orchestral music (Class M 1000-1268)

Catalogue. Scores. Prepared under the direction of Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, chief of the music division. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, 1912. 663 p. 4°.

Early books on music

Catalogue of early books on music (before 1800), by Julia Gregory of the catalogue division. Prepared under the direction of O. G. Sonneck, chief of the music division. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, 1913. 312 p. 4°.

Opera librettos

Catalogue of opera librettos printed before 1800. Prepared by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, chief of the music division. Volume I. Title catalogue. Volume II. Author list, composer list, and aria index. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, 1914. Continuously paged, v. I, p. 1-1172; v. II, p. 1173-1674. 4°.

Boston Public Library

Allen A. Brown collection

Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: Published by the Trustees.

Vol. I, 1910. vii, 574 p. f°.

Vol. II, 1910-1912. 576 p. f°.

Vol. III. Pt. 1-2, 1914-1915. 144 p. f°.

With the development of the card catalog in America and the recognition of some of the advantages which it possesses over the old fashioned catalog in book form, the printed library catalog has fallen somewhat into disrepute, more so in America than in Europe. When the subject of a catalog is

narrowed down to a particular field, to a particular art like music, or even to a particular branch of that art, the reasons for and the incentives to printing such catalogs in America were, until a few decades ago, very slight. In the earlier part of the nineteenth century some publisher or bookseller may have printed a list of his stock, but not until Joseph W. Drexel published the catalog of his musical library in Philadelphia in 1869, could America boast of anything like a real music catalog. About 1889 the Lenox Library, which inherited Drexel's collection, published a short title list of the books on music and of some of the compositions as they then stood on its shelves.

These were until recently the only American music catalogs that might have aroused general interest. And while in Germany, in Italy, in France, and in England, libraries, even smaller university and school libraries, museums, cathedrals and churches, and the possessors of interesting private libraries, were printing catalogs of their music or allowing them to be printed by those who had an interest in them, America showed no activity in this field. Of course there were not many special collections of value

in America, like those in some of the European libraries, and the catalogs published there were designed not so much as finding lists but rather as contributions to the bibliography of the subject. It is only from this point of view that we can understand the publications of the catalog of a library which had been destroyed, utterly wiped out, more than a century before the printing of the catalog. This was the case with the catalog of the library of King John IV of Portugal at Lisbon, published by Joaquim Vasconcellos in 1874-1876. This monarch reigned from 1640 to 1656. He was an enthusiastic musician and collector of books. His great grandfather had founded this royal music library and King John greatly augmented it. It was carefully preserved until the earthquake in Lisbon destroyed it in 1755. The catalog in question therefore serves no practical library purpose, and yet no student and no librarian will fail to recognize its value.

To some degree most of the works mentioned in the list at the head of this article may be considered in the same light, apart from their practical usefulness, and in so far they are in a direct way potent factors in the art education of our country and documents of vital importance in our musical history. The fact that the United States government has gone into the publication of music catalogs with such interest and energy is to be hailed with joy, and the thanks not only of every librarian and every music lover but of every being interested in the intellectual progress of our country, are due to the librarian of Congress, Dr. Herbert Putnam, and to the chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, Mr. O. G. Sonneck, for this new proof that the government of the land of the almighty dollar is not insensible to the value of things which minister to the finer needs of its citizens. Such work is still more worthy of admiration when it is the result of communal patriotism and private enthusiasm as in the case of the Boston catalog.

The ends aimed at in the publication of the catalogs differ somewhat in the two institutions. Whereas the Boston catalog has more the character of a general finding list for the whole of a particular collection, the Washington publications are catalogs

of particular branches of musical literature more or less well represented in the Congressional Library, with all the bibliographical information that could be desired by a student working in that field. They are not only finding lists, but a source of information and an aid to research work for many who cannot consult the books cataloged.

It is now nine years since Mr. Sonneck made his first attempt at a really bibliographical music catalog. The catalog of opera scores contains just about 1300 entries. The way in which these entries are made differs considerably from the method of cataloging which has been evolved for the printed card catalogs of the Library of Congress and other large libraries in the United States. This is due partly to the nature of the material cataloged. Books on music, of course, can be treated exactly like other books, but musical compositions engraved, lithographed, printed with movable type or manuscript, come into being by a process so different from the ordinary book and are treated by their publishers so differently from the ordinary book in the matter of title page, edition, binding, reprint, etc., that in spite of the outward similarity of form between musical books and other books, the rules for cataloging ordinary books lead to the most curious results when applied to music. Mr. Sonneck's departures from the conventional style of cataloging in this respect, are therefore quite natural and will be welcomed as profitable experiments even by such music librarians as do not adopt them as a whole. These latter, however, will probably be very few. One of the points in question might be especially emphasized here. The conscientious registry of the publisher's plate numbers in engraved and lithographed music, which has been attempted by few bibliographers before Mr. Sonneck, and which has never been so systematically carried out as in the Washington catalogs, should become a matter of convention in all future music catalogs. No one who has had the slightest experience in handling music has failed to recognize the value of this note in identifying particular editions or in attempting to assign dates to printed musical composition, which for reasons best known to the publishers are issued as much as possible

without a date. Mr. Sonneck's efforts to approximate the dates of his scores involve a far greater amount of actual labor and of careful research than most users of his catalogs could ever imagine.

The Washington catalogs differ from the ordinary card catalog in other respects also. There are certain typographical variations which every scholar and every one who uses the catalogs for research purposes will greet with enthusiasm. The custom of differentiating for the eye the various facts connected with the book which go into the catalog entry increases the value of such a catalog and also the radius of its action, as it were, more than might appear at first glance. Mr. Sonneck's catalogs of scores and of opera librettos separate the title from imprint and collation. The imprint begins a new line and is set in a different style. It is no little convenience to be able to determine quickly which of the books in a collection or group were published in London for instance, or in Venice or in St. Petersburg. The present writer would have gone even farther than Mr. Sonneck in this matter and would have put the collation on a new line in a different style as is done in Miss Gregory's catalog of early books on music, following the usage of the Library of Congress and the A. L. A., and would have differentiated the indentation of title and imprint, leaving the former to project over the latter by at least two em spaces, and this without regard to the dots of omission which precede the titles which have not been entered from the top of the title page. In the catalog of opera librettos Mr. Sonneck has further facilitated the use and the study of his catalog by printing the actual name of the *opéra* in heavy-faced type. All these things, when they are not pushed to extremes and so long as they do not become meaningless fads, may enhance the value of a printed catalog far beyond the labor required to carry them out. Investigators and scholars will greatly appreciate this aid to the study of musical history, for such it is.

The catalog of opera scores published in 1908 is probably no longer of much use as a finding list for the Washington Library. The number of scores to-day is perhaps twice as many as this catalog shows. That,

of course, is one of the disadvantages of the printed catalog. In spite of that no librarian would think of relegating the old catalog to the limbo of useless books, at any rate not until Washington delights us with a new catalog of opera scores. The catalog of orchestral music which is cast in the same form as that of opera scores, is probably nearer to being a permanent catalog. The list might possibly be kept up to date by the addition of supplements.

This is even more true of the catalog of early books on music, for no books published after 1800 are included in this list. By liberal expenditures and by shrewd purchasing the Library of Congress had managed between 1902 and 1913 to acquire a collection of books of this kind which amply warranted the publication of a printed catalog. When this catalog and its predecessors reached Europe they opened the eyes of European scholars to two facts—first, that our national library possessed a valuable collection of such books, which could hold its own even with the very largest European collections, like that of the British Museum, and second, that so far as bibliographical scholarship was concerned, America was, in musical matters, beginning to wake up. As it was with the catalog of scores, so it was with the list of early books. Miss Julia Gregory's work is a credit, not merely to the Library of Congress, but to the nation. Apart from the wish that the typographical aids to the study and use of the book had been followed in this, as in the other Washington catalogs, we can have no feeling but that of delight mingled with respectful awe, at the clearness, accuracy, and scholarly reliability of the work done in this list of early books on music.

We now come to the catalog of opera librettos printed before 1800. As in the case of early books on music, shrewd purchases by a well informed and wide awake librarian, backed by a far-sighted library administration, have given America a sudden and unexpected prominence in the world of musical scholars. Not only is the collection of librettos the largest and most valuable in the world, but Mr. Sonneck's catalog is, apart from the card catalog of Albert Schatz, whose collection was purchased by the Library of Congress, on which in part

Mr. Sonneck's catalog is based, the first attempt at a real, useful catalog of opera librettos with historical comments. For in the form in which it has been published at Washington, the book is much more by far than a mere list of librettos. It is really a work on a certain phase of the history of opera, a work which fills a want long felt by opera historians over the whole civilized world, and the lack of which has seriously hampered scholars in this field in the past. It seems almost a pity that the actual and positive historical labor revealed in the notes with which Mr. Sonneck has so lavishly enriched his book, should be concealed in a work which will figure in the bibliographies under the title of "A catalogue of opera librettos." If the word culture had not, in these troublous times, fallen a little into disrepute by evil association, we might be tempted to hold up this work of our national library as a monument of American culture. At any rate it is a noble example of what America can do toward maintaining high standards of scholarship and art.

As has been mentioned, the Boston catalog is compiled from an entirely different standpoint. In the problems it presents and to a large extent solves it is just as interesting as the Washington catalogs. Of course it does not possess the same bibliographical value, and therefore not the same importance as a means of historical research. It has a more immediate and practical end in view. Its original compiler, the late Edward Brown Hunt, chief cataloger of the Boston Library, adopted for this printed catalog the form in use for the card catalog. With all entries in one alphabet and with a copious use of subject headings, it can be of great use to the every day reader who desires to use the library, or rather this particular collection, for unfortunately not all the musical books in the Boston Public Library are listed in this catalog. As a finding list it has done valiant service even outside of Boston. Through the analysis and separate entry of works in collections it has been very helpful, as the present writer can bear witness, to many readers in the New York Public Library.

Within the limits which its compiler set for it in the beginning, it is admirably arranged. Typographical aids to assist the

user in finding a particular entry or to explain the nature of the work entered have made it possible to keep the enormous mass of material within reasonable limits. The catalog, in the form which it now has, presents a number of highly interesting problems which future music catalogers may study with profit. The separation under such names as Bach or Beethoven of works by these composers from works about them, suggests the thought that it might be useful in a music catalog to separate composition and books about music entirely. This is the method of the card catalog of the music division in Washington. The music division of the New York Public Library has hitherto adhered to one alphabet.

In the same way the question of arranging the various works of one author presents a problem. Shall they be arranged alphabetically according to title the way cards for ordinary books are filed in a card catalog? This method is very unpractical for music. The titles used by publishers and composers have not the specific character which the ordinary book title has. The Boston catalog holds to the alphabetical arrangement. The Washington catalogs prefer the arrangement according to opus numbers wherever this is possible. In the case of prolific composers like Abt or Czerny the latter method is far more practical, and even for composers like Brahms or Beethoven or Elgar or Schumann it is of great advantage.

A question for the music cataloger which does not come into the foreground in the Boston catalog is the problem of arranging entries connected with a single opera. How shall we file the cards for full scores, vocal scores in various languages, arrangements for piano solo, for various instruments, librettos in many tongues, single scenes and arias, fantasies, potpourris, variations, etc.? This and many other questions into the discussion of which we cannot enter here, have been suggested by the consideration of the catalogs named. It is only just to mention that besides the library catalogs here reviewed, Mr. Sonneck's contributions to the subject in his "Bibliography of early American secular music" and in his government reports on our national airs have advanced our knowledge of the subject and our methods of treating it to a remarkable extent.

We may have many problems still to solve, but the progress which has been made thus far gives ample ground for believing that American music catalogs and bibliographies will soon become as important factors in the world's musical literature as those of any European nation.

To Dr. Kinkeldey's review of the music catalogs of the Library of Congress and the Boston Public Library, there should be appended a brief description of the music lists which the New York Public Library has itself published.

The first of these appeared in 1889, when the Lenox Library published as Number XI of its short-title lists a brief catalog of the "Drexel musical library." This is arranged in one alphabet, by authors only, and fills 67 pages of fine print. It is rich in eighteenth century and earlier publications on music in general and various related subjects. It does not include much actual music, rather the literature of music, essays and reviews of musical works, sketches of the musicians, etc.

The next list records the works to be found in the library relating to folk songs, folk music, ballads, etc. This was first printed in the May number of the *Bulletin* of 1907, and was reprinted as a 40-page separate. A bibliography of the subject heads the list, and is followed by general works and general collections. Songs of the various nations come last, and comprise songs from Georgia, Gipsy songs, Languedoc, Walloon, Slavonic, African Negro, Jewish, Lithuanian, Icelandic, and Gaelic, besides Scotch and Irish, Lettish, etc. Typographically this list is an improvement over the Drexel list, the type used being larger, and the author's surname, or the key word in a title entry, being printed in heavy type. This general style has been adhered to in all subsequent lists.

In the *Bulletin* for January, 1908, appeared another selected list of musical works to be found in the New York Public Library, this time relating to the history of music, and this also was reprinted in separate form, filling 36 pages. "This list," to quote the note at the head of the first page, "does not include biographies of individual musicians, nor the materials for history in

shape of early printed books or later productions of incidental historical value." The bibliography and general history precede the titles on the history of music in various countries. Most of the works listed are in the English and German languages, though French, Italian, Latin, etc., are duly represented. Under the various countries are included, besides the larger European countries and the United States, the smaller countries and such minor ones as Arabia, Egypt, Bohemia, Armenia, Poland, Belgium, and, in Asia, Japan, China and India.

The 36-page "Catalogue of music for the blind," published in 1915, combines the 1911 issue of 18 pages, and its 7-page supplement published in 1913, and brings the list to date. This catalog covers a good range of classical and modern music of representative composers of different styles, and contains little if any "trash." The library has also published two other catalogs of its music for the blind, in tactile print, one in New York point, and the other in Braille, the latter including both American and European editions.

While these lists are, in one sense, in no way comparable to the catalogs of the Library of Congress and the Brown collection, yet they should prove of great interest both from a musical and a literary standpoint, to libraries which make a practice of circulating music, or which are accumulating a musical collection.

A letter from a president of a library board who had been making a tour of Indiana libraries contains a hint for libraries all over the United States. The letter is printed in the *Library Occurrent* and says: "In none of the libraries visited last week—six in number—was there to be seen the American flag. It seems to me that a library is lacking in the spirit of patriotism which fails to display the emblem of our country. We have two flags in our library building and are considering putting up a flagpole, that the star spangled banner may be seen outside as well as inside. I hope you will look upon this matter as I do, and recommend that libraries show their patriotism by putting flags in their buildings."

MUSIC SELECTION FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By R. R. BOWKER

ALTHOUGH a considerable number of American libraries have music collections, there seems never to have been any authoritative schedule of them. Many of the libraries having such collections are so inadequately equipped and informed as to development in this direction that musical work here has been sporadic rather than general. Little attention has been paid to the cataloging of music for library purposes, and most libraries are quite at sea as to how to buy music and what music to buy. Nevertheless, there is abundant opportunity to buy music collections which will be valuable even in small library communities. Twenty-five dollars will buy a fair number of volumes and a hundred dollars will make a really good start, while a few hundred dollars will give almost any library except those of largest importance, an adequate music collection. Of books about music, there is a large supply, of which libraries are generally informed. The reissue of Grove's "Dictionary of music and musicians," (Macmillan) in its new and revised edition, 1904-10, furnishes of course the central source of information for any library which can afford the five volumes. There are other cyclopedic and historical works as well as books on musical theory and practice, on great musicians, and on other specific divisions of the field, which are listed in the A. L. A. Catalog or in other bibliographies. Mention may however be made of the most useful monograph in pamphlet form illustrating "The instruments of the orchestra," issued by the N. Y. Symphony Society, 1 West 34th street, New York City, for a dime. From the cataloging point of view the chief authorities are the great Brown catalog of the Boston Public Library, now reaching completion, the music issues of the Library of Congress and the music catalogs of the New York Public Library, some of them in tactile print.

For small libraries the most helpful publication is the "Selected list of music and books about music for public libraries" prepared by Louisa M.

Hooper, librarian of the Brookline Public Library, and issued by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association in 1909, which can be had for 25 cents from A. L. A. headquarters at Chicago. This is usefully prefaced by a classification table based on the Dewey decimal classification (780-789 inclusive for music), as applied in detail at the Brookline Public Library both to books about music and "scores"—this word being used in its inexact popular sense to mean all music works, rather than its more exact sense defined by Grove as covering several parts—as also a schedule of subject headings and a useful table of names of keys with German and French equivalents. The selection both of music compositions and books about music is based upon the Brookline collection and includes prices, although the varying system of discount on music makes these of limited value.

The most valuable book for the least money in either book or music publishing is "The family music book" (Schirmer) a volume of 750 pages, well printed on good paper and substantially bound in excellent cloth, selling at retail for \$1.00, a triumph of publishing made possible only through the Webb automatic offset press, which is used in its printing. This includes 250 pieces of music, piano and vocal, secular and sacred, of the highest quality, and excellently edited. It should be in every library however small, not only for reference use and possibly for circulation, but also as a suggestion of how music can be bought cheaply for the home. This is really a piece of missionary work on a commercial basis which deserves the highest praise. There are other good collections of standard pieces listed in the catalogs of the leading music publishers which should also be purchased in a first hundred dollars worth.

Of course in most communities demand will be first for piano composition, or arrangements, and second for vocal pieces. In the comprehensive sets of the "Collected musical works of old and modern masters" issued by the Schirmer house, including the

copyright compositions of MacDowell and Nevin and other contemporary composers at from \$5 upward per volume, there is a "second series" mostly in the Peters' Edition of remarkably low priced editions in music size well bound in green cloth covering the complete piano works of Bach in seven volumes at \$14.50, of Beethoven in seven volumes at \$7.50, of Chopin in four volumes at \$5.25, of Mendelssohn in five volumes at \$4.75, of Mozart in four volumes at \$5.00, of Schubert in seven volumes at \$9.00, of Schumann in five volumes at \$6.50, and of Weber in three volumes at \$3.75—which series also includes the organ music of Bach and the songs of Franz, Schubert and Schumann at like prices. Two volumes of transcriptions for the piano of Beethoven's Symphonies are issued in similar form and binding. These latter are included also in the "Library sets" made up the Schirmer house from their "Library of musical classics" which covers over a thousand numbers, price in paper at from 50 cents to \$1.50, from which an initial discount of 50 per cent is given. These "Library sets," of which there are nearly fifty, are well bound in cloth for library use, also at exceptionally low and actually net prices, without discount, and the special catalog of these sets should be consulted by every librarian. The first set, for example, covers sixteen volumes of the best piano works of the great masters at the price of \$15.00 net, and other sets include organ and violin compositions and operatic scores. The "Musical library" of the Ditson firm is another noteworthy series, selective in character, comprising over fifty volumes priced at \$1.50 in paper, cloth back, and \$2.50 in full cloth. These volumes include the selective piano compositions of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Grieg, Haydn, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert, and Schumann, anthologies of French, German and Italian piano music, of the patriotic songs, and of the folk songs of all nations, and many other volumes of songs. The series of "Our masters" (*Unsere Meister*) of Breitkopf and Haertel give selective piano compositions or transcriptions of the leading masters, one or more volumes for each, in convenient octavo form, mostly at 75 cents in paper, also to be had in uniform cloth binding. The Uni-

versal edition of piano and other works, published by this house in paper, includes several thousand numbers. This leading house, two centuries old, which issued its first catalog in 1719, makes special offer of its services, through its New York house, to small libraries beginning music collections. An album of American composers at a half-dollar should be specially noted among the publications of Wm. A. Pond & Co., New York.

Dance music is of course in most general demand and of it there is an embarrassing supply. It is doubtful whether the public library should go far in meeting this demand, but it may fairly include such works of high musical class as Weber's "Invitation to the dance," the chief works of such waltz writers as the Strauss family, Waldteufel and the like.

In vocal music, the range is so wide that it is almost impossible to present a summary. Several of the series already noted include vocal collections of the highest order. "The imperial song series" (Boosey) includes 9 volumes respectively for soprano, mezzo soprano, etc., and four specially of sacred songs for individual voices at one dollar in paper and two dollars in cloth. Mrs. H. K. Johnson's volume, "Our familiar songs" (Holt), is a standard collection covering 300 pieces. College song collections, either general or of nearby colleges, are desirable in libraries. A series of historical as well as musical interest, developed especially with library use in view, covers "The English madrigal school" with its charming music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, published in eight volumes at from \$2.50 to \$5.25 each by J. Fischer & Bro., New York.

Increasing attention is being given by boards of education and in schools to the development among children of music of a high quality and characteristic interest. Folk dances have come into a special vogue for this purpose, and several publishers issue collections or editions which have received the approval of the educational authorities, and of which special catalogs can be had for the asking. Miss Elizabeth Burchenell's collection of folk music may be especially mentioned. Bacon's "Songs that every child should know" (Doubleday) is

suitable for the music collection or the children's room, for the story telling hour may well be linked with good music. Haydn's charming "Children's symphony," written for toy instruments, should be in the library of any community which has a music leader capable of training children for this simple orchestral work.

Next to works for individual execution should come the great oratorios and other sacred music. These are numerous beyond mention and in numerous editions; the average library will confine itself to a few of the great works like Handel's "Messiah," Hayden's "Creation" and "Seasons," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "St. Paul," and Gounod's "Redemption" and a few of the most popular cantatas, such as can be sung by local choral societies or church choirs. The most complete catalog of these is that of the Novello house ranging from complete scores, sung in facsimile of the original score, to popular editions and condensations; the catalog of John Church & Co., Cincinnati and New York, should also be consulted for this class of works. Many of these are to be had in the well known Boosey shilling series priced here at 35 cents.

In connection with church music, collections that will be of local use for church organists giving them wider range and better material, as well as some individual pieces, may well be included in a fairly good library collection of music. The Schirmer "Library set no. 17" is a remarkable collection of thirteen cloth bound volumes at \$15.00 including organ anthologies or compositions by Carl, Guilmant, Morse, Parker, Shelley and other noted organists or composers. The complete organ works of Bach can be had in the Schirmer "second series" in nine volumes for \$12.50 net. A volume of selective gems for organ containing ninety-four pieces of wide range for church services and such occasions in boards at \$1.50, another of organ voluntaries containing thirty-two numbers in cloth binding at \$2.00 are among the many collections for organ music at reasonable prices published by the Ditson house. Three volumes of organ gems, one principally for soft stops, one of preludes, postludes, etc., and one for weddings and other special occasions are is-

sued by the Pond firm in paper at half a dollar each.

Of the great operas, complete scores may be obtained in several competing editions, but these are scarcely to be commended for library purchase in small libraries, in communities not near centers where operas are given. Piano arrangements from the leading operas will, however, be found desirable. The Schirmer "Library set no. 15" contains selections from twenty-four of the principal operas, bound in eight volumes in cloth at \$10.00; and there is a household edition of most of the operas from the same house, each volume covering one opera, in paper binding at 50 cents. Most music publishers issue collections of "Operatic gems" for piano and vocal. The series of opera librettos most to be commended is the Ditson twenty-five cent edition, which besides the full text of the words, with English translation, gives the themes of the leading numbers, each in its proper place.

Miniature editions of scores are found very useful for musical study in libraries which have important musical departments, though they are scarcely to be commended for purchase by small libraries. Such editions are issued by three foreign publishers, perhaps the best known that of Eulenburg republished here by Harms & Francis at moderate prices.

Collections and compositions for band performance and for specific instruments should be considered where there is local demand for any one specialty or instrument. The local bandmaster should be consulted as to the capabilities of his band, but the librarian should be always on the alert to buy "up and not down," that the musical taste of both performers and public may be brought to a higher level. In the "Most popular" series of music folios issued in paper by Hinds, Noble & Eldredge at 50 cents, covering much vocal and some piano music, are included also special folios for violin, mandolin, flute, cornet, trombone and other solo instruments. Special catalogs for chamber music are issued by several of the publishers.

It is difficult for any but a well equipped music library of considerable scope to attempt the circulation of sheet music or its collection for reference purposes. The diffi-

culties may be obviated to some extent by the use of music or pamphlet binders, or the simple device of binding in stiff folded manilla covers lettered in hand writing or type-writing. Where such are to be included, it is perhaps better to buy not the compositions which can be found in the collections but less usual pieces particularly those of novel character which will heighten the musical standards of advanced students in the community. As examples may be mentioned Sibelius' "Finlandia" with its strong chords and exquisite melody in lament for the composer's unhappy country; Liszt's "St. Francis preaching to the birds," with the twittering of the birds interleaved into the strong sustained theme of the sermon; Gobrovski's "Renaissance" transcriptions of the charming simple melodies from early composers, with the original music for each piece; and Ochs' amusing variations of the melody "Kommt ein Voglein Geflogen," illustrating the characteristic styles of the great masters.

The use of phonograph cylinders has been so supplanted for musical purposes by disc records for the later types of instruments, of which the Victrola, Columbia Grafonola, Sonora, Edison and Pathé instruments are the best known examples, that libraries nowadays purchase almost exclusively the latter class of records. Both the Victrola and Columbia catalogs are models of catalog work and should be on the shelves of every library for ready reference; the Edison and Pathé concerns also issue catalogs and bulletins but in less satisfactory shape. The first named catalogs are in fact useful musical dictionaries in themselves. In making selections, three points may be kept in mind—that the double disc records at 65 cents and 75 cents furnish an ample variety without going into the higher priced records, that the selection should be made with reference to the demands of the local community but should always better rather than lower musical standards, and that there are special lines of collections which it is interesting to follow. For instance not only the national airs of most nations of the world can be found in the general catalogs or in the special catalogs by languages of the two leading producers, but also the folk songs and dances of the several countries of the world. Special orders will in fact be sent to the factories from local agents for Turkish,

Chinese, Japanese, and like records, while those of Hawaiian and Indian music are in the usual stock. Another interesting collection may be that of records illustrating the different solo instruments of the orchestra. Another may be that of symphony music, of which there is a fair representation in \$1.25 and \$1.50 double discs. Such special collections furnish material for special concerts and are more advantageous than haphazard buying of popular airs of the hour or "the newest thing in records."

TREATMENT OF MUSIC IN CHICAGO'S NEW MUSIC ROOM*

ACCORDING to the program, I was to concern myself with the cataloging and classification of music. As I suppose every one does who has a paper, I searched the literature of my subject and I was very much surprised to find very little information recorded, especially upon the general subject of the treatment of music in the public library. It is strange that so little has been written, for there are many libraries that have music sections. Evidently this department is not neglected, and it might be inferred that catalogers had had no difficulty in handling this rather different sort of material, but since our music room was opened last November, we have had some written inquiries, and visiting catalogers and librarians show an inordinate interest in the music room and the music catalog.

So it seemed to me that since the subject had never been discussed at a catalog section, as far as I could learn, my paper would be of more interest if I devoted my fifteen minutes to telling you about what we did with the music section that was opened last November in the Chicago Public Library—especially as to cataloging, classification, shelving and binding. I do not presume this to be a "prescribed formula of the do's and don't's that will keep the machinery of a music department intact," but only a plain recital of methods adopted, and it may be that all of what I shall say will represent well known ways of operation.

*Paper read before the catalog section at the conference of the American Library Association at Berkeley, June 4, 1915.

The library's collection consists of 2000 bound volumes and 1500 pieces of sheet music, and was selected by three prominent musical critics who conduct the music columns of our three largest daily papers. We have found it well worth while to have their interest, as they keep the music room before the public by generous notices. I have read somewhere that Chicago spends two million dollars for musical instruction; one million dollars for the purchase of music; one million dollars for symphony concerts, recitals of artists and choral societies; and five hundred thousand dollars for opera. It is to the music lovers and amateur performers back of this four and one-half million dollars rather than to the professional artists in the city, that the Chicago Public Library caters through its music collection.

Our November *Bulletin*, in announcing the opening of the music room, said that the plan as outlined and carried into effect contemplated a home collection of music adapted to the skill and proficiency of the ordinary performer. The largest space has been given to the literature of the more commonly used instruments: the piano, the violin, violoncello and the like. Music for groups of instruments, chamber music, from duets to octets and even nonets in various instrumental combinations, form a large division. A selection of the standard concertos for study purposes will also be found. Full orchestral scores and works involving a degree of virtuosity required only in professional artists have for the present been omitted. All the grand operas were transferred from the main stacks to the music room. The inclusion of sheet music, which was at first looked upon with some apprehension, has proven by far the most popular.

The music was accessioned in the ordinary way. The cataloging and the rest were not quite so easy. Our music scores and musical literature are not shelved in the same room. So we have a separate music catalog in the music room which consists of a classed shelf list with a liberal use of guide cards and a subject index; and a dictionary catalog of composers, librettists, transcribers, arrangers, poets (only if of any literary importance), and

title reference from all titles by which a composition might be known.

We have tried to connect the catalog of music and the catalog about music in this way: On the music catalog there is a notice telling the reader that this is a catalog of music scores and directing him to consult the public card catalog across the hall for other works by or about composers and on musical subjects; and then in the public card catalog under every name and every instrument and musical subject there is a *reference* or a *see also* reference to the catalog of music scores in the music room. This is tentative and we do not know that it will be satisfactory, but at present it saves the duplication of cards in both catalogs. Should it ever be possible to shelve the music and musical literature in the same room, as it should be, changes could then be made.

The shelf card and composer card are equally full as to entry and include beside the composer's name and the title of the composition, the key, the opus number, the number of volumes, the publisher's series or publisher, the instrument, full contents, and notes to supplement very often inadequate and misleading title-pages. The instrument should always be given as it is quite the most important item on the card, for a pianist would not care to take home a composition for the flute or violin; also a piano score of an opera or overture is a very different thing from a full score, which in its turn is quite another thing from the separate parts for each instrument.

Many collections of songs have no accompaniment of any kind, others have simple or elaborate accompaniments for piano alone or in combination with other instruments and are for different voices, high, low, medium, and so on. So it is of the utmost importance that the nature of each work be clearly described, to show definitely how a composition has been treated and by whom, for it is quite important that the musical editor, transcriber, or arranger be given to identify the edition, although it is not equally important that an added entry be made under his name. In our cataloging we were guided by the practice in the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh.

The works of each composer are arranged in a general alphabetical list under his name, but unless a piece has a distinctive title, it is arranged according to the word in the title denoting the style of composition rather than by the first word. That is, the symphonies are filed together, sonatas together, trios together, etc. For example, C major symphony and the 6th symphony are both filed under symphony. Concertos are all filed under "C" even if spelled with a "K." Various compositions of the same kind are arranged by opus number if possible. This brings all the various arrangements of one work together. If no opus number or any other number is given they are arranged by keys.

We have followed the classification published in Miss Hooper's "Selected list of music and books about music," to which we have made additions. Instrumental music is classified according to the instrument and not according to the character of the composition, except that concertos are kept together in one class and subdivided according to the instrument for which the music is arranged, as we thought the arrangement would be most useful to students in that way. The class number of the sheet music is preceded by an "S" and the cards also stamped "sheet music" to direct the reader to the sheet music bin where it is kept. We used the opus number table of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The sheet music cards are filed back of the bound volumes in the shelf list and alphabetically in the composer list.

We now come to the all important problem of binding. Should any of you visit our open shelf music room you would perhaps be impressed with the harmonious, neat looking shelves where you would see sections of bound blue volumes followed by brown and yellow and tan and so on. And on the opposite side you would see what we call our sheet music bins. These were especially built of oak for this purpose, and are made so as to hold the sheet music with the front covers facing forward.

There may or may not be something significant and illuminating in the choice of maroon for sacred songs, scarlet for secular songs, night blue for piano, navy blue for

organ, red for opera, yellow for violin, light brown for viola, drab for violoncello, light blue for wind instruments, light green for chamber music and dark green for orchestra music—but to the music room assistant it is a time saver in easily replacing books on the shelves and in very easily discovering books out of place—and the reader may perhaps be guided by this color scheme in going direct to the shelves for his particular instrument or composition.

Full buckram in these various colors was selected for the binding. The part for the principal instrument was bound and a muslin pocket was made on the inside back cover to contain the remaining parts which were bound in flexible muslin. In chamber music the various instruments were separately bound in flexible muslin and the whole enclosed in a buckram portfolio. There is one feature in which our music binding is perhaps unique. The board covers protrude beyond the top front edges of the sheets the ordinary one-quarter inch, but at the bottom the margin is doubled so as to save the edges of the leaves from becoming ragged from contact with the music stand. For purposes of binding, we have considered a composition of less than forty pages sheet music. The sheet music is put into paper covers with muslin back. Each sheet is pasted to a tape and sewed to the muslin back. The Shelp hinge tape that was used is so woven that when the sheet music is opened at any page it lies perfectly flat. Experience has shown that this is an excellent and desirable covering. When there is an inlaid part for a separate instrument a pocket is made on the inside back cover. Where the front cover of a composition has no printing on the verso, it is cut and pasted on the cover for a title.

The impression seems to be that sheet music is rather the ephemera of the musical family and that while some time some composition of real merit may be published in sheet form, it is not generally worth the special consideration of shelving and binding that would have to be given to it. Our experience in caring for the sheet music has been very satisfactory and our circulation statistics show it to be the most called for.

We have no pianola rolls nor phonograph records but I suppose that the treatment of these will be our next consideration.

BESSIE GOLDBERG.

EMBOSSSED MUSIC FOR THE BLIND

A glance at the catalogs of musical publications of the leading institutions for the blind in the United States will forever dispel the idea existing in so many minds that music in raised print is so limited in scope and quantity as to be a negligible quantity so far as public libraries are concerned. The fact is, music in tactile print is an ever-growing storehouse of the choicest creations of the musical genius of all ages. Limited in scope it may be, inasmuch as there is little or no demand for oratorio music and orchestral scores, the chief success of the blind musicians being individually rather than in large groups. Hence, the music most needed by blind readers is such as can be mastered by the individual.

The instrument of all others most commonly taught the blind music student is the piano-forte, and consequently the collection of the embossed piano music exceeds in bulk the collections of all instrumental and vocal music together. Owing to the amount of labor entailed in the preparation of all raised print books, only such music is printed as is demanded by most students and teachers, which is, of course, the music of the classics. Besides the works of all the leading masters of the old and new schools, pieces for beginners and selections in lighter vein are to be found listed in the catalogs of the chief raised-type music publishers of the country. For convenience in handling, these pieces are for the most part published separately, though there are instances where certain very famous collections are bound together as in ink print, such as well-known collections of compositions by Mendelssohn, making up what are known as the "Songs without words," and short pieces by our own Edward MacDowell. Even in such cases, however, when a given piece has become very popular, and the demand is great for it, it may almost invariably be had bound in a single copy. The custom of printing music in large collections is

confined largely to the field of studies and exercises, where, again, all the standard composers are represented.

The two schools for the blind which lead in this country in the production of embossed music are the Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville, Ill., and the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass. The Illinois School has always led in quantity of output and variety of selection, and music may be purchased from that institution at the rate of two cents per page, a figure within the reach of any well founded public library. The Perkins Institution has no such uniform rate, prices running sometimes under, again over the figure mentioned above, though on a general average, the rates are the same. What cannot be secured from either of these schools, may be obtained at the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky. The last named establishment does the actual printing upon paper from plates embossed in various institutions throughout the country which do not themselves make a business of music production. The Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, has made some recent advances in music printing, and to it we are indebted, among other things, for a considerable part of the "W. S. B. Mathews standard graded course of studies," so commonly used by music students today. In order that a librarian may be well informed as to what music has been, and is being printed, it is necessary that catalogs be secured from all places which specialize in this kind of work, for an effort is being made by the different institutions not to overlap and duplicate work which another printing establishment may already have done. In addition to the music printed in America, public libraries should secure lists from the institutions for the blind in London, Paris, Hamburg, and Edinburgh, where much valuable work has been done along this line. The exact street addresses of these establishments may be obtained by writing any of the leading superintendents of institutions for the blind in this country, or from Miss Lucille A. Goldthwaite, librarian of the Department for the Blind, New York Public Library, who will always be found eager to co-operate in furthering this work.

The printing of embossed music has, however, by no means been confined to piano music, for from the European institutions come some of the most precious compositions for the organ, a field of endeavor which has been worked much harder and more successfully there than in America. In the printing-houses for the blind of Europe, the tendency is much more noticeable to produce music in collections, but the rates at which it can be purchased are practically the same as those of the American printers. America has not been behind, however, in embossing organ studies, and the most famous pieces for organ most needed by teachers and students.

In the realm of vocal music, much has been, and is being done both here and abroad, and the collection of songs, duets, trios, quartets and choruses is constantly swelling.

The demand for music for strings and orchestral instruments has been relatively small, but even here a good start has been made. Violin solos, string quartets, pieces for cornet, clarinet and other band instruments are to be found in most of the catalogs.

Every public library having a department for the blind should have what few musical periodicals are to be had, and in this respect Europe leads. *The Braille Musical Magazine* is printed bi-monthly in London, while from Edinburgh comes the *Craigmillier Harp*, a musical quarterly, and from Milan, the *Repertorio del Musicista Cieco*. Works are to be had also on harmony, counter-point, musical history, and piano tuning, by the most distinguished men in their respective fields.

There are three systems of raised print in common use in America today,—New York Point, European Braille and American Braille. The mass of music in New York Point is about equal in bulk to that in American Braille, but the latter is now growing more rapidly than the former. Most of the New York Point music is embossed on brass plates at the New York City School for the Education of the Blind and the paper copies made at the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.

So far as musical notation is concerned, the European Braille does not differ from the American, but inasmuch as the two alphabets are dissimilar it is necessary for the student to know something of either system before attempting to study a music score embossed in either, for without such knowledge the expression marks and many important signs bearing on the score will be unintelligible. The amount of music prepared in European Braille current in this country is relatively small, much of it having been embossed later in the newer American Braille. The utmost care has been exercised by European institutions, both as to the quality of music embossed and the edition of the various scores, thus making their work invaluable. This is especially true in view of the similarity of musical notation in American and European Braille, and the facility with which a student may learn either system if he knows something of the other.

Catalogs of American Braille and New York Point music may be had either in ink or tactile print from the various establishments in the United States where such music is printed. The catalog issued by the New York Public Library, however, appears in two separate issues, one for the New York Point music, the other for all Braille music, whether American or European. Either of these catalogs may be had at a nominal price in ink-print, or in Point or Braille, depending on the system of music for which a catalog is desired. The Braille catalog from this library is the most complete of its kind issued, embracing, as it does, not only all the music printed in American Braille, but also a large and choice collection embossed in Europe. It also contains a list of books in raised type about music, and embossed musical periodicals which will be found a valuable addition to any library for the blind connected with a public library.

If there is any information with regard to the foregoing article which the writer can give, he will be more than glad to do so.

LEONARD C. RAMBLER,

Director of Music and Tuning of the New York Association for the Blind

THE MUSIC DIVISION OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE music division has in its custody all music, printed or manuscript, and all books on music in the Library of Congress. Divided into three main sections "Music" (M), "Literature of music" (ML), and "Musical instruction" (MT), the collections occupy about 4000 three-foot shelves and totaled on June 30, 1914, 703,955 volumes, pamphlets and pieces (M: 653,974; ML: 31,627, incl. *ca.* 17,000 librettos; MT: 13,354, the bulk of it music of didactic tendency). The fiscal year ending on that date showed a net gain of 32,675, an annual growth slightly more than normal. Of these, 25,191 were acquired through copyright—the Copyright Office forms part of the Library of Congress—and 4654 through purchase. During the last twelve years not less than 76,000 items have been added to the music division by purchase.

These figures will facilitate comparisons. Also they will indicate problems of library administration, technique, development, service, opportunity and finance, peculiar to the Library of Congress. Not all of them have been solved satisfactorily. Some are still in the experimental stage and some defy a satisfactory solution because of the physical impossibility of harmonizing fundamental conditions, theory and practice.

For instance, as regards catalogs: The division prepares annually about 25,000 typewritten catalog cards. This may seem a considerable output but it does not meet the need. A larger output is not at present feasible for a staff necessarily limited, and much work is of a temporary character.

The present catalogs cover operas in full and vocal score, opera librettos, chamber and orchestral music, oratorios, and certain special groups, such as early Americana, hymn collections, folk songs; also all music received by purchase and all books on music, the latter represented by printed cards prepared in the catalog division. A fairly serviceable guide to the material not cataloged at all or only in part, is offered by the scheme of classification. The 1904 edition is out of print; a revised edition is in preparation. From the comprehensive nature of our collections it follows that this scheme is very expansive and closely knit;

at the same time it will be found to lend itself easily to contraction and condensation.

A deeper impression on the Culebra cut of uncataloged music could be made rapidly if the music division spent its energies exclusively on cataloging, but a considerable portion of the attention of the staff must be diverted from purely technical processes to the actual service of readers and of inquirers. The number of readers during any given year is of course not comparable to that in a great metropolis, but the 25,000 items a year actually issued (including those sent to other libraries under the inter-library loan system) represent less than one-third of the number really handled.

The division of music was organized in 1897. At that time and during the succeeding five years, the collections consisted almost solely of accumulated copyright deposits, *i.e.*, of American publications plus foreign publications deposited since the international copyright agreements of 1891; an accumulation of music, therefore, rather than a collection; and most assuredly not a "musical library" in any organic sense! To transform it into one worthy of the name and of a National Library required: (1) a survey and proper organization of the existing collection; (2) the determination of a suitable scheme of classification and of a workable set of cataloging rules; (3) a plan of development that would be systematic; and (4) the application of systematic effort in the pursuance of this plan, through the acquisition of material. The main decision having been reached in 1902, and the policy for the future then determined, the efforts of the past thirteen years have been in pursuance of them.

Progress during the first six years and the situation in 1908, were described by the chief of the division in a paper before the Music Teachers' National Association (*vide* Proceedings, 1908, p. 260-289). As regards methods and policies, that statement still holds good; the resources, however, have since increased very materially. In certain directions, the policy of purchase, otherwise somewhat comprehensive, has been abstinent. There has, for instance, been no energetic effort to collect autograph scores and letters of great Europeans. In competition with the wonderful autograph col-

lections at Berlin, Paris, etc., such an attempt would be futile, but we are quietly gathering a growing bouquet of specimens. On the other hand it is our ambition to make our institution the depository (preferably by patriotic gift) of the autograph scores of representative musical works by American composers. The whole-hearted manner in which American composers and publishers are taking up the idea proves its fundamental correctness. It would be a pity if in the future local rather than national pride should interfere with or retard the movement.

We do not collect systematically the original editions of all music published prior to 1700 that happens to be within reach of the national purse. We put our faith in the magnificent "Denkmäler" and other historical publications, but we also quietly try to catch choice fish for our rapidly growing collection of specimens. Connoisseurs from Europe already experience a shock of surprise at class M 1490 and others, particularly with reference to old music printed in England, operas, lute music, etc., and "landmarks" in general.

We have not shown any inclination as yet to collect medieval missals or other fantastically costly "tomes" (to use this favorite but horrible word of the daily press). Nor have we indulged as yet in the acquisition of collections of musicians' portraits, hundreds of which we have anyhow in the books from which they are so often detached to please print collectors. We have not a collection of programs, etc., worth mentioning and we are lamentably weak in certain other by-ways of library activity. Then again certain classes are still undersized (absolutely or by comparison with other classes) because we have not yet had time to develop them on a large scale. For instance, our collection of folk-songs, etc., while presumably as good as any in this country as a working collection, is not what we expect it to be in a few years.

On the whole, the music division has good working collections (on a rather liberal scale, to be sure) in practically every field of music that has so far come within the sphere of concentrated action. This estimate applies, for instance, to cantatas, oratorios and the like.

In quite a few directions the resources now cover much more ground than required by a mere working collection. Comparisons are odious, but sometimes they are unavoidable. Thus, the music division now has a collection of eighteenth century music which, on the whole, is more extensive than that in many a European library. We have a collection of (about 1500) books on music printed before 1800 ranking with the collections at London, Berlin, Bologna. Of worth while books and pamphlets in history, biography, etc., so few have been printed after 1800 that are not in the music division (if they belong there under the general classification scheme of the library) that the collection may now be considered practically "finished" except for new books. The collection of chamber music since 1800 is excelled only by that in the Royal Library at Berlin, that of orchestral music published in score (more than 4000 symphonies, suites, concertos, etc.) hardly. Our collection of vocal scores of operas is estimated to exceed 7000; yet the collection at Berlin may be even more formidable. This is not the case with the collection of full (orchestral) scores of operas of which we have approximately 3000, including some 500 special transcripts of old scores not obtainable from dealers. It is unquestionably the most important collection in existence, as is, probably, our collection of more than 17,000 opera librettos, old and new. Of course, the inquisitive will find annoying gaps in these "star" collections as even in that which is unique: musical Americana of all kinds.

Unique by force of the double-edged copyright laws! Double-edged because undesirable and desirable material pours in on us in a muddy and endless stream. However, we are quite willing to commit the immoral act of preserving trash, if along with a hundred trifles or worse come (*gratis*) expensive orchestral scores by Strauss, Debussy, Elgar, or other desirable compositions by musical worthies. Besides, one thing so many people fail to understand: a copyrighted or even purchased composition may be trash (and therefore undesirable) from the musical or esthetic standpoint, but it may possess extra-musical features that make it interesting (and

therefore desirable). A new kind of music type or notation, a thoughtful preface to thoughtless music, talent wasted on the exquisite design of a title-page for an untalented composer, tell-tale advertisements on the back of a musical atrocity, a copy-right date clearing up the mystery of origin of some patriotic song, a contradiction between imprint on title-page and publisher's plate number on the sheet proving that one has not acquired a first edition after all—these and innumerable other lights and shadows bring out in bold relief the axiom that what is trash to a musician is by no means always trash to a librarian.

O. G. SONNECK.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS MUSIC DIVISION

THERE comes a time in the history of every nation when after years, it may be after centuries, of hard effort to overcome the obstacles which nature has placed in the way of its development, or after years of wrestling with political and economic problems, the national mind turns toward the contemplation of things often considered higher and finer. A deeper interest in literature as such, is generally the first manifestation of this activity; for the connection between letters and life is easily apparent, even to the most utilitarian member of a community. Later follows that devotion to art, pure and simple, which is by many regarded as a mark of the highest culture in a nation. Whether this love of art alone, without correspondingly broad feelings for social and economic aspects of human life, and an equally deep interest in political and scientific problems, may really be a sign of the highest culture and civilization, it is not for us to discuss here, but the desire to make the field of art a part of the domain of national life and progress is without question an indication of the awakening to a consciousness of the needs of the higher life of a nation.

When that desire comes, it is the duty of those who are responsible for the nation's intellectual development to see that it is properly fed. The most potent agents of this intellectual nourishment in our country are probably the schools, the press and the libraries or museums. It would be ex-

tremely interesting to investigate how and in what measure each of these agents has contributed toward the great end of raising the art ideals of the nation. This would be a comparatively easy task in America, for our whole national development does not extend over more than a few hundred years, and we had to start practically from the beginning. It would lead too far to attempt to follow this line of thought here even a little way for art in general, and the question is complicated for music by the necessity of entering into special considerations for this art, which are due to its peculiar position among the arts, peculiar in that it requires an act of reproduction before the work of art can be brought into relation with him who is to enjoy it and exercise his judgment upon it.

From this point of view, however, a survey of the library field and of library work for the advancement of the art of music in its widest sense, as a national intellectual asset, is more than justified. Work in this direction does not date so very far back in America, and if years were a matter of pride, the New York Public Library could boast of now possessing one of the oldest musical collections of any importance in America, aside perhaps from some special collections of American psalm books and hymnals. Like most valuable public musical libraries, in Europe as well as in America, the music division of the New York Public Library owes its existence to the incentive given by the presentation to the library of the private collection of an enthusiastic art lover and collector. So it was with the Allen A. Brown collection presented to the Boston Public Library. We have an exception to this rule in our own national library, in the Music Division of the Library of Congress. This collection, the youngest, but by far the largest and best in America, in many respects equal, in some superior, to the best collections of the old world, is the result of the awakening of the new spirit with regard to the province and duties of the public library in fostering the artistic sense of a community or of a nation on the one hand, and of a more widespread public appreciation of the value of the quiet and serious study of musical art on the other. This new attitude, only a

few decades old at the most, is not peculiar to America. Evidences of it may be seen, for instance, in Germany, in the "Deutsche Musiksammlung," practically the gift to the nation from the German music publishers, aided by a few foreign colleagues, and now incorporated with the Royal Library at Berlin; or in the excellent public music library maintained in Leipzig by the publishing house of C. F. Peters, famous the world over for its cheap and excellent editions of musical classics. For the reader and student of to-day it is, of course, a matter of indifference, whether the existence of the collection he uses is due to the private interest and fancy of an individual collector, or to the public spirit of a single man or group of men or of a government. Without the former, the movement for art education of this kind would perhaps never have been started; without the latter, it cannot be kept up. Although the New York Public Library was not the first public library to profit by the enthusiasm of some individual music lover, the collection which was bequeathed in 1888 to what was then the Lenox Library, was, so far as the earliest literature on music was concerned, for a long time the most important collection of its kind in America. Recently it has been surpassed by the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

Joseph Wilhelm Drexel, the donor of the collection, was the son of a Tyrolean, who came to America during the Napoleonic wars and after some wandering became a banker at Philadelphia. The son, after graduating from the Philadelphia high school, spent some years abroad, and on his return entered his father's banking house. Then during the Civil War he established himself as a banker in Chicago. Later on he returned to Philadelphia, and in 1871 came to New York, where he founded the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Numerous charitable ventures bear witness to his largeheartedness, and his interest in matters of art and culture is attested by the fact that he held, at various times during the seventeen years of his residence in New York City, the offices of a commissioner of the Board of Education, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, director of the Metropolitan Opera House

and president of the Philharmonic Society. Beside this he was a trustee of the National Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Geographical Society and of the New York Historical Society. His collection of paintings, coins, casts and musical instruments he bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Drexel's library had its origin in the purchase of the collection of H. F. Albrecht, a musician and a member of the Germania Musical Society. It included mostly German works, collected by Albrecht between 1845 and 1858 in Europe and America. Later on Drexel added to this the library of Dr. R. La Roche, which contained English and French works and some in Latin and Greek. They were not so many as the Albrecht books. In 1869 Drexel published a catalog of his books about music, which numbered 2245 volumes. This list was to have been followed by a catalog (1) of autographs, (2) of musical prints, lithographs, portraits, etc., (3) of musical compositions. It seems, however, that these were never published. The manuscript notes for some of them are now incorporated with the books in the Drexel collection in the New York Public Library. The collection continued to grow, one of the most important later additions being a large part of the library of the English musical scholar, Francis E. Rimbault, which Drexel bought at auction in 1877 after Rimbault's death. When Drexel died, the Lenox Library came into possession of about 6000 volumes of books on music and musical composition.

Drexel's tastes as a collector were very broad. In the books on music of his collection, the literature of all times and of all branches of the subject is represented, and among the volumes are some whose rarity makes them quite valuable, including several incunabula. Sixteenth century theory is represented by works by Pietro Aron, Gafurius, Vicentino, Zarlino, Martin Agricola, Pietro Pontio, Wollick and Zaccani. There is very little sixteenth century music, but one rarity deserves to be mentioned—a copy of Baltazar de Beaujoyeux's "Ballet de la Reine" 1582, a work famous in musical history as a forerunner of French opera.

Drexel's seventeenth century books are particularly interesting to the historian of English music and to the lover of Elizabethan and post-Elizabethan song and music for the home. The most valuable things in this group are probably two or three manuscript collections of virginal music. One of them, of about the same date as the famous Fitzwilliam virginal book, contains many works by the same masters as are named in that manuscript, chiefly William Byrd, Dr. John Bull and Orlando Gibbons. The other, of somewhat later date, has more music of a popular character. To these manuscripts we must add an edition of "Parthenia; or The Mayden-head of the first musick that ever was printed for the Virginalls," London, 1655, and a unique copy of Robert Hole's "Parthenia inviolata or Mayden-Musicke for the Virginalls and Bass-viol, Selected out of the Compositions of the most famous in that Arte," printed about 1614. To these documents, important in the history of keyed instruments, we may add a work equally important for the music of stringed instruments, Simpson's "Division Violist." Then there are Mace's "Music's Monument" and also a number of printed and manuscript collections of English songs. These specimens of English vocal music run along into the eighteenth century, including such works as the 1720 edition of Thomas Durfey's "Wit and Mirth, or Pills to Purge Melancholy," Watts's "Musical Miscellany," and several volumes of broadsheets of theatre and concert-garden songs. The ballad operas of the eighteenth century are also well represented in the Drexel collection. It might be mentioned that the music division of the New York Public Library possesses another set of five volumes of ballad operas, and these together with a number of such works scattered among the volumes of collected English dramas in the main reference division of the library, make up a very respectable if not an absolutely complete collection of that strange product of the English spirit of satire and the desire for popular entertainment which we subsume under the name Ballad Opera. The eighteenth century is further represented by a collection of Cathedral Music like that in the editions of Arnold and Boyce.

Of course, with the ever increasing output of musical literature in the nineteenth century Drexel's collection cannot attempt to be complete, but even though there may not be many prizes like those mentioned for other centuries, it is safe to assume that Drexel added to his library a sufficiently large number of the more important works on music which appeared between 1800 and 1870.

Not the least interesting part of Drexel's collection is a group of autograph manuscripts (letters and music). Of course there are very few complete compositions. One of these—a symphony by Mozart—might be mentioned. But as a collection of samples which illustrate the personalities of their authors as exhibited in their handwriting it commands our attention.

While the Lenox Library's chief interest as a music library lay in the Drexel collection, it did not refrain entirely from adding to its shelves a few books on music and important compositions published after Drexel's death. At the same time the Astor Library was buying such music and books on music as it believed were very important, like the *Paléographie Musicale*, some of the publications of the *Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society*, Eitner's *Publikationen älterer Musikwerke*, *Maldeghe's Tresor Musical* and the *Denkmäler deutscher Tonkunst*, also many of the complete editions of the classic masters and some important files of American and European musical periodicals. One of the most important purchases was made in 1896 when the New York Public Library bought a collection of Italian opera librettos, a few of which date back to the end of the seventeenth century. Those of the eighteenth century are more numerous and the rest run along well into the nineteenth century. The most interesting single group in the collection contains 693 librettos of the operas and ballets performed at the two royal theatres in Naples between 1821 and 1865. The whole libretto collection embraces 134 volumes, containing in all 1408 librettos of which 367 are before 1800. An interesting supplement to the librettos was purchased at the same time—twenty bound volumes of daily programs giving

the title and cast of the opera, ballet or play to be performed in each of the ten or more theatres of Naples each day from 1839 to 1859.

The Astor and Lenox collections were united in the Lenox building in 1898 and were transferred to the new building at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street in 1911. The present music division, thus established, could point to a library of musical books which contained beside the Drexel collection, a complement to this collection quite as large again as the original bequest, and which, although by no means complete, or anywhere near complete, not even as nearly complete as one would expect in a city which devotes as much of its time and money to music as New York does, affords nevertheless some opportunity for the serious study of musical literature, and furnishes a sound basis for a future expansion which will bring the collection up to a standard which may adequately satisfy the needs of a city like New York.

Perhaps the most valuable, at any rate a very useful and often consulted class of modern books in our music division, are the musical periodicals and magazines, including collections of programs. Taken together with the earlier periodicals and programs in the Drexel collection, they offer a wealth of material for historical work. The European magazines, while not complete, are very well represented. The American periodicals contain much matter concerning the history of American music after 1820 or 1830. Altogether there are about 2050 volumes of this kind.

The music division's most lamentable weakness is in the department of modern practical music. The library must plead a deplorable lack of funds as an excuse for not having kept up with the times in this point. In the matter of vocal, piano and violin music, in the matter of orchestral music and of orchestral and vocal scores of operas, New York is far behind Boston and Chicago, to say nothing of Washington. This poverty is felt all the more from the fact that the number of readers in the music division is by no means small. In the year 1913 the readers numbered 11,120; they consulted 36,693

volumes. In 1914 readers to the number of 14,231 consulted 38,207 volumes.

Not long since a number of friends of the library and of the cause of music and musical education in New York City undertook to begin a campaign to raise funds for a proper endowment of the music division. It is to be hoped that the patrons of art in the metropolis will not be entirely deaf to this call which requires so small a percentage of the large sums actually spent for music in New York City in order to show results, and yet means so much to our musicians, our music students and to music lovers in general.

OTTO KINKELDEY.

MUSIC IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE music department of the Boston Public Library consists of two divisions: the Allen A. Brown collection given by Mr. Brown in 1894 and the music in the general collection of the library, the nucleus of which was in the original gift of Joshua Bates early in the history of the library.

The Brown collection, which has become more widely known since the publication of the catalog (the last part of volume four which carries the alphabet to completion, and the first supplement are now in the press), is housed in a room by itself on the third floor of the library building. It consists mainly of musical scores, operas in vocal and orchestral score, chamber music, orchestral works and part songs. The total number of volumes is 13,135; the total number of titles is difficult to compute as many of the volumes contain four or five and some, fifteen or twenty titles.

While a student at Harvard University Mr. Brown began to buy opera scores as part of a modest dramatic collection* he was forming. The musical side became more and more absorbing and finally took precedence. In his annual trips to Europe he delved in second-hand book shops and with the true instincts of the collector picked up treasures in most unexpected corners. Many of the scores have autograph dedications on the title page from the composer to some famous conductor or

*In 1909, Mr. Brown gave to the library his dramatic collection which numbered about 4000 volumes.



UPPER DECK OF THE MUSIC DIVISION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



singer, and the personal element is everywhere seen.

When he gave his collection to the library Mr. Brown stipulated that it should be restricted to use within the library building, and he reserved certain privileges, among them the right to add to the collection whatever works would, in his judgment, be of value, and that of inserting in the scores programs, newspaper clippings, portraits, autograph letters, etc., relating to the particular works.

The enormous amount of patient and painstaking work done in the latter direction cannot be fully appreciated unless one actually examines the collection.

Particularly valuable are the sets of programs of concerts given by Boston musical organizations and individuals during the last fifty years. Enriched with newspaper criticisms, autographs, portraits, etc., and carefully indexed, these are unique records of Boston musical history. Obituary notices of musicians cut from newspapers and periodicals, no matter how brief or how apparently insignificant, constitute a set of volumes carefully pasted, dated and indexed.

Articles on musical topics, biographies of musicians, and reviews of unpublished operas are preserved in the same manner. There are fifty octavo volumes of magazine articles cut from at least as many different periodicals. Another valuable set contains a collection of portraits, some of which are fine old engravings, and others photographs and magazine reproductions.

Rare and costly autograph manuscripts of the great masters are not found here, as the ideal sought by the collector has been that of a good working library for the musician, student and critic as well as for the mere music lover.

Many American composers, among them Paine, Buck, Converse, Foote, Chadwick, and Gilbert, have given autograph manuscripts to the collection. Of early American music the item of greatest rarity is Francis Hopkinson's "Seven songs" (1788), of which only one other copy is known to exist.

A score of Louis Spohr's opera "Alruna" is unique. The collection includes a set of 32 volumes in manuscript containing all the

catches, canons and glees submitted in the prize contests of the "Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club" of London, from 1763 to 1794. Of the two thousand compositions in this collection about six hundred have never been published. Of great interest also are the vocal scores of eleven operas, once the property of Albert Vizentini of Paris, who produced them at various theatres in Paris. The scores are sumptuously bound and enriched with autograph letters from the composer, librettist and singers, original water-color drawings for costumes, stage settings, etc.; the list includes Gounod's "Jean D'Arc," Offenbach's "Le voyage dans la lune," Masse's "Paul et Virginie" and Bruneau's "L'ouragon."

Each year Mr. Brown adds to the collection between two and three hundred volumes, various interested friends contribute also, and still other works are purchased from the general library funds.

The library subscribes for twenty-seven musical periodicals, including those of Germany, England, France and Italy as well as all the important American journals, and these are filed for readers in the Brown Music Room. In this room there is also a complete card catalog of all the music in the library, including both the circulating and reference collections, and any reader may have brought to the tables in the room any books on the subject which he may wish to use.

The music in the general collection of the library consists of musical literature, history, biography, criticism, standard operas (vocal scores and librettos), oratorios, songs, instrumental music, instruction books and periodical files. With a few exceptions these circulate on regular library cards. The number of volumes is approximately the same as in the Brown collection. Up to the time Mr. Brown gave his collection to the library no definite scheme of purchasing music had been followed. Since then the added interest and demands created by that gift have resulted in a general plan by which material suitable for circulation is purchased for the general collection, and such as is by reason of its rarity or costliness not suitable for circulation is located in the Brown Collection. The valuable theoretical works of the sixteenth and

seventeenth century were in the general collection in 1857. These are being gradually transferred to the Brown collection for safe keeping, as are other old and rare works which would not circulate because of their rarity. The collections are used by probably the most varied and interesting musical public that could be found in the country. It includes the composer of world fame, the teacher, the student, and the critic, as well as the general reader.

If the Symphony Orchestra or the Kneisel Quartet announces a new work to be given for the first time in Boston, readers at once ask for the score, and for biographical material about the composer, if he happens to be new also. Club members who have to prepare papers on "The invasion of vulgarity in music" or "The racial influence on religious music," request material, and recently a young girl asked for "Biographical notes on Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata.'" Surely the custodian's lot is not a monotonous one.

BARBARA DUNCAN.

LISTS OF PERIODICALS WANTED

The Rochester Library Club (William F. Yust, president) is compiling a union list of periodicals in the various libraries in the city. It desires information regarding other lists of this kind which have been published in addition to those which it already has, which are as follows:

- Boston Public Library—List of periodical publications currently received by the public library of the City of Boston, 1903.
- Boston Public Library—List of periodicals, newspapers, transactions and other serial publications currently received, 1897.
- Boston Book Company—Checklist of American and English periodicals, 1908.
- Chicago Library Club—List of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston, 1901.
- Illinois, University—List of serials in the University of Illinois library together with those in other libraries in Urbana and Champaign, 1911.
- John Crerar Library—Supplement to the list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston, 1903.
- Library of Congress—Union list of periodicals, transactions and allied publications currently received in the principal libraries of the District of Columbia, 1901.
- Philadelphia Free Library—List of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and its vicinity, 1908.
- Supplement, 1908.
- Pittsburgh Carnegie Library—Periodicals and other serials currently received, 1912.
- Severance, Henry Ormal—Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada, 1908.
- Supplement, 1910.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—JUNE, 1915

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Collinsville, Oklahoma	\$7,500
Contra Costa county, California (three buildings, \$2,500 each, for Antioch, Concord, and Walnut Creek)	7,500
East San Diego, California.....	7,500
Madison Township, Ohio	10,000
Nevada, Missouri	17,500
Parkston, South Dakota	7,500
Plattsmouth, Nebraska	12,500
Sheldon Township, Illinois	9,000
Turlock, California	10,000
Wagner, South Dakota	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$94,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Athol, Massachusetts (building to cost \$22,000)....	\$7,000
Joplin, Missouri (for addition) ...	20,000
Traer, Iowa (to provide for Perry Township) (building to cost \$10,000)	2,000
Tulsa, Oklahoma (building to cost \$55,000)....	12,500
	<hr/>
	\$41,500

VERMONT'S OLDEST LIBRARY

THE St. Albans *Messenger* reports that during a recent cleaning of an attic in a law office in that place a book of records was found which showed that the Wilmington Social Library was organized December 21, 1795, with a constitution, by-laws, and a list of subscribers.

This book has been presented to the present Wilmington institution, the Pettie Memorial Library, to be kept as a relic.

Some of the entries in the book are very interesting: Israel Lawton was fined 17 cents for dropping tallow on book No. 93; Timothy Castle was fined six cents for getting one drop of tallow on book No. 16; Levi Packard was fined 60 cents for tearing the binding on book No. 106, and several others were fined for turning down leaves and for finger marks.

The latest date in the list of revenues is October 4, 1815.

American Library Association

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The Public Documents Round Table was held in Room 101, East Hall, University of California, under the direction of George S. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library, chairman of the committee on public documents. Miss Amy Allen, head cataloger of the University of West Virginia, was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The chairman called attention to the meeting of the Public Documents Round Table held in Washington in 1914, at which were officially represented the Superintendent of Documents, the Government Printer, and the Joint Committee of Congress on Printing. At that meeting the work of the Superintendent of Documents Office was explained, special papers presented, and the many questions relating to the welfare of libraries asked by those interested and answered by those competent to do so. At that meeting also, Mr. Carter, clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, read a paper prepared for the occasion, which explained the provisions of the new printing bills then before the Sixty-third Congress (Senate Bill No. 5430 and House Bill No. 15902, which were identical in text) so far as they related to the printing and distribution of documents, the sections in which librarians were especially interested.

When it was understood that the Joint Committee had incorporated in these bills nearly every suggestion which had been made by the American Library Association relating to the subjects in which libraries were especially interested, it was the sense of that meeting that our Association should endorse the bills and with one or two amendments, noted by Mr. Carter, clerk of the committee, urge the enactment of these bills into law.

The chairman stated that it was with regret that he had to report that neither bill passed the Sixty-third Congress and therefore it will be necessary to have a new bill introduced in the next Congress, which shall embody so far as possible the desirable provisions of the bills explained by Mr. Carter, and covered by Senate Reports Nos. 438 and 904, and House Report No. 564.

In order better to bring the subject before the meeting in as concise and concrete form as possible two communications were read. The first one, which was from a person in close touch with the document question and gave a brief statement concerning it, was read by Miss Carrie L. Dailey,

assistant librarian of the Georgia State Library. The second letter was from Miss Edith E. Clarke, for many years connected with the office of the Superintendent of Documents, and therefore an authority on this subject. This communication, which was read by Miss Alice N. Hayes, reference librarian of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University Library, was a strong plea, urging the removal of the annual reports of all executive Departments and independent establishments from the Congressional set.

While it was the opinion of many of those present that such a removal would be a convenience in most libraries, as it would then enable the reports of each department to be shelved together chronologically and in uniform bindings, and thus make these several series more easily accessible by being arranged with other books on same subject, and more attractive in appearance, still it was felt that it was hardly right to ask or expect the Senators and Representatives to exclude from their official series, reports and other publications which by law must be referred to Congress and on which they are called to act. It was felt that if there must be but "one edition," one binding and one lettering, that should be the official Congressional Series. On the other hand, it was hoped that there might be provided for such libraries as shelved their documents by subject, bound volumes of reports which would be uniform with the Congressional set except the lettering upon the back of the volume, which designated its place in the Congressional Series, which is confusing where shelved apart from such series.

The following committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the Council and officially forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington: George S. Godard, librarian, Connecticut State Library; E. J. Lien, librarian, Minnesota State Library; A. J. Small, librarian, Iowa State Law Library; Miss Amy Allen, cataloger, University of West Virginia Library, and R. R. Bowker, editor *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. These resolutions were printed in full in the report of the Council meeting in the *JOURNAL* for July.

The suggestion that there should be some official connected with the office of Superintendent of Documents whose duty it should be to visit depository libraries and other libraries requesting such assistance, to inspect such libraries, make helpful suggestions and assist in securing desirable material still available, was discussed at length. The prevailing opinion was that while such an official

might be of real service to many libraries, he might also prove to be an unnecessary and unwelcome visitor to others.

GEORGE S. GODARD.

Library Organizations

THE JAMESTOWN MEETING

There were many librarians in and near New England who did not feel they could afford attendance at the A. L. A. meeting in California, and it was a happy thought when the Rhode Island Library Association was moved to invite the Connecticut Library Association and the Massachusetts Library Club to unite with it in a series of meetings at Jamestown, June 17-19.

Jamestown is located on Conanicut Island, a twenty-minute ferry ride from Newport, and headquarters were at the Gardner House, a comfortable summer hotel looking out over Narragansett Bay. About 150 were registered at the hotel, and over 180 attended the Friday meeting in Newport.

The libraries of Providence kept "open house" Thursday morning, and there were many visitors to the State and Public Libraries, the Athenæum, the John Carter Brown Library of Americana and the John Hay Library at Brown University, the libraries of the Rhode Island School of Design and the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the Annmary Brown Hawkins Memorial, with its wonderful collection of books from the earliest printers. The party went down to Jamestown by boat in the afternoon, enjoying a two-hours' sail on the bay.

The first meeting was held Friday evening in the ballroom of the hotel, with Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, president of the Rhode Island Library Association, in the chair. Mr. William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, was unable to be present, and his delightful paper on "Some literary memories of Newport" was read by Mr. Harry L. Koopman, librarian at Brown University. It recalled the part played in Newport's history by such men as Bishop Berkeley, Dr. Ezra Stiles, Gilbert Stuart, William Ellery Channing, George Bancroft, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and revived their personalities and their contributions to literature.

The reading of this paper was followed by Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian of Milwaukee-Downer College, who told "How they do it in Wisconsin." Miss Reynolds described the varied activities of the Wisconsin Library Commission, with its five depart-

ments, and the Library School, now a part of the State University but administered by the Commission.

The meeting closed with a paper by Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, of the Library School of the New York Public Library, on "How far should we help the public in reference work?" She believes that earnest workers should have all the help possible to be given them, as should the immature—children, foreigners, and those ignorant of library ways. But the people who don't know what they want and who insist that the librarian shall supply ideas as well as books should not be allowed to waste the librarian's time. Overhelpfulness on the part of the librarian is a handicap to the recipient as well as an injustice to the larger public whose needs are thereby neglected.

On Friday morning visits were paid to the Redwood and People's Libraries in Newport, before the librarians assembled in the pavilion at Easton's beach for the morning's meeting. A short business meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was called to precede the regular session, but as there was no business to be transacted the meeting adjourned after adopting a resolution of thanks to the Rhode Island Association for its invitation.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Herbert L. Cowing, vice president of the Connecticut Association, and the first speaker was Mr. William Paine Sheffield, director of the Redwood Library, who read a historical paper on the several libraries in Newport. The rest of the meeting was given over to a consideration of work with children. Miss Hewins of Hartford and Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, inspector of libraries for the Connecticut Public Library Committee, spoke on "Selection of books for children." Miss Hewins said that in selecting the titles for her recently revised and enlarged "List of books for boys and girls" she had tried to keep in mind the need of the children's parents and of librarians in small libraries—people whose money for books is limited and who wish to make it go as far as possible. Mrs. Johnson discussed various lists of juvenile books issued by individual libraries and commissions, and also told of Connecticut's experiment of celebrating "library day" in the schools each year.

Miss Delia I. Griffin, director of the Children's Museum of Boston, described the growth of that institution from the time when it consisted of two small cases, housed in one of the buildings belonging to the park department, up to the present time when

it occupies the whole building. During the past year 9500 pupils from schools in the vicinity visited the museum in classes, as part of their regular work.

The program closed with Miss Crain's and Miss Blakely's reports for committees of the Massachusetts clubs. A committee of five on children's work was appointed by President Coolidge of the Massachusetts Library Club in accordance with a vote taken at the Malden meeting in January. Miss Crain, chairman, reported that the sub-committee on high schools had prepared a questionnaire to be sent to high school principals. The sub-committee on children's rooms and elementary schools (to be divided later) is planning a survey of children's rooms during the summer and early fall. The committee of five itself is planning to appoint committees for field work throughout the state and the children's committee of the Western Massachusetts Library Club has already agreed to join forces and co-operate in any way possible; a questionnaire including work done in children's rooms, elementary schools, and high schools has been prepared and sent to every town in the state having a high school, and over one-half of the 300 sent have been answered. The remaining 100 libraries are to receive a note from the committee stating what is being attempted and asking for reports of special work with children in their libraries. Miss M. A. Ashley, of the Greenfield Public Library, read for Miss Blakely the report on the work with schools already accomplished by the Western Massachusetts Library Club through the co-operation of the Free Public Library Commission.

At the meeting of the Rhode Island Association following this meeting, these officers were elected for 1915-16: President, Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, Pawtucket; first vice president, Mr. Joseph L. Peacock, Westerly; second vice president, Miss Anna H. Ward, Woonsocket; secretary, Miss Edna D. Rice, Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket; treasurer, Mr. Lawrence M. Shaw, Providence; recorder, Miss Eva W. Magoon, Providence. Additional members of executive committee: Dr. Harry L. Koopman, Miss Marguerite M. Reid, Mr. George L. Hinckley; committee on relations with State Board of Education: Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Mr. Ethan Wilcox.

A report of the committee on the investigation of children's work in Rhode Island was read by Mrs. M. E. S. Root. This was accepted and the committee continued and a committee of five was appointed to inves-

tigate general library conditions in the state.

This meeting was followed by a shore dinner in an adjoining pavilion, after which most of those present enjoyed the four-mile cliff walk, at the end of which they were met by automobiles and taken along the ocean drive past the "cottages" of the summer colony.

Friday evening: Mr. C. F. D. Belden conducted the informal round table meeting of local secretaries of the Massachusetts Library Club, in Miss Hooper's absence. The committee on co-operation asks the local secretaries to help win members for the club. Over 200 libraries in the state have no representation; while of over 1500 trustees in the state probably about 40 are members.

The question was asked whether larger groups of libraries than were originally designated by the commission could do more effective work, and some who have tried the larger groups reported them more satisfactory. The question was raised whether the library of a group entertaining the other libraries should be closed for an afternoon, and the general opinion was against it. The question whether it was legitimate for a library to pay from its funds a membership fee in the Massachusetts or any other library club was answered by Mr. Jones of Salem who argued that the publications of these organizations are not for sale, and that by becoming a member one only subscribes for their publications as one subscribes for any periodical.

At a business meeting preceding the Friday evening session the Massachusetts Library Club elected officers for 1915-16 as follows: President, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.; vice-presidents, Miss J. Maud Campbell, Mr. Herbert W. Fison, and Miss Bertha E. Blakely; secretary, Mr. John G. Moulton; treasurer, Mr. George L. Lewis; recorder, Miss Eugenia M. Henry.

"Dante, the man and the poet" was a comprehensive review of the great poet's life, his aspirations, passions, character development through strife and bitterness, and final achievement, given by the Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore of Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Dinsmore outlined the "Vita nuova," and gave in detail the "Divina commedia," interpreting its wonderful symbolism step by step.

Following Mr. Dinsmore, Mr. Koopman read a paper entitled "Why vacations and holidays?" This paper was an expansion of the short article by Mr. Koopman printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June.

At both the Thursday and Friday evening

meetings much interest was shown in several exhibits. There were some most attractive picture bulletins prepared by the Malden Public Library, for which the pictures were obtained without cost; a table full of valuable reference material that could be had for the asking from commercial houses; a display of material obtainable through the Massachusetts Library Commission and a wall map of Massachusetts on which the location of every library was shown by a sketch of its exterior; and an exhibit lent by the Houghton Mifflin Company, illustrating the different processes involved in the making of a book.

Saturday's meeting was held at the Naval War College at Newport, and was preceded by an exhibition drill on the green. The librarians were cordially welcomed by Rear Admiral Austin Melvin Knight, president of the college and commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station. He was followed by Mr. William D. Goddard, librarian of the college library, who explained and evaluated the list of "War literature" he had had prepared and distributed to all present.

The rest of the morning was given up to discussion of the two questions: "Loan desk problems" and "Training classes for small as well as large libraries." The latter was covered by Miss Alice Shepard of the City Library, Springfield, Mass., and by Miss May Ashley, Public Library, Greenfield, Mass., who told of the classes maintained in their respective libraries.

Mr. Gardner M. Jones of Salem, Mass., led the discussion on "Loan desk problems." Miss Lyman of the Providence Public Library told what the information desk stands for there. It is a guide to the use of the library, it furnishes lists for the many organizations and individuals in need of them, it answers telephone calls. The files of clippings, representing the accumulation of 20 years; the index (made at the library) to local information in the *Providence Journal*; a card index to Rhode Island subjects; the filed advance sheets of government documents are some of the particular means with which the information desk covers its ground. In Providence, too, the various libraries, medical, legislative and other, co-operate with the Public Library and thus enable the latter to give its patrons most comprehensive and satisfactory service in fields in which it does not itself specialize.

Mr. Cowing of the Public Library, New Haven, emphasized the need of the right kind of assistants at the loan desk, and outlined the usage in that library in regard to

sending overdue notices. In the discussion that followed, many librarians told what they do about children's fines. Some cancel them after a definite period, others allow the children to pay them a little at a time, still others let the children work them out. On the other hand, it was remarked that since children are rapidly graduating from the juvenile into the adult department every day, and since they enjoy the same privileges as adults they should be learning to share the same responsibilities. Miss Hewins considers making a child pay a fine a lesson in civic righteousness.

With the close of the Saturday morning session came the end of the official program. Many librarians stayed in Jamestown until Monday morning, while others went to Providence or Narragansett Pier for the weekend. A dance in the Gardner House Saturday evening was a pleasant affair, and driving and sailing parties furnished daytime diversion for those who remained.

SOUTHERN TIER LIBRARY CLUB

THE annual meeting of the Southern Tier Library Club was held at Owego, N. Y., June 8 and 9, Mrs. Mary A. Summers presiding. It was attended by twenty-five persons, representing twelve libraries.

Tuesday morning, June 8, Captain Chas. L. Albertson of Waverly, N. Y., gave a short talk on "Delights of a rare book collection." In the afternoon, Dr. Greenleaf, trustee of the Coburn Free Library, Owego, heartily welcomed the Southern Tier Library Club to that institution and to the village of Owego, N. Y. The remainder of the session was conducted by Miss Caroline Webster, state organizer, Albany, who took up the Institute outline on "Organizing the library." Discussion on the different subjects was led by Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew, librarian, Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y., Anna G. Hall, librarian, Endicott Public Library, Endicott, N. Y., and J. W. Livingston, librarian, Marathon Library, Marathon, N. Y.

In the evening Mr. J. Alden Loring, a member of the Roosevelt African expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institution, gave a stereopticon lecture of unusual interest on his African trip, before the members of the Southern Tier Library Club and one hundred citizens of Owego, at the Central High School. Adjournment was made to the library where the members of the club were guests of the trustees of the Coburn Free Library for the remainder of the evening.

An exhibit of pictures from the mount-

ed picture file of the Binghamton Public Library was made at the Wednesday morning session. Miss Leila H. Seward of the same library gave suggestions on the starting of a picture loan collection, where to obtain attractive pictures at no cost and at small cost, also methods of mounting, filing and classification which have been found satisfactory in Binghamton. An outline of suggestions was prepared especially for small libraries wanting guidance as to how to begin. The A. L. A. and library publications useful for consultation on picture work were also noted.

Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew led a discussion on "Periodicals and their different values." Mr. Whitmore, district superintendent of schools of Owego, spoke on "Rural school libraries" in his district, outlining the stages in the development of the rural school library from the first black-covered volumes on theology and philosophy, through the sets purchased from book agents, to the present library based on the Regents' syllabus. The present rural school library law, and the plan of issuing reading certificates to both pupils and teachers were mentioned by Mr. Whitmore as aiding in the development of good reading. Co-operation between the village library and the rural school, Mr. Whitmore believes, is the solution of the rural school library problem. Mr. Livingston of Marathon continued the discussion, speaking particularly of the aid given in history research work to students, also of the co-operation between teachers and library.

The main address of the morning was given by Joseph D. Ibbotson, Jr., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., who spoke on the relation of the public library to boys and girls of the high school age—those planning to go to college, and those who are not. Mr. Ibbotson emphasized the fact that the librarian must regard himself as a teacher, knowing both people and books and introducing the one to the other, and performing the very important duty of directing as to what to read. He then spoke of the practical help a library could give boys and girls, in teaching them how to use books, not bringing to them the results of the librarian's researches. He spoke also of the aid a library could give in putting the choice of a college on a different basis from the present one, making the choice dependent less on trivialities and more on the intellectual and spiritual significance of the college chosen. The interests and influence of the present age, Mr. Ibbotson believes, are all against the intellectual life; and library and college must

stand together in opposing this spirit. Mr. Ibbotson's advice for getting the good things read is to show it is "lots of fun."

The committee on resolutions and nominations presented resolutions of thanks to the speakers, and to the library for the hospitality enjoyed, and presented the following candidates who were elected for 1915-16: President, Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew, Elmira; vice president, Anna G. Hall, Endicott; secretary, Lillian Foster, Owego; treasurer, J. W. Livingston, Marathon.

HELEN M. JOHNSTONE, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The Bay Path Library Club met at Charlton, June 29. Rev. Edgar W. Preble, trustee of the Charlton Public Library, welcomed the club in a decidedly original manner, his address being in verse with clever references to the audience in terms of book-making.

The question box conducted by Florence E. Wheeler of Leominster, filled an hour with informal discussion of questions on the program. Owing to the general interest and full discussion only five questions were considered, and the others will undoubtedly be taken up at a later meeting.

After luncheon, Mr. Robert K. Shaw of Worcester gave an interesting report of the Jamestown meeting, and also read a paper by Mr. Foster.

President Edmund C. Sanford of Clark College read an intensely interesting paper, "A professor of English who was also a man of letters." President Sanford referred to Edward Rowland Sill, and gave entertaining references to his own studies under Professor Sill, and read many extracts from his letters and poems giving the audience a splendid picture of the man and his work.

Mr. John A. Lowe, agent of the Free Public Library Commission, read a paper, "Relation of the community and the library." Mr. Lowe brought a splendid message to the club, and his genial personality made many friends and brought the Library Commission into a more personal relationship with the members of the club.

The club was invited to hold the October meeting at Leominster.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Ella F. Miersch, Southbridge; honorary vice president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice presidents, Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester, and Miss Abby M. Shute, Auburn; secretary, Miss Florence E. Wheeler, Leominster; treasurer, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting will be held at Haines Falls in the Catskills, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. Headquarters will be at Squirrel Inn, and additional accommodations may be obtained in Santa Cruz Inn and in cottages near by. Most of the rooms are \$2.50 per day, though a few with private bath may be obtained at \$3 per day. For reservations address Mrs. A. Foulke Pim, Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y.

The railroads will offer no reduction in transportation rates. The following directions show various routes of travel:

Squirrel Inn is but six hours by rail from New York City, and may be reached over the West Shore and the Ulster and Delaware railroads, with connections at Kingston and Oneonta, to Haines Falls station, at the entrance to Twilight Park. Squirrel Inn stage meets all trains. It may also be reached over the New York Central Railroad from Albany or New York to Greendale, ferry to Catskill, and thence over the Catskill Mountain railroad and connections to Haines Falls station.

The inn may also be reached by the Albany Day Line. Boats leave Desbrosses street at 8:40 a.m. and 42d street at 9 a.m. for Catskill, connecting there with Catskill Mountain and Otis Elevating Railway for Haines Falls, reaching Squirrel Inn in time for supper. Catskill Evening Line boats leave foot of Christopher street, New York, at 6:30 p.m. for Catskill, connecting there with morning trains over above route for Haines Falls, reaching Squirrel Inn in time for breakfast.

The program of the conference will place emphasis on the library field of possible service rather than on matters of technique, reflecting the general desire among librarians for a new estimate of their relation to the community and of the demands the community should make upon them.

Mr. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and pioneer in library matters pertaining to New York state, will speak in a reminiscent way of the past, drawing upon his large fund of personal experience. Mr. Legler of the Chicago Public Library, Mr. Dana of Newark, and Mr. Bostwick of St. Louis will contribute the professional estimate of the library's opportunity at large, while men of note from other professions will address the conference, bringing fresh and unbiased points of view regarding the library's place in its social environment. Frederick W. Roman of Syracuse University will deal with the library as an economic asset to the community in its relation to the practical business man and the working man. Dr. E. E.

Slosson, literary editor of the *Independent*, will speak from the journalist's special knowledge of social conditions. The intimate relation of the library to the literature of the day will be dealt with by Josephine Daskam Bacon and Irving Bacheller, and Marie Shedlock, the famous English story-teller, will speak in her own inimitable manner.

The library's relation to other arts will be considered by Henry W. Kent of the Metropolitan Museum, Percival Chubb of the Drama League and other well known workers in these fields, showing the aid a library can secure from such organizations as the Drama League, the American Federation of Arts, and smaller local clubs.

Dr. Charles A. Richmond, president of Union College, will analyze the library as an educational institution. The familiar phrase "the university of the people" is hardly justified by actual educational results. It is to be hoped that the discussion provoked will show how we can come nearer to deserving the name. The opportunity which every library has in its neighboring schools and the fundamental importance of school-library work will again be presented by a group of speakers, including Dr. Finley, New York state commissioner of education, and James F. Hosis, secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, who have given close attention to the question.

Aside from the general sessions outlined above, group meetings will provide opportunity throughout the week to seek a solution for various technical difficulties. Group divisions of children's work, cataloging, etc., will be arranged at request. The rural communities committee will set up a "model" rural library and an exhibit of inexpensive forms and methods. Miss Phelps, as chairman and one of the state organizers, will be ready to advise with all concerning the problem of the small library.

Efforts will be made to discover the special interests and problems of each one in attendance, and to arrange that each may meet and talk informally with others who are solving similar questions.

CAROLINE M. UNDERHILL, *President.*

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Georgia Library Commission has been re-appointed as follows: Mrs. John King Ottley, Atlanta; Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian, Carnegie Library, Atlanta; Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian; Mr. R. P. Brooks, University of Georgia; Mr. Otis Ashmore, superintendent of schools, Savannah.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The commencement exercises of the New York State Library School were held in the larger of the school class rooms, Thursday afternoon, June 24. The address to the class was given by Rev. J. V. Moldenhawer of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany. Mr. Moldenhawer spoke from the standpoint of the user of a library and urged on the graduates the necessity of being both skilled in professional technique and broad in their knowledge of books. He divided people into three great classes: the very few whose opinion of a book is definitive, the relatively few whose recommendation of a book is a piece of strong presumptive evidence in its favor, and the great majority whose opinion is negligible. He suggested that all librarians ought to be at least in the second class, and that as many as possible should be in the first.

The degree of Bachelor of Library Science was conferred on the following members of the class of 1915: Edna E. Bayer, Paul R. Byrne, Helen M. Claflin, Emily Kerr Colwell, Mary E. Cobb, Donald B. Gilchrist, Thirza E. Grant, May Greene, Sarah Hallsted, Mildred H. Lawson, James A. McMillen, Margaret C. Norton, Mary C. Sherrard, Ruth E. Thompson, Winifred Ver Nooy. Mr. Povl Fritz Vilhelm Sloman of Copenhagen, Denmark, of the class of 1914, has also received the degree during the current school year.

After the degrees had been conferred, the president of the graduating class, Miss Mary Campbell Sherrard, presented the school, in behalf of the class, a fine cast of the winged Nike of the Louvre. An informal reception to the class, tendered by the faculty, followed.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session began June 2 and ended July 14. The general course of six weeks, which has been given in alternate odd years since 1913, was attended by 17 students. The chief courses and instructors were: "Classification and subject headings," Miss Hawkins; "Cataloging," Miss Fellows; "Book selection," Miss Eastwood; "Public documents," Mr. Wyer; "Bibliography," Mr. Biscoe and Mr. Walter; "Reference," Mr. Walter.

Four lectures on children's work were given by Miss Adeline B. Zachert, director of children's work of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, and one or more lectures each on various phases of library work were given by Mr. William R. Watson and Mr. Avery

W. Skinner. Several of the members of the class who were particularly interested in library work with schools attended many of the general lectures given in the library institute for high school librarians which was held July 6-16. Those in attendance were:

Bates, Bertha, Amsterdam, N. Y. Assistant, Amsterdam Free Library.
 Bryan, Elizabeth A., Utica, N. Y. Assistant, Circulation Department, Utica Public Library.
 Bunn, Arralee, Memphis, Tenn. Loan desk assistant, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.
 Conway, Mary S., Cohoes, N. Y. Assistant, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library, Troy, N. Y.
 Fowler, Julian S., B.A., Hobart College, 1911, Geneva, N. Y. Assistant librarian, Hobart College Library.
 Haskins, Marian H., Saratoga, N. Y. Assistant, Saratoga Springs Public Library.
 Horton, Rosabel S., Rochester, N. Y. Assistant, Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.
 Knippel, Louis T. A., South Norwalk, Conn. Assistant South Norwalk Free Library.
 Lewis, Charlotte, Braddock, Pa. Cataloger, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa.
 McDonald, Marian, Graduate Macdonald College, 1910, Montreal, Canada. Children's librarian (elect) Public Library, Westmount, P. Q., Canada.
 Meyer, Oma C., De Pauw University, 1904-06, Lebanon, Indiana. Reference librarian, Lebanon Public Library.
 Ohr, Cerene, B.A., Vassar College, 1905, Indianapolis, Ind. School reference assistant, Indianapolis Public Library.
 Pockman, Eleanor A., Alden, N. Y. Assistant, Ewell Free Library, Alden, N. Y.
 Sheffield, Agnes M., Rochester, N. Y. Librarian, Normal Training School, Rochester, N. Y.
 Thayer, Helen M., Brookline, Mass. Junior assistant, Brookline Public Library.
 Wellons, Verna, Memphis, Tenn. Librarian in charge, Riverside Branch, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.
 Zoller, Marjorie R., B.A., St. Lawrence University, 1912, Fort Plain, N. Y. Librarian (elect) Middleburg, N. Y., High School Library.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The alumni supper took place June 19 in the Art Gallery of the library building with an attendance of 97. Reunions were held by the classes of 1895 and 1905, the former being represented by thirteen of its members. Speeches were made by Mr. Stevens, Miss Gooch, Miss Hall of the class of 1895, Miss Tyler of the class of 1905, and Miss Maynard, president of the class of 1915. Miss Rathbone sent a greeting from California. Much regret was expressed that Miss Plummer was not able to be present. After the supper a reception was given by the trustees under a bower of Japanese lanterns in the Institute court.

As its parting gift to the School, the class of 1915 left a beautiful silver set consisting of a serving tray, lemon dish and sugar basket, all marked with the School initials and the year.

Miss Gooch and Mr. Stevens attended the meeting of the Association of Library Schools held at Albany on June 29 and 30.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Harriet S. Dutcher, 1913, entered the cataloging department of the Ohio State University on July 15.

Miss Lena G. Towsley, 1913, of the Pratt Institute Free Library, and Miss Amelia H. Robie, 1914, of the Summit (N. J.) Public Library, have resigned their positions to take the course for Children's Librarians in the Cleveland Public Library.

HARRIET B. GOOCH, *Instructor.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Class week wound up with the senior luncheon, at which three of the Library School girls announced their engagements, though none expect to leave the field until their spurs are won.

The announcement has been received of the marriage of Mary Curtis, 1910, to Mr. Herbert Parkman Kendall, on June 22. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall will live in North Tonawanda, N. Y.

By a recent act of the Corporation, the division of the college into schools has been restored, and the heads of the schools are to have the title of director. Consequently what has been known for the last few years as the Department of Library Science is now again the Library School. The name of the college has also recently been legally changed to "Simmons College," which has always been its popular name, though formerly it was burdened by the official title of Simmons Female College.

APPOINTMENTS

Gladys M. Bigelow, 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Newtonville (Mass.) Technical High School.

Isabelle Chaffin, 1915, has received an appointment in the Brooklyn Public Library.

Pauline Yager, 1915, is to be a member of the Cleveland Public Training Class for Children's Librarians.

Ruth M. Eaton, 1915, is occupied with a temporary piece of work at the Public Library, Wayland, Mass.

Rowena Edwards, 1914-15, is substituting for six weeks in the Weather Bureau, at Washington.

Sarah M. Findley, 1914, has been doing organization work during the year for the Library of the Lindenwood College for Women at St. Charles, Missouri.

Katherine Warren, 1914, recently accepted an appointment in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.

SUMMER SCHOOL

For a number of years the college has had

a summer class in library work, but this year several of the other departments have offered courses, and there are over 200 in attendance, including both men and women. This enriches the opportunities open to those enrolled in the library class, twenty-five in number, as they may visit other courses, if they have time and inclination.

The first visiting lecturer was Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Brooklyn Girls' High School, who showed vividly what can be done by the library for the high school student. Miss Anna C. Tyler, of the story-telling and reading clubs of the New York Public Library, lectured on "Story-telling."

The fullest single course offered in the summer is that in library work for children. To this a student devotes full time for three weeks, having two lectures each day, and a full course of reading, both of juvenile books and of the literature of the subject of library work with children. The class is small, and all members have had practical experience, so much is hoped for in the way of results.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S
LIBRARIANS

The Training School re-opened for the summer term July 6. From that date until the end of the term, July 31, students were scheduled two periods a week to distribute books and tell stories in summer playground centers.

Mrs. David Kirk, instructor in public speaking, entertained the students at a tea given at her home June 23. A drama class under the leadership of Mrs. Kirk read a one-act play and several of the students told stories.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Margaret Louise Bateman, 1910, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the City Library of Manchester, N. H., to accept a position with Ginn & Company.

Josephine Thomas, 1913, has been appointed assistant children's librarian in the Public Library, New Haven, Ct.

Elizabeth Hoard Dexter, special student, 1912-13, became a member of the staff of the children's department, New York Public Library, June 1.

ST. LOUIS TRAINING CLASS

The graduating exercises of the Training Class of the St. Louis Public Library were held at the Central Library, on Friday, June 18. Twelve young women were awarded certificates of proficiency in their work, en-

titling them to appointment as members of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library. The librarian presided and addresses were made by Dr. Herman Von Schrenck, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, of the Missouri Library Commission. After the ceremonies, refreshments were served in the training class room. The names of the graduates are as follows: Misses Lamiza Baird Breckenridge, Dorothy Breen, Ruth Brown, Mary Jessie Burr, Alice Katherine Hatch, Virginia Kinealy, Alby Mason, Elsie Miriam Saxer, Marian Gage Scudder, Hazel Shiring, Eunice Weis and Melitta Diez.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

NEW JERSEY COMMISSION'S SUMMER SCHOOL

The New Jersey Public Library Commission held the seventh session of its summer school in the Asbury Park Public Library, May 24-June 26. Twenty-six students were enrolled for the entire course. In addition to these, seventy-nine people visited the school, listened to lectures of special interest to them and examined the exhibits. This number included librarians, library trustees, teachers, and city and county superintendents of schools. It is the custom of the commission to give each year in connection with its summer school, a week's course of special lectures which will be of interest to all librarians in the state whether they have been students of the school or not. Since this is the first year the commission has had the supervision of school libraries, this special week was devoted to school library interests. The program was arranged to set forth some of its plans for the administration of this department, and to help initiate its campaign for better school libraries in New Jersey.

Miss Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library lectured on "Cataloging"; Miss Corinne Bacon of White Plains, on "Principles of book selection" and "Some twentieth century poets"; Miss Rose Murray of the New York Public Library, on "Book-binding and book mending"; Miss Hall of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, on "Vocational guidance through the school library," "Voluntary reading in the school library," and "The modern high school library"; Miss Elizabeth White of Passaic, on "The work of the Passaic High School branch"; Miss Ida Mendenhall of Utica, on "The literary hour in the school," and "Free material of use to teachers"; Mr. Frank Weitenkampf of the New York Public Library, on "Decorative art in the school room"; and Miss Anna C.

Tyler of the New York Public Library, on "The art of story telling."

The School Librarians' Association of New Jersey and the New Jersey Public Library Commission prepared for use during this week, an extensive exhibit showing the work being done in New Jersey with school libraries and suggestions for further work from within and without the state. The main parts of the exhibit were: vocational guidance through the school library; filing systems for pictures, pamphlets, and clippings; library lessons in various schools; pictures of, and floor plans for, school libraries; reading lists and aids; book making; book mending; comparative exhibit of the work of different book binders; magazine binders; library supplies; equipment; picture bulletins; French and German lithographs and the work of American artists appropriate for school room decoration; government documents and free material of use to teachers; industrial exhibits; reference charts; dramatic aids; good books in series; books of interest to teachers; books about country life; comparative editions; best illustrated books for children; library equipment made by manual training classes, etc. This exhibit is to be kept up to date and will be loaned upon request and the payment of expressage, to any educational institution or organization.

EDNA PRATT.

Reviews

WYER, J. I., JR. Government documents (state and city). A. L. A. Publishing Board. 19 p.

This is a preprint of Chapter 23 of the "Manual of library economy." No attempt is made to deal with United States documents, because that ground is already covered by the author's pamphlet on "United States government documents in small libraries," published by the A. L. A. Board as Handbook 7, and now in the fourth edition.

While many useful suggestions are made as to the acquisition and handling of state and city documents, the treatment is too brief to be of much practical value, except perhaps to the smallest libraries. One recommendation made by Mr. Wyer should be brought to the attention of every public library, large and small, throughout the country. This suggestion is that at least one library in every city, town, village or county,

should make the completest possible collection of its local public documents.

C. C. W.

FAY, L. E., and EATON, A. T. *Instruction in the use of books and libraries*; a textbook for normal schools and colleges. Boston Book Co. 449 p. \$2.25.

As the authors point out in their preface, normal school librarians who have to instruct prospective teachers in the use of books have felt the need of a comprehensive textbook to put into the hands of pupils. Material hitherto available has been chiefly in the form of outlines on particular divisions or topics in the scheme of instruction and has been written largely for normal instructors, librarians, or for other than normal school pupils. It has remained for Misses Fay and Eaton, who are respectively librarian and assistant librarian in the University of Tennessee, to collect and adapt this scattered material, in an attempt to meet the need referred to.

The scope of the volume is best indicated by a brief review of the topics discussed. Part one, "On the use of books," contains chapters on the school library, the relations between schools and the public library, the physical book (including both the structural and typographical features), reference books (two chapters which consist chiefly of annotated lists), public documents, magazine indexes, arrangement of books on the shelves, use of the catalog, and bibliographies. Part two, "On the selection of books and children's literature," after a chapter on the general principles of book selection, considers the selection of books for the high school library (chiefly a long unannotated list), and then, beginning with a historical survey discusses the problem of children's reading, the various types of literature for children (five chapters), illustrations for children's books, and in a final chapter, editions, magazines, and lists. Part three, "The administration of school libraries," begins with two not obviously relevant chapters on "The evolution of the book," and "The history of libraries." Then follow chapters on the establishment and equipment of school libraries, book buying, records, classifying, cataloging, mechanical processes, pamphlets, pictures and clippings. Numerous problems and exercises are appended to chapters, and the book concludes with an eight-page index. As the book is for the pupil, it does not include instruction methods and outlines for the use of the librarian-instructor. One marks, however, the

omission of such methods and outlines for the use of the future teacher in imparting instruction to high and grade school pupils.

Taken as a whole, the book seems to the reviewer to be a useful compilation of scattered material, and the authors and publisher deserve the thanks of normal school librarians.

It is, perhaps, not always to be expected that the first edition of a work in a little touched field will be free from defects, and some features which could be improved in a second edition may be noted as follows: Although the book is intended as a text to be put into the hands of students, it is to be feared that the price (\$2.25) will hinder its adoption by conservative school authorities. This is not to imply that the price is excessive, but rather to suggest that in future editions an attempt be made to present the material in more compact form. Although a dry-as-dust conciseness is to be deprecated in a textbook, a rather rigorous condensation would not have harmed the literary style and would have saved considerable space. Furthermore, as a guide for students who are not to be professional librarians, the book contains considerable material which while interesting, does not seem essential, and could very well be compressed to a suggestive outline, and left to the instructor for fuller presentation in lecture form. Examples of this are the history of Poole's Index and much of the historical survey of children's books. The reviewer also greatly doubts the utility of placing in the hands of inexperienced students, in such a work as the present, long lists of books without accompanying annotations. This objection refers particularly to the high school list.

Some criticisms of details may also be made. The titles of special reference books on the whole are well chosen; yet the librarian will wonder why, when Bailey's "Cyclopedia of agriculture" was included, his corresponding work on horticulture was not; and why Watt's "Dictionary of chemistry," which now has comparatively little use, is included, but Thorpe's dictionary is omitted.

The high school list, if it is to be retained, would be benefited by abbreviation, a rather careful general revision and re-proportioning of its several parts. To be more specific; the fiction list is good, but in the history list, source books are not considered, and the sections on useful arts, science, and the fine arts greatly need improvement. The necessity for annotations has already been alluded to. It was probably not intended to recommend complete editions of Byron's

poems and of Percy's "Reliques" for the ordinary high school library, and the omission of the *Outlook* from the list of high school periodicals is probably also an oversight. As the Everyman's Library is freely recommended for purchase, it might be wise for the authors to mention the fact that there is a good deal of variation among the different titles of the series as regards the size of type face and consequently of desirability for library purposes.

Among the technical details of library administration, many librarians will incline to question the authors' choice of "the first fly leaf opposite the inside front cover" as the most desirable location for a book pocket. It could also be wished that the authors had not stopped at the suggestion of a "vertical file" for pictures, which rather implies the ordinary commercial article, but had mentioned the convenience of a larger sized mount than the ordinary vertical file will admit, and had described the use of boxes for vertical filing, in short, such a system as is used in the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, the Newark, N. J., Public Library, and in other high schools and public libraries.

To review adequately a book drawing its material from several specialized fields is a difficult task for the ordinary reviewer, and the writer has accordingly commented on those features which appeal most strongly to his personal experience. The section on children's literature, for instance, could be adequately reviewed only by a children's librarian of wide experience, and it is the normal school librarian who must pass final judgment on the practical utility of the book as a whole. The reviewer believes, however, that the foregoing description and comment make it apparent that "Instruction in the use of books and libraries" will be useful for study and supplementary reading in normal school classes, but will need, as the authors doubtless intend, supplementary comment and correction from the instructor. School officials should find it suggestive of the scope and content of a subject at present greatly neglected in the education of our teachers.

G. O. WARD.

FIRKINS, INA TEN EYCK. Index to short stories. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 374 p. \$6 n.

This index, which is the outgrowth of numerous bibliographies of special authors, compiled to meet the needs of one library, will meet similar needs in a large number of libraries. No claim for completeness is made. The aim rather has been to make a

serviceable volume kept within manageable limits. The volume indexes all the short stories, wherever found, of over 300 American and English authors, and some of the work of 140 additional writers. About 120 foreign authors are represented by translations of their short stories. These are to be found chiefly in collections, of which over one hundred are indexed. The book in hand thus analyses some 1600 volumes. The scope is best stated in the words of the preface:

"The work of no American or English writer is included unless he has had published by a reputable publishing house, at least one volume of collected stories; but all the work of the selected authors as far as it has been available, has been indexed. Thus, collected editions, separate volumes, periodicals, and complete collections of various short stories, have all been consulted for the work of the chosen authors. No effort has been made to recover obscure and fugitive work of the authors indexed; that is the work of the bibliophile and special authority, but the best editions of the short story writers have been carefully and generously indexed. To discriminate the short story from longer works of fiction, the arbitrary limit of two hundred pages as the maximum length was adopted instead of a literary criterion on the basis of structure. This extends into the realm of the novelette, but was deemed expedient on the ground of convenience. A corresponding lapse in literary discrimination is to be found in the inclusion of many short sketches which are not, in the strict sense, stories. In the work of authors such as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Sir James Barrie, and Alphonse Daudet, to mention but three, it is often difficult to tell whether the sketch should be classed as a short story or as a descriptive narrative. When in doubt, the sketch has been included; occasionally, when there has been no doubt, it has been indexed because contained in a volume in which all the other titles were those of stories, and the sketch might therefore be called for in the same connection. Farces, which are in reality short stories in dialogue form, such as those of William Dean Howells, have occasionally been included. Juvenile and fairy stories have been excluded except when they are a minor part of a selected author's work and their omission would make the bibliography incomplete. English translations of foreign short stories have been included wherever found."

The method of presenting the material is an alphabetic arrangement for all authors and titles, the latter entry giving the author only. Under each author the titles of all his stories are listed alphabetically, and for each are shown all the sources of the story. Of great value are the full entries under such foreign authors as Balzac, 11 columns; de Maupassant, 23 columns, and others. Under Balzac, for example, are listed 11 sources for the "The conscript," variously translated also as "Madame de Dey's last reception"; "The recruit" and "The requisitionnaire." It would have been interesting and at times helpful to have had with the translation, the title in the original, but this has been omitted. By way of comparison, we find 9 columns for O. Henry, 18 for Kipling, 5 each for Poe and Mark Twain, and 10 for Joel Chandler Harris. The lists of books indexed and of authors classified by nationality will frequently prove helpful.

The index appears to be a careful and reliable piece of work. It will, we feel certain, save librarians many hours of searching and often will make available unsuspected resources to the call for many copies of a given story.

C. P. P. V.

Librarians

BARKER, Miss Tommie Dora, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to succeed Mrs. Percival Sneed, resigned. Miss Barker is a graduate of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and has served in the capacity of assistant librarian and head of the reference department of the library and chief instructor in the library school.

BATES, Grace P., has been elected librarian of the Windham Center (Ct.) Library, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Julia A. Swift, who was librarian from the organization of the association in 1892 to the close of the year 1914.

BROOKS, Clara, librarian at Hoopston, Ill., has resigned to be married. A Miss Troy has been appointed to succeed her.

CRANDALL, Francis A., of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, died July 9, after an illness of several months. Mr. Crandall was the first superintendent of documents and organized the work of the office. He was afterward librarian and later chief of the reference section, and at the

time of his resignation, on Apr. 30, he was chief of the literary division. He was well known in the library world and also in journalistic circles, having been editor and publisher of a number of different papers. The JOURNAL last month printed in this column a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Crandall, in connection with the notice of his resignation from active service.

CRUMLEY, Susie Lee, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and chief instructor in the Library School, to succeed Miss Tommie Dora Barker, who was appointed librarian and director of the School. Miss Crumley will also assume the duties of the organizer of the Georgia Library Commission to succeed Mrs. Percival Sneed. Miss Crumley is a graduate of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and has been an instructor in the school and assistant in the library.

DICE, J. Howard, has been appointed as an assistant in the Ohio State Library. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and of the State Library School at Albany, N. Y. He is now at the Ohio State University Library.

EDWARDS, Edith, N. Y. State Library School, '16, is serving as summer assistant in the St. Gabriel's Park Branch of the New York Public Library.

EMERSON, Ralf P., N. Y. State Library School, '16, is working as summer assistant in the New York Public Library.

GREENE, May, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '15, has succeeded Mary C. Sherrard as reference assistant in charge of debate work, New York State Library.

HALLSTED, Sarah, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '15, has been appointed temporary cataloger in the New York Public Library.

HILL, Grace, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '12, is engaged in reorganizing the public library at Swampscott, Mass.

HUFF, Ethel, librarian of the Belleville (Ill.) Public Library for five years, has resigned on account of ill health.

KOCH, Theodore W., librarian of the University of Michigan, has been granted a year's leave of absence.

LAWSON, Mildred H., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '15, has been appointed temporary assistant in the cataloging section of the New York Public Library.

LEITCH, Harriet E., N. Y. State Library School, '09-'10, has resigned her position with the Cleveland Public Library to become librarian of one of the branches of the Seattle Public Library.

MACDONALD, M. Jean, a graduate of the East Denver High School, but for the past year a student at the University of Colorado, has been elected city librarian of Boulder, Colo. She succeeds Mrs. Clara Savory, who has resigned after many years service. Miss Macdonald was librarian for the geology department of the university during the past year.

MATHER, Margaret, was appointed librarian of the Kankakee (Ill.) Public Library July 1.

MORGAN, Jeannette C., N. Y. State Library School, '14-'15, was appointed cataloger of the Fresno County Library, Fresno, Cal., and began her work on August 1.

NORQUAY, Bella, assistant provincial librarian in Manitoba, died at her home in Winnipeg, June 19, after an illness of several months. Miss Norquay's father was formerly premier of the province, and in 1900 she was appointed assistant librarian in the provincial legislature library, where she rendered services of the highest character. She took a great interest in the early history of this province, and is responsible for the collection of much data of considerable historical value. She compiled a number of valuable scrap books and collected the photographs of every legislator, except two, in office since Manitoba became a province.

RICHARDSON, Mary C., N. Y. State Library School, '10-'11, has resigned her position as librarian of the Eastern State Normal School, Castine, Me., to take charge of the Lewis and Clark High School Library at Spokane, Wash.

SEE, Alice, of Des Moines, has been appointed librarian of Hood River (Ore.) County Library to succeed Miss Della Northey. Miss See is a graduate of Drake University and of the New York State Library School, 1912-13. After graduating she worked in a New York City library before returning to Drake University, where she was employed for four years as library assistant.

SNEED, Mrs. Percival, librarian of the Carnegie Library and director of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, resigned her position on July 19, the resignation to take effect at once. At the same time her engagement to Mr. Blewett Lee of Chicago was an-

nounced and her marriage took place on the morning of July 20. Mrs. Sneed's resignation terminates a service of nine years with the Library School and since October, 1914, in addition to her duties with the school, she has filled the position of librarian of the Carnegie Library. Mrs. Sneed has been organizer of the Georgia Library Commission since 1906 and it is largely through her leadership that the present library activity prevails throughout the state. Mrs. Sneed has served as president of the League of Library Commissions and is at present a member of the Council of the American Library Association.

WAGNER, Sula, superintendent of the catalog and order department of the St. Louis Public Library, completed her twenty-fifth year as a member of the library staff on June 17. The thirty members of her staff decorated her office with roses and other flowers and surprised her with the gift of a year book containing original tributes in verse and prose and photographs of the entire staff. Mrs. E. C. Rowse, her predecessor, was the only outside guest present. Dr. A. E. Bostwick, the librarian, felicitated Miss Wagner in a short address, refreshments were served and a social hour followed.

WEBB, William, N. Y. State Library School, '16, has succeeded James A. McMillen as assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

WILSON, W. S., has been made librarian of the Legislative Reference Library recently established by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

WOLLESON, A. M., has been appointed to succeed Miss Ethel Huff as librarian of the Belleville (Ill.) Public Library. Mr. Wolleson formerly held the librarianship, and more recently has been assistant superintendent of public schools in Madison county.

The book which degrades our intellect, vulgarizes our emotions, kills our faith in our kind and in the Eternal Power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness, is an immoral book; the book which stimulates thought, quickens our sense of humor, gives us a deeper insight into men and women, a finer sympathy with them, and a firmer belief in their power to realize the divine ideal, is a moral book, let its subject-matter have as wide a range as life itself.—CORINNE BACON, in "What makes a novel immoral."

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Keene P. L. Mary Lucina Saxton, lbn. (41st ann. rpt.—1914.) Net additions 739; total 20,567. New registration 574. Circulation 42,347. Receipts \$1085.73; expenditures \$1082.86.

VERMONT

Bennington. The will of former-Governor John G. McCullough, who died in New York, May 29, was probated in Bennington June 30. He makes a bequest of \$25,000 to the Bennington Free Library Association, to be expended according to the judgment of the trustees.

Waterbury. The late Dr. Henry Janes has bequeathed to the Waterbury Public Library his house and lot, with other property worth between \$3000 and \$4000.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. Among the gifts of the past year made to Amherst College was one of \$1000 from the estate of Edward A. Crane, for the library fund bearing his name.

Boston. Friends of the Boston Public Library have recently given to the institution a new framed portrait of Allen Augustus Brown, the prominent Boston music lover whose great music collection is now housed in a special department on the third floor of the library building. Within a short time the catalog of the Brown collection has been completed. This work, which has increased the value of the library many fold, was a tremendous one. Started more than ten years ago by the late Edward B. Hunt of the library cataloging department, it was completed by Miss Mary H. Rollins of the library staff. The Brown collection was presented to the library in 1904.

Boston P. L. Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (63d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1915.) Accessions 46,963; total 1,098,702. Circulation for home use, issued from the central building, branches, and stations, 2,012,589. Net gain in registration 10,958; total 107,463. Total receipts \$438,885.78 (city appropriation \$400,000); expenses \$415,902.17, including \$232,390.24 for salaries, \$50,173.35 for books, \$1919.34 for newspapers, \$7470.49 for periodicals, \$12,375.73 for the printing department, and \$35,574.67 for the binding department. The average cost of all books purchased was

\$1.31 per volume as against \$1.42 in 1913. The library now has 14 branches and 16 reading room stations, besides supplying 155 public and parochial schools, 62 engine houses, and 38 other institutions. The staff numbers 409. The report of the trustees includes an interesting retrospect of the growth of the library during the last twenty years, and the librarian's report discusses at considerable length the question of fiction purchase. During the year 743 different works of current fiction were considered by a volunteer reading committee and personally inspected by the librarian and members of the staff. Of these 113 titles were accepted for purchase, including 17 rejected in previous years. Besides these books bought, 261 volumes were approved by readers on the committee. It is surprising to learn that out of each city appropriation for the last five years only \$26,429 has been available for book purchase. Out of this about \$10,000 is needed each year for replacements, and \$5500 for continuations of serials, leaving about \$11,000 for purchase of new books of every kind. Consequently special departments must depend on the income from trust funds and private benefactions to keep the collections even approximately complete, and many branches of literature can be only imperfectly represented. The catalog department has cataloged 72,555 volumes and parts of volumes, including 51,871 different titles, and 261,861 cards have been added to the public catalogs. The number of meetings held by classes and study clubs in the fine arts department of the central building during the year was 137, including an attendance of 2330 members, besides an attendance of 1060 students in connection with the university extension conferences, or a total of 3390. Fifty-eight free public lectures were given at the central library during the year, and 37 exhibitions were open to the public. The lectures cost the library nothing, except for the services of a lantern operator whenever required, the expense of lantern slides (added, however, to the library's collection), and a small amount for expense of supervision. The lectures were educational; and audiences totaling upwards of 20,000 persons attended them. Other lectures and exhibitions were arranged at the branches. During the year under the inter-library loan system the library lent 1165 books to Massachusetts libraries and 282 outside the state, while it borrowed but 38.

Boylston. Ward N. Hunt, a native of Boylston, who recently died in Needham, left \$5000 to the town of Boylston for the Public Library.

Cambridge. Harvard University has placed upon the shelves of its library during the past year 48,000 new volumes. These include the 3000 rare books in the Widener collection. What is considered a most complete library on fishes and related topics was given by Daniel B. Fearing of Newport, the collection numbering 12,000 volumes. A collection of 2000 volumes on history and literature was given by Miss Mary E. Haven of Boston. Mrs. William Hooper presented a collection of books and pamphlets on Missouri, collected by William C. Breckenridge of St. Louis. An addition of 2500 volumes also has been added to the Charles Elliott Perkins memorial collection on western history, the new books being received from an anonymous donor.

Haverhill. The Public Library is collecting old-fashioned children's books and books about children's reading and will be glad to receive as gifts any children's books of former generations to add to this historical collection. Characteristic illustrated books for children in foreign languages are also being bought for this collection.

Lenox. Herbert Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, and Miss Gertrude Parsons have given \$1,000 to the Lenox Library Association for the purchase of books of merit as a memorial to their late father, John E. Parsons, who was president of the Library Association.

Newburyport. Providing that the city of Newburyport within two years takes legal action to insure that the public library shall forever be kept open Sundays, the will of the late William W. Swasey recently filed, leaves \$15,000 to the city.

Northampton P. L. Sarah D. Kellogg, lbn. (31st ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 831; total 40,476. Circulation 54,020. New registration 1435; total 7723. Receipts \$4482.89; expenditures \$4482.89, including \$2116.88 for salaries, \$545.53 for books, \$315.65 for periodicals, and \$297.98 for binding and repair work.

Williamstown. The foundation for the new addition to the Williams College Library on the south side of the structure has been completed and it is hoped to have the building

ready before the opening of college this coming fall.

RHODE ISLAND

East Greenwich. The new library building, a gift to the Library Association from D. A. Pierce in memory of his daughter, was formally turned over to the trustees June 29. The library was closed for the following two weeks to give the librarian, Mrs. Ella Chapman, an opportunity to install the books in the new building.

Providence. The Elodie Farnum Memorial Library, the children's branch of the Providence Public Library, was opened in the Rochambeau avenue grammar school the first of July. This new branch of the Providence Public Library is designed to perpetuate the memory of Elodie Farnum, the 13-year-old daughter of H. Cyrus Farnum, the artist, who died last year. She was remarkably gifted in many fields, including those of music, literature and art, and it was because of her fondness for books that the idea originated of founding this library in her honor. It is hoped to make this the first of a long chain of branch libraries of the Public Library to be founded in the public schools of the city.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. William T. Haviland, treasurer of the board of directors of the Bridgeport Public Library, has received a check for \$5000 from the executors of the will of the late Mary E. P. Sherman of this city. Payment was delayed owing to litigation in the courts on the question whether the legatees or executors should pay the inheritance tax. Mrs. Sherman made her will on November 29, 1899. The bequest to the library provided that the money should be expended by the directors in the purchase of books and that the volumes should be marked, "Purchased from the Mary E. Perry Leavenworth Bequest."

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. It has been decided to extend the Library Park of Pratt Institute to De Kalb avenue, which will necessitate the razing of at least ten buildings. Work will probably commence in the fall of this year. The park will be furnished with benches and statuary and will serve as an attractive setting for the library.

Carthage. The executive committee of the Carthage Free Library Association is considering the Cruikshank property as a possible site for the new library building. By the will of Martha J. Corcoran the association was bequeathed \$15,000 for a building, and it is understood that several individuals have promised to contribute toward the purchase price of the site.

New York City. Plans have been filed for the new Students Building for Barnard College. It is to be a five-story building of limestone and granite, with gymnasium and swimming pool, reception parlors, alumnæ room, organization and study rooms, and lunch rooms. On the third floor will be the library and reading room, class study and seminars, and a large lecture room. The cost is estimated at \$600,000.

New York City. The will of Charles A. Conant, retired banker, adviser to the United States government on currency reform and writer on financial subjects, who died on July 4 in Havana, provides that the greater part of his library on political and social economy and financial subjects shall go to the School of Commerce and Finance of New York University. The remainder of the library is to be sold.

NEW JERSEY

Caldwell. Work on the Julia Potwin Memorial Library was started early in July, and it is expected to have the building completed before the end of October.

Hackensack. William M. Johnson, the donor of the Johnson Public Library building, has had plans prepared for a new stack room and for extensive changes in the interior of the building, greatly increasing its capacity and usefulness. The plans provide for a new stack room measuring about 48 by 38 feet, east of the present reference room. The present stack room will be made over into a reference room, and its ceiling lowered. The delivery desk will face the entrance hall. The new stack room will accommodate 30,000 books, with a possibility of enlargement by the addition of upper tiers of shelves. A large room for exhibitions or other purposes will be finished on the second floor. The work will cost over \$25,000.

Hoboken. Following a recent gift of 1500 stereopticon slides to the Free Public Library, other gifts, consisting of over 1000 geological specimens and several hundred pieces of music, also the property of the late

Eugene B. Cook, have been given to the library.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg. Following a gift of \$7000 to the Harrisburg Public Library, Mrs. Gabriella C. Gilbert has given \$5000 to the Harrisburg Academy for library purposes there. Both gifts are in memory of her husband, the late Lyman D. Gilbert.

Harrisburg. Governor Brumbaugh has vetoed the bill relating to free public non-sectarian libraries and branch libraries within this state, relating to their maintenance, including the levying of taxes for their support, etc. The bill was described as a codification of existing laws relating to free public libraries, and raising the minimum tax-rate to one mill per annum. This would have raised the Pittsburgh appropriation from \$250,000 to \$750,000, and it was vigorously opposed by the press of that city. The governor says in his veto: "The bill exempts the provisions of the school code relating to librarians, but includes school districts in its provisions. How these two items can be reconciled is not made apparent. Many cities have written and wired their protests on the ground that it will lay a heavy burden of expense upon the municipalities. The amount of taxation mandatory is excessive."

Pittsburgh. A charter has been granted the Carnegie libraries of Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne in Common Pleas Court here. It is said in the application that the purpose for which the charter was asked is the support of libraries at Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne and that the yearly income of the corporation from other sources than real estate shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000. The incorporators are J. H. Reed, A. C. Dinkey, H. P. Bope, W. W. Blackburn, Thomas Morrison, D. M. Clemson, W. D. McCausland, D. G. Kerr, all of this city; H. D. Williams, of Duquesne; E. H. Gary and J. A. Farrell, of New York; and Thomas Murray, of Jersey City, N. J.

Wilkes-Barre. The second season of the Sunday afternoon opening at the Osterhout Free Library closed on Sunday, May 30. The attendance has proved that it has been well worth while. The hours were from 2 until 6 and for readers only. The last hour, 5 until 6, was occupied with victrola music, and this was greatly appreciated. The records played have been carefully chosen in order to give only good music. Friends loaned their records, and

many were also loaned from the record shop where the victrola was purchased. Programs of the records played were typewritten and distributed to the patrons.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Another attempt will be made by the trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Library to get the city to appropriate funds for the equipment and maintenance of three new departments—a children's collection, a technological department and an open shelf room. The open shelf room will be started in September, with about 4000 standard volumes. The house at 404 Cathedral street, owned by the library, is to be used for this purpose.

Frederick. The Frederick County Free Library completed its first year on May 22. Over one thousand volumes were added during the year, making 2343 in the library. The circulation for the year was 28,000. Nine deposit stations have been established in the county. A story-hour was held every Saturday during the winter, as many as eighty children attending at one time. A book exhibit at Xmas time drew many to the library, many of the rural schools have had books sent out from the library, and the County Teachers' Association have put their collection of books in the library, which will make them more available to the teachers. Between thirty-five and forty magazines are taken, all but the current number being circulated as books.

The South

WEST VIRGINIA

Sistersville. The Public Library has been moved from the Main street school building to its new quarters in the City building, in the rooms formerly occupied by the post-office. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated, the walls and ceiling being decorated in pleasing colors, a new oak floor laid, and book shelves installed. The library now contains over four thousand volumes. Gifts of money and furnishings for the new quarters have been made by a number of citizens.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Library Commission is actively pushing the idea of rural extension for city libraries. Mitchell, Beaufort, Mecklenburg, and Guilford counties have joined in the county extension work, and now the Carnegie Library of Winston-Salem is working for an appropriation from the county to

carry on the same work. The Good Will Free Library of Ledger receives a small appropriation from Mitchell county and is open to all the people of the county. A similar appropriation has been made by the authorities of Beaufort county for the Washington Public Library. For a time the Charlotte Carnegie Library received an appropriation from the county commissioners of Mecklenburg, but the appropriation was later withdrawn, whereupon the library withdrew likewise its privileges from the people of the county. A renewal of the appropriation is now demanded by the people. Durham county is giving \$400 annually for county extension. On May 1 of this year the most elaborate county extension system in the state was inaugurated by the Greensboro Public Library, Guilford county having appropriated \$1250 for one year towards the support of the library. The Greensboro Library has established six regular stations out in the county. The stations have been placed at Brown Summit, Friendship, McLeansville, Jamestown, Summerfield, and Pleasant Garden. The postmaster acts as librarian in a number of instances. The Greensboro Library has calculated that it has more than doubled the number of its possible patrons. Whereas, before it was serving only about 20,000 in the city, it is now serving 45,000 in the county and city. With loans made to the city last year of 31,000 it is confidently expected that loans this year will almost reach 75,000.

Greenville. The library committee has decided to move the library to rooms on the second floor of the National Bank Building. These rooms are donated by the owners of the building to be used by the library without rent till Jan. 1, 1917.

FLORIDA

Key West. The Public Library, which has been quartered in the Monroe House, will have to be moved as the building has been leased to new tenants who desire to have possession of the whole building.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. In a recent newspaper article the president of the Birmingham City Commission has this to say of the Public Library: "When this commission came into office the Birmingham Public Library was an organization kept up by paid subscriptions and reaching but a limited number. To-day, as a free public library, it is the epitome of service and efficiency. Besides the main library in the City Hall, there are branches at Avondale,

East Lake, Ensley, West End, and Woodlawn, and permanent deposits at Wesley House, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Central High School, Boys' Club, the Girls' Industrial Home, and numerous small agencies. Five years ago an average of eight books a day were borrowed from the library. To-day the total number of registered borrowers is 25,952, and 7259 of this number are children. And 259,954 books were borrowed in the year ending June 1, 1915. This is an average of three books to every white person in the Birmingham District, or an average of a book a minute for every hour the library is open. Furthermore, the library has served in the past year 92,868 persons in the reading rooms. The library hopes that in the future it will have more commodious quarters, a larger corps of trained assistants, a regular book appropriation, etc. If this commission is in office when the time comes every available power it has and whatever means it is able to furnish will be placed at the disposal of the library, for this is an institution in which the people of Birmingham should take a deep pride."

The Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The C. M. Burton Library, consisting of 30,000 books and 20,000 manuscripts dealing with Detroit and Michigan, is being indexed by the Public Library Commission. The books and manuscripts are to be removed to the public library when the new building is completed.

OHIO

Oxford. *Miami Univ. L.* S. J. Brandenburg, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 1751 books and 56 pamphlets; total 43,934 volumes and 744 pamphlets. Total recorded circulation 72,031, an increase of a little less than 11 percent over 1913-14. The library was open in every department for 306 days, and for reading on 40 Sunday afternoons in addition, accommodating 1409 persons.

INDIANA

A Library Art Club, similar to the one in New England, has been organized in this state. The State Library Commission has offered financial help and also help in caring for the material and arranging schedules for exhibits. Other institutions and individuals have also given aid in organization and in collecting material, and some sixteen excellent exhibits on nature, and fine and industrial arts have already been arranged. The dues have been so graduated to the library income

that every library in the state can afford to join. A member can, when the organization is once in working order, expect an exhibit every two to four weeks and can count on having at the library at all times some valuable educational exhibit. The president of the club is Mrs. H. B. Burnet, Indianapolis; first vice president, Mrs. Jay A. Egbert; second vice president, Prof. Alfred M. Brooks, Bloomington; secretary, Miss Carrie E. Scott, Indianapolis; treasurer, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Indianapolis.

Coatesville. The last log cabin at this place, long regarded by visitors as a curiosity, has been torn down to make room for the new \$8000 Carnegie library, which will be built soon.

Liberty. The corner stone of the new Carnegie Library was laid in June, the exercises being in charge of the Masonic order. The building, which is to cost \$10,000, was made possible by a gift from the Carnegie Corporation.

West Lebanon. Previous to the death of the late William H. Goodwine, he and Mrs. Goodwine had promised to donate a lot to the Carnegie Library Association for the site of the library. At the time of Mr. Goodwine's death the deed had not been made, but it has now been executed and presented to the association, which will proceed to draw up plans for the building.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. In a recent letter Mr. Legler explains a little more in detail the new library law recently passed in Illinois, and what it means to Chicago. He says: "Our tax rate has been increased from six-tenths to one mill, which will net us about \$200,000 more annually than we have been receiving. This assures us resources for considerable extension of our work during the coming calendar year when the first installment will be available. Plans are now being formulated for numerous changes in the main building and the extension of the service through outside agencies whereby it is purposed to give to the people of Chicago largely increased opportunities for using the library. It has been a strenuous campaign, and at the last moment a gubernatorial veto was threatened. Largely owing to the splendid support promptly rendered by civic and neighborhood organizations in all sections of Chicago, representing all elements of the population, we were enabled to overcome this danger, and the executive approval of the bill has finally given us what we have

endeavored to secure for the past three sessions. The law is a general state law which gives at the same time to cities outside of Chicago a possible increase of 66 2-3% revenue, subject to the local aldermanic approval."

Gilman. At the April election, Douglas township in Iroquois county voted a two-mill tax for a township library. On May 26 a special election was held to elect the library board. The next day the city library board of Gilman turned over to the township board all books and property belonging to the city library. This makes twenty-one township libraries in the state of Illinois.

Ottawa. The recent annual report of the Reddick's Library shows an increase of 8000 volumes in circulation of books over that of last year. New collections of Italian and Scandinavian books have been added as well as many new books for the various trades and professions. One of the new methods of advertising has been a window exhibit in a downtown business block.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. Plans for providing library facilities for the county cannot be carried out until after funds are appropriated at the annual meeting of the county board in November. Trustees of the public library met with a special committee of supervisors in June, and it was then made known that there would be no funds available before the November meeting.

MINNESOTA

As a means of putting themselves in a position to assist schools, colleges, dramatic clubs, and Shakespeare clubs to get up suitable celebrations in 1916 of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, it is reported that the librarians of Minnesota will, at their state meeting in Minneapolis, Sept. 13-18, put on a Shakespearean pageant at Lake Minnetonka. The pageant will be produced with the purpose of stimulating interest in everything relating to Shakespeare this year. The celebration of the Shakespearean tercentennial is to be nationwide in 1916.

Minneapolis. Several departments of the Public Library are to be moved the first of August, with the object of getting more room and better accommodations. The reference room will be removed to the third floor of the south wing. More reference books on open shelves and small tables where individuals may work undisturbed by others will be

features. The open-shelf room, now on the main floor to the right of the elevator, will be moved to the present location of the reference room and the space gained thereby on the south side of the library will be used for expanding the offices and making room for cataloging. The demand for music scores has become so strong that this department of the library is to be taken care of in an open-shelf room on the third floor. Previously these books have not been available on open shelves. It is the intention to increase the stock of music scores also.

St. Paul. The Public Library has just received a collection of phonograph records from C. S. Beach, including bird songs, Indian songs, and selections from Wagner's operas and selections by John McCormack, Mischa Elman and Alma Gluck.

IOWA

Davenport P. L. Grace Delphine Rose, lbn. (12th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 3605, withdrawals 1447, total 39,949. New registration (adult) 1118; total 10,916. Circulation 174,275, fiction 64.3 per cent. Receipts \$30,821.99; expenditures \$16,634.06, including \$938.65 for binding, \$3095.61 for books, \$324.20 for periodicals, \$90 for pictures, and \$7029.05 for staff salaries.

Iowa City. A library building to cost \$700,000, will be erected by the Iowa State Board of Education for the University of Iowa. A site for the first wing has been purchased at a cost of \$20,000, and the building will ultimately cover nearly the whole block adjoining the college of law building.

NEBRASKA

Broken Bow. The corner stone for the public library building was laid on Wednesday, June 16, by the Nebraska grand lodge of Masons.

The South West

MISSOURI

Kansas City P. L. Purd B. Wright, lbn. (33d ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 24,130; total 162,930. Circulation 497,624, an increase of 104,815, or 26.6 per cent. Registration 43,657. Expenditures for strictly library operating expenses were \$86,010.89, less certain credits; art gallery and museum \$3760.31; and building and equipment \$11,956.32. To this, additional items for purchase of property and its maintenance should be added. Salaries amounted to \$40,674.46; books and periodicals \$26,903.99; and the li-

brary bindery, including salaries and supplies, \$5631.30.

St. Joseph F. P. L. Charles E. Rush, lbn. (25th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1915.) Accessions 4404; withdrawn 2442; total 71,778. Registration 20,197, about 25 per cent of the population and an increase of 1744 over 1914. Circulation 282,453, an increase of 16,771. Receipts \$25,881.36; expenditures \$25,881.36, including \$3273.80 for books, \$1193.83 for periodicals, \$2551.70 for binding, and \$12,501.94 for salaries.

St. Louis. Nine public schools are being opened two or three hours on certain days during the summer to be used as Public Library branches. In most cases the branches occupy the kindergarten rooms of the respective schools.

KANSAS

Leavenworth F. P. L. Irving R. Bundy, lbn. (15th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 2085, withdrawals 456, total 23,300. Registration during the year 1636, total 4715; average number of cards in use 1438. Circulation 75,692. Receipts \$7169.94; expenditures \$6561.18, including \$1326.36 for books, \$192.78 for periodicals, \$282.95 for binding, and \$2390 for staff salaries.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa. The contract for the construction of the new Carnegie library building has been awarded. The bid called for an expenditure of \$51,438. The site was purchased not long ago. It has a 75-foot frontage on Cheyenne at Third, and it will be but a short time until ground is broken for the structure. The Carnegie Corporation has given a fund of \$55,000 for the purpose.

TEXAS

Sherman. The new public library building, which cost \$20,000, is completed and the furniture and 5000 volumes of books have been moved in. The building is the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Pacific Coast

OREGON

Salem. The last biennial report of the State Library for 1913-14 states that the library now contains 87,638 volumes, 42,000 of them being in the document collection, and the others in 557 stations, through which the books are reloaned to the people in villages, rural communities, and cities. Of these distributing points, 312 are regular traveling library sta-

tions, 45 are public libraries, and 201 are other centers through which groups of books, are made available to clubs, parent-teachers' associations, high school students, farmers, and others using special classes of books. Aside from these branches, there is an active and increasing mail order lending business from the library at Salem, over 1,200 people using the library directly by mail. During the past two years, 64,176 volumes were shipped out. This is a gain of nearly 20,000 over the last biennial period. 23,675 volumes have been added to the library, 6500 of these were put into new traveling library units, and 8753 were additions to the general loan collection, to supplement these traveling libraries. 1636 of these books were bought upon request of readers in all parts of the state, and a generous portion of the book fund is held for the purpose of meeting such requests. This library serves as the state lending library; the state traveling library; the state document and legislative collection; the center of the state school library work, serving 2300 districts by book selection and buying; as a center for advisory help to the public libraries of the state, and as a distributing center for the publications of the state of Oregon, with an exchange system worked out for other states, and a depository system for the libraries of Oregon. The appropriations for the biennium have amounted to \$17,700—\$9000 for traveling libraries, \$7500 chiefly for books, and \$1200 for postage, expenses, etc.

CALIFORNIA

Calwa City. The new library provided by the Santa Fé railroad for its employes was formally opened June 5.

Los Angeles. The contract for the new Vernon branch of the Public Library was awarded in June. The structure will stand at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Central avenue and will be the third of the libraries provided for in the Carnegie fund that was secured about two years ago. The new building will cover a ground area of 100 x 65 feet and will be of brick, concrete, and terra cotta construction. The roof will be of red clay tile. The main floor will be given over to the library proper and to reading-rooms, while provision is made in the basement for an auditorium.

Sacramento. Plans for the new Carnegie Library, which will take the place of the present City Library and which will be placed on the civic center site, have been submitted to the city commission. The plans provide for many

new features, among them open-air reading rooms for men and women, which are known as "gardens" and which are planned for the second floor of the building. The plans call for a two-story structure with fourteen rooms, and the estimated cost is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

San Lorenzo. A large public library and auditorium, to form a civic center, are ambitions the San Lorenzo Union Civic Center and other local organizations hope to see realized soon. Investigations have already been made by the center, with the object of learning what steps are necessary to secure a Carnegie library for this district. Since San Lorenzo is unincorporated, the supervisors will have to be petitioned to organize a library district. An effort will then be made to secure an appropriation from the Carnegie library fund for a library building. Definite action will be taken by the Civic Center and residents this summer.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

The annual meeting of the Library Association will be held in London during the week beginning Aug. 30. There will be a social reunion given by the Council at Caxton Hall on Monday evening. Details of the program are not yet announced, but it will probably include a discussion of Prof. Adams' report to the Carnegie United Kingdom trustees on "Library provision and policy," and a series of papers and possible discussions on the literature of the war, besides several round table conferences. There will also be a series of visits to London libraries.

West Hartlepool. Following the German naval bombardment of the Hartlepoons, Dec. 16, 1914—which resulted in the loss of 120 lives and damage to over 1800 buildings—a collection has been made for the West Hartlepool Public Library of all available photographs, together with a selection of press material for the formation of an album recording the bombardment. Prior to being placed in an album, the photographs were exhibited in West Hartlepool, and later for ten days in Sunderland, where 7489 visitors inspected them during that time. The collection has been brought together by the Director of the Sunderland Public Libraries, Museum, and Art Gallery, who, since September, has been acting as honorable supervising librarian of West Hartlepool, during the absence of the librarian (Mr. J. A. Louis Downey) on military service.

SCANDINAVIA

Our Scandinavian geography got hopelessly mixed last month. Under "Norway" we printed a paragraph about three new libraries started in the "Norwegian" towns of Nykøping, Saebø, and Hjørring, which are not Norwegian at all. Nykøping is in Sweden, some fifty miles from Stockholm, while Saebø and Hjørring are in Denmark. To make our confusion complete the latest report of the Deichman Library, in Christiania, appeared under the heading of "Sweden." For all of which errors we apologize to our readers.

FRANCE

Lyons. The *New York Times* correspondent reports that the city has appropriated the necessary funds for the establishment, in connection with the municipal library, of a collection embracing all the literature of the war. This collection, which will be under the direction of the municipal librarian, M. Cantinelli, will gather for the benefit of future historians, the books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, magazines, posters, musical compositions, and even postcards, in whatever countries published, dealing with the war. Correspondents in all the countries concerned and representing the great public institutions of the nations allied with or well disposed toward France, as well as the diplomatic representatives of that country, have promised their co-operation.

HOLLAND

Sneek. The city of Sneek (pronounced Snake) has opened the doors of its new public library. This city situated in the centre of Friesland is one of the oldest townships of the Netherlands and its historic monuments are numerous. Its library building is in all probability the oldest of its kind. Built in the beginning of the fifteenth century by Aylof die Gruter as a fortified place during the wars between Holland and Friesland, its history shows the gradual progress of civilization and culture. The building as it stands to-day is like a historic chain that links together six centuries. The first known owner after Aylof die Gruter was the Lord of Dekama, knight of the Golden Fleece. He left the estate to his heirs in 1558. A century later it passed into the hands of the family Burmania, hereditary governors of the county of Wymbritseradeel, and from the middle of the eighteenth century well-to-do merchant families have resided on the historic site. Sjoerd Haagsma, a municipal official, was the last owner, and his widow sold the building to the trustees of the present public library.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Societies, Associations, Clubs, Conferences

LIBRARY CLUBS

In an editorial in the *Library Association Record* for June Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers calls attention to the need of some center in London where provincial librarians, as well as those living in London, may make business appointments, receive guests, etc. The *Record* then suggests that a Library Association Club might be formed and suitable quarters provided for it in connection with the Association headquarters. A couple of rooms would be sufficient for the beginning, and the club might be made a branch of the general association by admitting to its membership all persons qualified for any grade of the association membership. A guinea is suggested for the entrance fee and a half guinea annually for membership.

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

McCarthy of Wisconsin—The career of an Irishman abroad, as it appears and appeals to an Irishman at home. Sir Horace Plunkett. *Nineteenth Century*, Je., 1915. p. 1335-1347.

A highly appreciative article on the work and personality of the legislative reference librarian of Wisconsin. Mr. McCarthy's work is fairly well known among librarians of America, but this article is most illuminating on the personality of the man himself and his career.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL CENTER

A wider use of the library plant has been evident throughout Minnesota in the last two years. This is particularly true in the libraries on the Iron Range which have splendid equipment for such work. Clubs have been organized at Chisholm, Hibbing, Two Harbors and Virginia, and the club rooms are freely used for meetings of all sorts of organizations. The Sunday victrola concerts in these libraries are established features, public receptions are annual events at Fairmont, Little Falls, Madison and Red Wing, and exhibits have been successful at Coleraine, Crookston, Litchfield, Man-

kato, Montevideo, Owatonna, Red Wing and Winona. The Women's Club at Grand Rapids has furnished a rest room in the basement of the library, and farmers' clubs have held meetings in the basement of the Litchfield Public Library. Free lectures have been given at Mankato and entertainment courses of a high grade are given under the auspices of libraries at Austin, Benson, Hastings, Hutchinson, Madison and Redwood Falls. Other libraries have given home talent plays, balls, teas, musical entertainments, and tag days for the purpose of increasing their revenues.

DOLL HOUSE EXHIBIT

An exhibit of doll houses and a toy village was held last spring in the children's department of the Fort Wayne Public Library. Exhibits of this kind are held from time to time, not only to interest children in the library, but to give to the boys and girls ideas of good construction. The miniature bungalow was built and furnished by one of the older boys. A two-story house, built two years ago, is now of historical value, as it is most completely furnished in the style then in vogue. In general design and in the furnishings these two houses show the trend of dwelling house design. A third house, worthy of mention, was made of corrugated paper and furnished with paper furniture made by the pupils of the first grade of one of the public schools. The children thronged to the library during the exhibit.

BULLETIN BOARD MATERIAL

Instruction as well as entertainment is being derived by the children at the Memorial Square branch, Springfield, from a bulletin board covered with paper dolls dressed in the characteristic costumes of various countries. The dolls all have several dresses, showing both the peasant and holiday attire of the boys and girls of China, Russia, Japan, Switzerland, Norway, Germany, Italy, and a number of other nations.

Library Development and Co-operation

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN KANSAS

Kansas has a special Traveling Libraries Commission which has its own collection of books and issues its own report once in two

years. The original collection donated by the club women of Kansas contained 3000 volumes, and 34 trunks, or shipping cases. The library is now a successful institution with over 46,000 volumes and 573 library trunks. During the years 1913-14, 1225 traveling libraries and 34 university extension libraries were sent out. According to an estimated average of reports received from the library stations, each station had: regular readers 50, circulation 250; total circulation in the state, 306,250.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY EDITION OF COLLEGE WEEKLY

Texas Christian University Library, Fort Worth, Texas, in a co-educational school of about six hundred students, got out a special library edition of *The Skiff*, the college weekly, last spring, for the purpose of inspiration, information, and a large appeal for new books.

Some of the leading articles were: "Give-a-book movement"; "The early history of the library"; "The endowment of the oratorical library"; "Library thinkers"; "Value of magazines." The librarian reports the plan a decided success, and notes the following results:

1. The students and faculty declared it one of the best and most interesting numbers of the year.

2. More students visited the library to learn to use it properly.

3. Many came just to see the books mentioned in *The Skiff*.

4. A recent graduate read the paper and sent money for two new books and has made this an annual gift, the librarian to select the books.

5. A friend of the school, and the mother of one of the students, sent four new volumes.

6. Several said the "library conscience" article made them think that their own town did not have a library.

7. Many students came and offered to assist in the collection of old magazines in their town, so we could complete our files.

8. They said they appreciated books more than they ever had, since reading this number.

9. Portion of a chapel talk given to our students by Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, on "A plea for deeper and more solid reading" was reserved for this issue, and it gave added force by appearing in this special number.

10. It helped to strengthen the tie between faculty and students for "The heart of the university"—the library.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS IN WISCONSIN

The library of Spring Valley, Wis., is endeavoring to raise funds by asking the adults of the community each to contribute 25 cents toward the library and each child 10 cents. Printed subscription envelopes have been distributed for the purpose.

At Abbotsford a woman's club has been organized to aid the library. Over 40 women have joined, and each is taxed a small sum at each meeting for the library fund. The club meetings are held in the library, and have aroused much interest.

Government and Service

Staff

QUALIFICATIONS FOR LIBRARIANS

Detroit's Library Commission has adopted the following amendment to the rules, affecting appointments and promotions and effective July 1, 1915:

"Appointments and promotions to be made solely with reference to special fitness for the duties and responsibilities of the position to be filled. Seniority or length of service, while it may be given due weight, will not necessarily be a determining element in promotions or increase in salary.

"In the cases of appointments of heads of departments and branch librarians, preference should be given to those who have a college education or its proven equivalent, together with specialized library training, experience in the work, or special knowledge of the service of the department.

"A first assistant and senior assistant should also have credentials above those of mere high school, either college education or its proven equivalent, or training in a professional school of some kind.

"Those admitted to our service hereafter having no preparatory education above that of high school, should not be eligible for appointments above those of junior assistants unless they show exceptional ability or manifest their ambition by making arrangements to attend either college or library training school."

The amendment applies only to future additions to the staff.

A ruling adopted three years ago by the commission, that college graduates would be

admitted to the library apprentice class on their diplomas, and that, once they were appointed to the regular staff they would be given advanced standing, has worked out very satisfactorily, as against three college graduates on the staff when the ruling was put in effect, the library now has 16.

LIBRARIANS AS AUTHORS

Librarians in literary work. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 14-15.

Editorial. Brief comment on some of the librarians who are writing on other than library matters. Among those mentioned are Miss Hester Coddington, Miss Corinne Bacon, Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott, and Jacob Piatt Dunn.

Administration

General. Executive

ADMINISTRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Some features of recent library practice in Great Britain. Henry Bond. *Lib. Assn. Record*, Je., 1915. p. 227-243.

A revision of a paper read in St. Louis in 1904. In this paper "recent" covers the period since 1897, and "library practice" excludes all extension work, the material being grouped under six heads.

Selection of books. Librarians now try to select, not collect, books, the basic consideration being merit and utility as opposed to mere popularity. Book selection is improving, and many libraries are now questioning the value of the news-room, and whether its funds might not better be used for the purchase of more and better books. The former lack of aids to selection is being remedied and there are now several helpful "Guides," the best being the A. L. A. publications, despite their special fulness on American topics. The Library Association issued select lists in 1906, 1907, and 1908, and has recently revived in the *Record* the "Best books of the month."

Classification. Development of systematic classification has not been very great except in reference libraries, and there are still some of these unclassified. The Dewey system has been more generally adopted than any other, and its extension by the Institut International de Bibliographie is invaluable in specialized libraries. The Cutter and Brown classifications also are used in a number of libraries. The use of the indicator is still in favor with the majority of librarians, however, and where this is found classification suffers.

Cataloging. The revival of the classified catalog, often in the form of class lists, and the introduction of annotation are noteworthy points, though half the new catalogs are still in dictionary form. The combined catalog of all the libraries in a district has been attempted in some quarters, but the experiment has been confined to the card form, cost of printing being prohibitive. In the matter of annotation there is a sharp division of opinion whether the note should be critical or not, and the conclusion is reached that evaluation should be included, but made subservient to the descriptive portion.

Distribution of books. The most popular method of issue is by the indicator, or else one of the more primitive methods, with ledgers and the like. The open access system has made great progress in many smaller libraries and branches and in reference libraries, but it is still regarded with suspicion by many people, both librarians and public.

Privileges to readers. Restrictions to enrolment of borrowers have been removed or lessened. Fines have been reduced or abolished. The practice of charging a penny or more for application form or borrower's card has been done away. Additional cards are issued for non-fiction, music, etc., and for the use of students and teachers.

Bulletins. The most widespread development has been in the issue of bulletins by libraries. These are now very generally published by libraries, either monthly or quarterly, and have been welcomed by reader and librarian alike. They print news of the libraries and sometimes class lists, replacing the catalogs, and their issue usually gives a library a fresh lease of life, touching the life of the public at many new points.

VALUATION OF BOOKS

In the annual report of the Grand Rapids Public Library for the year ending March 31, 1915, there is a discussion of the method used to arrive at a valuation of the books, etc., belonging to the library. During the year the city board of assessors assessed all the personal property belonging to all the departments of the city, calling upon the several departments to submit statements of their personal property. Accompanying the list of the library's personal property was the following statement as to how the library arrived at the value given, and this was adopted by the city board of assessors:

"For the books in the library we allowed a dollar per volume. The average cost for a number of years of the books purchased dur-

ing the year has been something over a dollar a volume. The library expends on binding and rebinding books about \$2000 a year, for several years considerably more than this. This, of course, adds to the value of the books, but is not figured in the dollar per volume. In addition to this, as a going concern there is added to the value of the books our card catalogs and the work they represent, so that the binding and the card catalog work would fully offset the depreciation in the books on account of use, wear and tear, etc., so far as their value to a public library is concerned.

"Our maps are estimated at 25 cents each. A great many of these are in sheets which can be purchased at a low average cost, but there are a number of maps that are exceedingly rare, one or two of them that could not be purchased at any price, and they have therefore, a unique value. We have one map for which we might easily realize from \$100 to \$150 if it were offered for sale.

"There is included in the foregoing only the value of books, maps, pamphlets, etc., that are cataloged. Those that are not cataloged, duplicates, etc., of which there are many thousands, have not been considered at all. Much of this uncataloged material, of course, is worth nothing except for old paper, but some of it has considerable commercial value. All this was let go in without value as one of the offsets in the depreciation of books which were cataloged.

"The furniture and equipment included only the furniture and fixtures that are movable or loose in the building, the sort of things that one would move out of a house on leaving. Due allowance was made for depreciation in estimating the value of furniture and equipment. Things built into the walls, such as stacks, certain book cases, etc., we did not estimate, but considered these as part of the building."

Treatment of Special Material

MUSIC ROLLS FOR CIRCULATION

The 1913-14 report of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library describes its experiment with the circulation of music rolls.

"Through the generosity of the Starr Piano Company," writes Mr. Purd B. Wright, the librarian, "480 rolls of music for the player piano were placed in the library in January. Beyond the announcement in the daily newspapers and the usual bulletin notice, the department was given no special advertising. As shown by the records, 1837 rolls were issued in five months, or an average of nearly

four issues to each roll. Care was shown in the selection of music. The demand for the rolls is growing rapidly, as will be seen by a study of the circulation tables.

"It has been rather interesting to note the favorable effect on the use of the library in the call for books on music, and especially for operatic scores. Use of music from the standard operas created a desire for the words and a call upon the library.

"Card holders were given the privilege of securing one music roll on a card, in addition to a book. Many people at first coming only for music rolls, and these were more numerous than would have been thought, soon became book users. Experiment has demonstrated its value. It is to be regretted that records for other mechanical music devices are beyond consideration at this time. It is a most effective way not only of combating shoddy music, but of cultivating a taste for music worth while."

Accession'

BOOK SELECTION

The Public Library of the District of Columbia invites its readers to suggest the titles of books which the library does not own but which the readers believe would be desirable additions to the library's resources. It frequently happens, however, that for one reason or another it is impossible to provide the book requested, and in that case a letter explaining the failure of the library to comply with the request is sent to the reader. The following general letter has been in use for some time with satisfactory results, and its use is to be continued:

Dear —:

You recently requested that the Public Library purchase the book..... You are informed that it has been found impracticable to comply at present because it falls in the class marked (*) below. Readers are invited to recommend books for purchase; the library always strives to furnish any book requested, as far as its very inadequate book funds will permit, and so far as it comes within the scope deemed proper for this library. Certain limitations recognized in our purchases of books are noted below.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE T. BOWERMAN, Librarian.

1. Expensive books; they may sometimes be secured at reduced prices by waiting. We shall probably purchase the book requested later at second hand.
2. Books inferior in literary merit, of low moral tone, or poorly printed, etc.
3. Books too highly specialized and therefore of too limited demand.
4. Town and county histories and genealogies. (The Library of Congress procures these expensive books.)
5. Rare and early printed books. (More appropriate to the Library of Congress.)
6. Reported out-of-print and not obtainable.
7. Title not identified; please give fuller details.

Where fiction only has been asked for, this general letter is to be replaced by the following, which explains in some detail the principles which guide the library in its choice of novels:

Dear —:

You recently requested the Public Library to purchase the book of fiction entitled.....

After careful consideration it has been decided that the Library is not justified in complying with the request. In notifying you of this decision it is appropriate to state briefly the principles and practice of the Library in selecting books of fiction for purchase.

Each year many new novels are published of which the Library, with its meager book fund, can add only a limited number of new titles to its collection; for it must keep replacing the best of the older fiction and it must buy an increasing number of books in other classes of literature. The public therefore expects an educational institution like this to select its fiction with great care and to buy only such novels as have some literary merit. In making its decisions the Library relies in part on the American Library Association Booklist and on the literary reviews of recognized standing (not including the daily newspapers) but more especially on the personal reading or examination of the books themselves. The Library is not ordinarily justified in buying novels published one or more years ago unless they have more than usual literary merit. It strives never to buy books of fiction that are inferior in literary merit, of low moral tone, or that are poorly printed.

We also believe that we are not ordinarily justified in buying short stories disguised as full length novels: when published in separate volumes they are usually padded out unduly with thick paper, wide margins and big type.

The book in question seems in certain respects to fall outside the standards or limitations recognized as appropriate. The Library regrets to report this adverse decision for it desires to furnish any book requested, so far as its very inadequate book fund will permit and so far as the book comes within the scope of the Library.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, Librarian.

MOTION PICTURES, BOOKS IN

Books and plays in pictures. Margaret I. MacDonald. *Moving Picture World*, Jl. 17, 1915.

Miss MacDonald is on the editorial staff of the *Moving Picture World* and has made good use of her access to the necessary material. It is to be regretted, however, that the alphabetic arrangement of authors and of the titles under author is not carried beyond the first letter. Among 35 authors beginning with S and covering nearly two columns, one finds Shakespeare over the leaf toward the end of the list. In like manner, B, D, and H are long lists to run through in search of any particular name. Dickens leads in this list with 14 titles produced a total of 21 times, "The Christmas carol" being listed by 5 different companies. "Uncle Tom's cabin" and "Rip Van Winkle" are also each produced 5 times; "Jane Eyre" appears 4 times; Shakespeare as an author comes next to Dickens with 13 titles, each of 7 given

twice. Dante's "Divine comedy" is listed in 12 parts. Scott has 6 titles in 10 productions.

The list is not only interesting but should be useful to libraries, and it is to be hoped it will be reprinted with the arrangement revised.

PERIODICALS

A clearing house for periodicals is maintained by the Minnesota State Library Commission and is an invaluable asset of the commission as a source of reference material for clubs and individual loans in the traveling library department, although public libraries are making fewer requests for magazines to complete their files. During the last biennial period, from 1912 to 1914, 1934 numbers of magazines have been given to public libraries and 1022 numbers of popular magazines which are not needed for reference work have been given to lumber camps.

Libraries on Special Subjects

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES

In its report for 1913, reference was made to the growing demands on the Providence Public Library in connection with "municipal" or "business" reference work, analogous to what is provided for in some of the "municipal reference bureaus" of other cities. During the first six months of the past year, representatives of this library participated in a series of conferences, held at the mayor's office and elsewhere, which had as their aim the establishment of a co-operative municipal reference bureau, and municipal reference department, in Providence. Although the very carefully elaborated plans then considered failed of adoption, as a whole, several important results have been brought about, in addition to the creation of a municipal reference bureau, exclusively under the direction of the city clerk, at the City Hall. These include the following: (1) the transfer of the volumes which were formerly known as the "municipal library," in the mayor's office, from the City Hall, to the Providence Public Library, to form the nucleus of a "municipal reference department," in that building; (2) the co-ordinating with this collection of all the similar or analogous material in the building; (3) the transfer of all the volumes of the "Specifications and drawings" of the United States Patent Office, from the Rhode Island State Library, at the State House, to this library, (and also the transfer from the State Library, of all the "municipal" documents, in distinction from "state" documents); (4) the transfer of city directories, (for cities outside of Providence), from the Rhode Island Historical Society's

Library, to this library; (5) similar steps taken at other libraries in Providence. While the transfers just enumerated are, in several instances, represented by a loan or "deposit," rather than a gift, this is one of the most commendable of those "co-operative" measures which have from time to time been undertaken by the libraries of Providence, the object of which is to emphasize some specific line of study or work in some specific library.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

BLIND, LIBRARY FOR

The Public Library in Lynn, Mass., has a collection of books for the blind, cared for by a librarian, Miss Jennie Bubier, who is herself blind. It was started in 1903 by the late Representative Elihu Hayes. He had been preparing a paper on the public library and it suddenly struck him that there was a literature for the blind which would be appreciated by residents of Lynn. A number of women assisted in forming the first organization, which bought about 200 books, and Miss Bubier was procured to take charge. Besides the books, the plans of the original organization included readings for the blind. Two years after its founding, the work was made a part of the public library, and Miss Bubier was retained to work for the city. She reads all six kinds of raised type, and has taught many others to read with their fingers. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock are meeting days for the blind. Monday and Wednesday are reading days. The ladies of the Universalist Church supply a reader once a week, and Miss Bubier gets some friend for another time. The third day they have for reading by themselves. Not many books have been added to the original collection, as it is found cheaper and more practicable, since the franking privilege has been extended to books for the blind, to borrow books from Perkins Institute, the New York Public Library, and the Library of Congress.

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

The needs of foreign readers in Minnesota are receiving more and more attention, particularly from the libraries on the Iron Range, where there is great demand for books in many languages. The library at Virginia provides books in five languages and the Hibbing library in eight. The Chisholm library just opened, supplies books to readers in Flemish, Italian, Slovenian and Servian. The libraries on the Range are co-operating in this work

through an exchange of books and in preparation of lists. The Cloquet Library, in addition to supplying books in foreign languages, prepared a list of books in simple English for new Americans. A Bohemian Library Association has been organized at Hopkins to place Bohemian books in the public library. A list of Norwegian books in the St. Paul Public Library has been published through the courtesy of the Haabet Society.

A library of about 50 Swedish books has been lent by the Massachusetts Public Library Commission to the Robbins Library, Arlington, Mass., and the librarian there is calling attention to this fact by keeping a catalog of the books posted on the bulletin board. Publicity also has been given by an item in the local paper and by an announcement before the Woman's Club in which the members were asked to bring the presence of the library to the attention of their Swedish maids. The state commission, according to its last report, now has in use 60 traveling libraries in eight different languages. At the request of 24 different libraries the commission has prepared in the following languages lists of books recommended for purchase: Arabic (Syrian), Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Yiddish.

GREEKS, WORK WITH

In the new branch of the Denver Public Library recently opened at Valverde, a special effort is being made to interest the Greek population in the work of the library. One evening a lecture was given and attractive slides of Greece illustrated the subject of the lecture, which was given in English and translated into Greek. Although the number of Greek books in the library is limited, the commission is willing to provide more.

In Syracuse, N. Y., likewise, the library recently placed an order for about fifty books in modern Greek for the use of Syracuse people who read that language. These books have reached the library and will be ready for borrowers in a short time. It is said that 1000 Greeks are living in Syracuse.

College Libraries

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

Some business aspects of the University Library. E. C. Richardson. *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, Ap. 21, 1915. p. 675-676.

The University Library has an educational and a business side. Each of these two func-

tions in a growing library implies needs which vary directly with the development of the University. Every new student, new teacher or new course creates an increased demand on the Library. University growth means, thus, increased library supplies or decreased library efficiency at some point—and this applies to all three elements (1) books, (2) aid to students and professors, and (3) business administration.

Recent additional appropriations at Princeton have brought the annual book fund up to \$15,000, but nothing has been done so far to provide for the increased cost of administration of a resulting annual increase of 20,000 volumes. Every volume purchased costs a definite, if variable, amount of time and money—aid to the professor in choosing titles, writing the order, unpacking, verifying, drawing order for payments, filing of records, entry in account-book, stamping, pasting in of bookplates, labelling with numbers, providing with cards for the various catalogs (author, subject, shelf), putting on the shelf, etc., etc.

For example, the bookplates for 20,000 additional volumes will cost \$180; gilding the call numbers on the backs will require \$400; and the cost of printed cards, estimating four cents for each book, will be \$800. These are only a few of the items to be considered but they will serve to show the problem produced by the increase in book purchases.

"In brief the cost per volume added to a library amounts on the average in university libraries to about two hours' time. This cost varies in different libraries: first, with the quality of the product turned out (i.e., the fullness and accuracy of cataloging); and, second, with the cost of time. Princeton's actual cost has been declared by those who have made a comparative study of the matter to be the lowest among the group of libraries so far studied, and to be 35 cents per volume. In some libraries, it costs twice as much, or even more. Part of the reason for this is to be found in the fact that the Princeton University Library average salary is only two thirds the average among twenty-seven chief university libraries. The net point is that 35 cents, or two hours per volume, is the very least at which volumes can be added and have the present degree of efficiency of administration maintained—a clear and simple business proposition."

After getting the books on the shelves there are still the items of up-keep and care, repairs, readjustment of shelves, helping men who use the stack or reading-room to find their books, keeping books in order on the shelf, following up missing books, getting together books for

preceptorial courses, and reading courses and debates.

The long and short of these cost aspects is that every new call on service, every new student, new professor or new course means more labor or less efficiency.

Bibliographical Notes

The *Bulletins* of the Salem (Mass.) Public Library from May, 1911, to April, 1915, have been bound together to form volume IX and issued with an index to volumes I to IX.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, in its *Bulletin* for June, contains a second supplement to its "Debate index," covering the period from December, 1913, to June, 1915, to be found on pages 189-198 inclusive.

A long and appreciative interpretation of O. Henry's life and work was printed in the *North Carolina Library Bulletin* for December, 1914, being the text of an address delivered before the State Literary and Historical Association.

A 16-page list of "Books and information for home builders," called "co-operative book-list number four," has been compiled and published by the Los Angeles Public Library for fifty American public libraries. The list bears the imprint of the distributing library in each case.

The University of California Library has on hand about 150 copies of the pamphlet entitled "The library at the Exposition; a survey," brought out in connection with the Panama Pacific International Exposition for the information of librarians attending the recent conference. Any library desiring a copy of this publication may have one for the asking as long as the supply holds out.

The attention of librarians is called by Mr. Severance, of the University of Missouri Library, to a book by E. F. Harkin published under two titles, "Famous authors" and "Little pilgrimages among men who have written famous books." The books seem identical with the exception of the titles. The latter title was copyrighted 1901, published 1902; the former title has the legend "fifth impression. October, 1906." The material in both books is the same.

The July number of the *St. Louis Public Library Bulletin* is a municipal reference number, and is concerned chiefly with an analysis of the ordinances in various cities for the regulation of the jitney bus. Following a bibli-

ography of the question is a list of the twenty-three cities considered and citation of ordinances, after which the rules concerning the issuing of licenses, regulations for operation of cars, and penalties imposed, are summarized and compared. The text of the jitney ordinances in Oakland and Fort Worth is given, and the form of application blanks for Oakland and Pasadena.

The United Engineering Society has established a library service bureau on a commercial basis. It is prepared to furnish accurate abstracts and reliable translations of articles appearing in any language; to compile bibliographies on any engineering subject; to supply copies of articles, and to make photostatic prints of diagrams, maps, plates or printed pages. A schedule of charges for various types of service has been arranged with a view to rendering service for practically what it costs the bureau, and the information subscribed for is supplied once in two weeks, or oftener if required.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books, including works on America, association books, bibliography, books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank. . . . London: Bernard Quaritch. 152 p. (No. 338. 1955 titles.)

PREFERRED list of books for district school libraries in the state of Michigan. [Priced.] Lansing, Mich., 1914. 234 p.

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase. . . . Toronto: Dept. of Educ. of Ontario. 28 p. (Vol. XIII, Part IV.)

TRUE, Mabel C., *comp.* Preferred list of books for township and high school libraries in the state of Michigan. [Priced.] Lansing, Mich.: State Library. 165 p.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CATHOLICS

LASKEY, Julia H., *comp.* Catalogue of Catholic and other select authors in the Public Library of the district of Columbia, 1915. Washington: The library. 120 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

WATERS, Henry Jackson. The essentials of agriculture. Ginn. bibls. \$1.25.

ALLIGATOR

REESE, Albert Moore. The alligator and its allies. Putnam. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

AMERICANA

A catalogue of Americana. McClurg. 112 p. (1915, no. 45. 1107 items.)

America, part VIII, including . . . a valuable collection of rare maps and plans. The Hague: N. Posthumus. 20 p. (Bull. 45. 1227-1563 items.)

Americana and miscellaneous books, including . . . uncommon foreign books relating to America. New York: Heartman. 32 p. (Auction no. 39. 500 items.)

Americana, including many scarce and interesting books . . . also some rare Georgia items. New York: Heartman. unpag. (Auction no. 37. 323 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. . . . Pottsville, Pa.: J. E. Spannuth. 20 typewritten p.

Catalogue of important books and manuscripts relating to North and South America, including the United States. London: Francis Edwards. 62 p. (No. 352. 764 items.)

Selections from three private libraries, comprising Americana and miscellaneous books. New York: Heartman. 24 p. (Auction XXXVIII. 356 items.)

BIOGRAPHY

A biographical catalogue, consisting of historical and other memoirs, diaries and correspondence of famous men and women of this and other countries. . . . London: Francis Edwards. 58 p. (No. 351. 910 items.)

CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH

Mackintosh, Alexander. Joseph Chamberlain; an honest biography. Rev. ed. Doran. 5 p. bibl. \$3 n.

CHES

Books on chess . . . together with books on whist, picquet, and other card games. . . . London: Frank Hollings. 32 p. (638 items.)

DRUGS

Cushny, Arthur Robertson. A text-book of pharmacology and therapeutics; or, the action of drugs in health and disease. 6. ed. rev. Lea & Febiger. bibls. \$3.75 n.

ENGLAND—HISTORY

Gross, Charles. The sources and literature of English history from the earliest times to about 1485. 2. ed. rev. and enl. Longmans. 820 p. \$6 n.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Richardson, G. F. A neglected aspect of the English Romantic revolt. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal. 7 p. bibl. \$1. (Publications in modern philology.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Durham, Willard Higley, *ed.* Critical essays of the eighteenth century, 1700-1725. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. Press. 17 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

EUROPE

Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library. Europe today and yesterday; a selected list of books concerning the nations of Europe, of particular interest in connection with the present international conflict. 29 p.

EUROPE—HISTORY

Collections on European history; a catalogue of books contained in "A union list of collections on European history in American libraries," compiled by E. C. Richardson . . . 1912, together with other works on the medieval and modern history of the European states. Leipzig: Karl W. Hiersemann. 122 p. (Cat. 438. 850 items.)

FAR EAST

A special catalogue of books, old and scarce, on the East and Far East, particularly Arabia, Egypt, the Holy Land, India, Jews, Persia, Turkey, etc. Brighton, Eng.: J. Metcalfe-Morton. 28 p. (No. XIX. 666 items.)

FIELD, EUGENE

First editions, manuscripts, letters, etc., of Eugene Field. . . . New York: The Collectors Club, 30 E. 42d St. 30 p. (No. 5, 1915. 217 items.)

FRANCE—HISTORY

Darling, Mac. The opening of the States General of 1789 and the first phase of the struggle between the orders. Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. of Neb., 1914. 3 p. bibl. (University studies.)

INDIANS, AMERICAN

A small collection of books and pamphlets relating to the American Indians. New York: Daniel H. Newhall. 16 p. (No. 87. 1674-2100 items.)

JITNEY

Bostwick, Andrew Linn. The jitney omnibus. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, JI., 1915. p. 193-194.)

List of references on the jitneys and jitney regulation (July 15, 1915). Washington: Bureau of Railway Economics Library. 11 typewritten p.

The jitney question. (In *Bull. Syracuse P. L.*, Ap., 1915. p. 3-5.)

MEDICINE

Catalogue of old and rare books on medicine and the allied sciences. London: Selden & Peddie. 24 p. 263 items.)

- Simon, Charles Edmund. Infection and immunity; a text-book of immunology and serology for students and practitioners. 3. ed. rev. and enl. Lea & Febiger. bibls. \$3.25 n.
- MISSIONS**
Stover, Wilbur B. Missions and the church. Elgin, Ill.: Brethren Pub. House, 1914. bibls. 60 c.
- MUSIC**
Music and musical literature. Claygate, Surrey, Eng.: Harold Reeves. 24 p. (No. 2—1915.)
- NATURAL HISTORY**
A catalogue of books on natural history. New York: P. Stammer. 44 p. (No. 2, 1915. 901 items.)
- ORIENT**
A catalogue of Oriental literature. Cambridge, Eng.: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 73 p. (No. 131. Bibliotheca Asiatica v. 1733 items.)
A catalogue of Oriental literature. Cambridge, Eng.: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 50 p. (No. 136. Bibliotheca Asiatica vi. 1032 items.)
Luzac's Oriental list and book review. London: Luzac & Co. 44 p. 6d. (Vol. xxvi, nos. 1-2.)
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST**
Oregon, Washington, Idaho; Indians of British Columbia. St. Louis: W. W. Nisbet. 4 typewritten p. (List no. 102. 46 items.)
- POLITICAL ECONOMY**
Bibliotheca oeconomica; or, a catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to political economy in all its branches. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 60 p. (No. 8.)
- PROTESTANT CHURCH**
American Protestant church history. St. Louis: W. W. Nisbet. 3 typewritten p. (List no. 100. 43 items.)
- RAILROADS**
American railroads. St. Louis: W. W. Nisbet. 3 typewritten p. (List no. 103. 41 items.)
- RURAL LIFE**
Foote, Elizabeth L. American country life in fiction. (In *Pub. Weekly*, June 26, 1915. p. 1863-1866.)
- SCIENCE**
Catalogue of scientific books, periodicals, and publications of scientific societies. . . . Cambridge, Eng.: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 120 p. (No. 132. 3239 items.)
- SEA**
Hazeltine, Alice I. The sea and its wonders. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, *Jc.*, 1915. p. 186-188.)
- than upon Webster's International of 1890, from which the Academic was abridged. It is manifestly unfair to compare the most recent book of one series with anything but the most recent book of another series. Had Mr. Lee considered Webster's Secondary School Dictionary the resulting table would have been somewhat different, and we think his examination would have brought him to different conclusions. Again, if any just comparison is to be made, further attention should be devoted, we think, to what Mr. Lee, in the earlier portion of his article, considers fifty per cent of the value of the dictionary,—namely, definitions. Such a comparison would of course require a great deal of study and careful weighing of the problems involved and of the methods used by various editors in solving them.

Very truly yours,

G. & C. MERRIAM Co.

June 30, 1915

Library Calendar

Sept. 15-17—Minnesota Library Association, Annual meeting, Hotel Keewaydin, Lake Minnetonka.

Sept. 27-Oct. 2—Library week, New York Library Association. Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y.

Oct. 20-22. Missouri Library Association. Annual meeting, Joplin.

Nov. 10-11. Indiana Library Association. Annual meeting, Gary.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1915.

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241 W. 37th St., New York City

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W. A. STEWART, 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. City.
FREMONT RIDER, 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. City.

There are no bondholders, mortgages or other security holders.

Statement to the above effect subscribed and sworn to March 29, 1915, before E. D. LOSEE, Notary Public, by JOHN A. HOLDEN, Business Manager.

Communication

THE COMPARISON OF DICTIONARIES

Editor *Library Journal*:

In the June number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is an article by Mr. G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone and Webster, respecting "Reference books as public utilities," under the subtitle, "Some smaller dictionaries compared."

It seems to us particularly unfortunate that, in an article which is intended to be of a discriminating character, the author did not insure the accuracy of his conclusions by obtaining the latest editions of the dictionaries compared. A letter to the publishers would have shown him that Webster's Academic Dictionary had been superseded by Webster's Secondary-School Dictionary, a work copyrighted in 1913 and based upon Webster's New International Dictionary of 1909, rather



THE LIBRARY OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN, ONE OF THE BEST-EQUIPPED AND MOST UP-TO-DATE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES
TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY

THE relation between libraries and schools, to which this school number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is largely devoted, has become most manifest in our high school system, thanks largely to the enterprising work of Miss Mary Hall of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn. Our high schools are in fact developing into complete self-contained institutions, better equipped than were many of our colleges a generation ago. An independent library is in such case part of the proper equipment of the institution and this demands the services of a competent librarian, preferably one who has had experience as a teacher. Such a library should be developed in close relationship with the local public library or its neighborhood branch, so that each shall have its proper collection of books, not in duplicate but in complement of the other—the same relation which exists between many colleges and local public libraries. Where this independent library is not practicable, there is the alternative of joint control when the school furnishes the library room, and possibly part of the force, while the local public library furnishes the librarian and the books—but this invites the disadvantages and misunderstandings incident to divided authority. A third method, perhaps preferable to the second, is the establishment of an actual branch of the public library in the high school building, with the other disadvantage that the school work is hampered by contact with the general work of the branch library. Nevertheless where the high school cannot have the benefit of an independent trained librarian, it is then far better to come into relation with the public library than to attempt half-good work independently.

AMONG the normal schools, library work is receiving more and more attention, but this should be on a quite different basis. A

special library of pedagogics is of course the first desideratum. Next to this emphasis should be placed on a children's library as an essential part of normal school equipment. The successful teacher of the future must be fully informed in the choice of books and thoroughly trained in the best methods in the children's library. Practice work with children is becoming a prominent feature of all good normal school training and the teacher who is to succeed must be prepared to take full advantage of the children's room of the public library in the place where he or she is to teach. If the local library has no such department, it should be the aim of the teacher to stimulate its development, which can often best be done through the women's clubs. The story-telling hour should also be a feature of normal school practice, and for this, capable co-operation can often be procured from the staff of the local library.

IN elementary schools, whether of grammar or primary grades, the situation is quite different. With few exceptions the school will do better to depend directly on the public library as a center than to rely on independent work of its own. The organization of a library in most general schools is apt not to be successful, for in most schools trained help cannot be afforded for the purpose. In fact, from the days when New York state attempted the organization of district school libraries, resulting in sad waste of money and disastrous failure, separate school libraries have proved less satisfactory than reliance upon the general library of the neighborhood, provided always that it is equipped to handle the school work. Probably the best results will be secured when the care of the school or class-room libraries is handed over to the local library to be handled by branch or traveling library methods. In this way,

as a rule, the best educational results can be obtained for the community at a minimum expenditure for the taxpayers, for every dollar will be spent to better advantage by concentration in a well organized library system than by diffusion among a score or a hundred school or class-room libraries, which are too often left to administer themselves.

IN the probation system which has become so valuable on the negative side of children's education, by insuring that the truant boys and girls, or those of possible criminal tendency, should be handled through the children's court by probation officers, the public library may well do useful work. Something in this direction has been done by the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, but it is unfortunate that a misconception of its work has been circulated through the country because of a paragraph in the Librarian's column of *The Boston Transcript*, whose clever writer sometimes permits himself flights of fancy into the humorous and satiric field in which he delights, which may unintentionally but quite seriously misrepresent the trend of libraries and prevent his statements from being authoritative. The Somerville Library, it should be said, has not undertaken to be an agent of the children's court in punitive discipline, but it extends to the probation officers the privilege of the use of a library room in meeting the boys and girls under their care, and has been ready to help in giving these young strays a better chance in life by pointing them to wholesome reading. Surely no work can be better, when it is rightly understood.

THE plan for a "Juvenile Book Week," for the Boy Scouts and other boys proposed by the library commission of that organiza-

tion, should have the hearty co-operation of librarians throughout the country. By resolution of the Book Trade Association the retail book trade has agreed to give special emphasis before and during that week to good books for boys' reading; and public libraries by bulletins, posters and special shows of such books should do the same. The Council of the American Library Association has approved the plan heartily, but it should here be noted that the resolutions included in the official minutes in our conference number, gave the form in which they were introduced by Mr. Bowerman, himself a member of the Boy Scouts Library Commission, and not the simpler form in which they were actually adopted. This library commission has done good work in passing carefully upon books relating to or intended for the Boy Scouts, though it should be explained that, with the exception of the reprints included in *Every Boy's Library*, for the publication of which it arranged officially, it does not publish books, or arrange for their publication, but acts more in the spirit of the *A. L. A. Booklist* in designating books of approved quality. A special Boy Scout number of the *Publishers' Weekly* is announced for October 23, in which good reading for boys will be especially brought to the front, and which will contain a list of three hundred selected books, designated by the commission, with introductions to the various classes and annotations for each book prepared by or for the commission. In making this list, both libraries and retail bookstores have been consulted as to what are "going" books, so that the books recommended shall not only be the best for boys but what boys like best. It is intended also in the November number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to give special attention to Boy Scout literature and boys' reading in general, with reference to the "better reading" week.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

BY MARY E. HALL, *Librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

TWENTY years and more ago we hailed with joy the opening of special reading rooms for children in our public libraries. To-day, those of us who are interested in library work with older boys and girls feel much the same enthusiasm over the possibilities of the modern high school library. In the children's library movement we saw a new and wonderful chapter written in library history. In this year's organized national campaign for better high school libraries we see a fitting sequel to that chapter.

While the work of the high school library is an utterly different problem from the work of the children's room, high school librarians gladly acknowledge their indebtedness to the children's libraries for many characteristic features of the new high school library. The lure of the room is very much the same—pictures, plants, interesting bulletins, walls lined with books in attractive bindings, tables strewn with magazines and fascinating illustrated editions of the world's great books, and, best of all, a pervading joyous atmosphere of freedom. The room may fulfil all its proper pedagogical functions as a reference collection for obtaining information, a training school in best methods of securing that information, a laboratory for special topic work and collateral reading in connection with the subjects in the curriculum and yet fail of one of its highest functions if it fails to be a place of inspiration and recreation as well. This reading room feature of the new high school library, its "browsing corner" suggested by the Smith College Library, or its "bait shelf" suggested by Professor Abbott of Columbia University, has values which cannot be measured by any class examinations. Rackham and Maxfield Parrish, Dulac, Abbey and Hugh Thomson do more to cultivate a taste for good reading and the ownership of books than all the formal written tests on supplementary reading that were ever faithfully prepared by the conscientious teacher of

the past. Dipping into the many books of many kinds which make up a carefully selected high school library is a liberal education in itself and a very real means of culture. Just to glance each day over the current magazines or the ever-changing bulletin boards with their ever-changing collections of pictures, clippings and suggestive reading lists, stimulates intellectual curiosity and widens a pupil's interests.

To realize what we mean by a "modern" high school library one must actually see it in action. Even the high school librarian who spends her days year in and year out in this library feels each day the fascination and wonder of it all. To have as your visitors each day, from 500 to 700 boys and girls of all nationalities and all stations in life, to see them come eagerly crowding in, 100 or more every 40 minutes, and to realize that for four of the most important years of their lives it is the opportunity of the library to have a real and lasting influence upon each individual boy and girl, gives the librarian a feeling that her calling is one of high privilege and great responsibility. One has constantly in mind the splendid summing up of this opportunity by Dr. Atkinson in his article on "Reading for young people" (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April, 1908, 33:134): "The reading of the adolescent period, which is conceded to be the most critical period of a man's life, has not received the attention that it should. The mental life of the adolescent is distinct from the mental life of the child and so is the problem of his reading. I believe there is greater need for looking after the matter of reading during the adolescent period, when habits of a lifetime are formed, than for any other period. During the period of youth, when the interest is so easily aroused, when the sympathies are so keen, when the mind is so open to impressions, and the memory is so tenacious in retaining them; when the tastes are as yet unperverted, and the capacity for forming ideals is so strong; when the na-

tural appetite for reading is so marked and when the conditions of life give so much leisure to indulge it—at this time, if ever, is there necessity for wise and skilful guidance in the use of books. Only arouse a love for the best in literature and little thought may then be given to what the men and women of the future will read.”

Now that the leaders in the educational world are becoming quite as enthusiastic as librarians over the possibilities of the new type of high school library, the near future will reveal many new developments. As school superintendents, high school principals, teachers of English and history, indeed any teachers who believe in the influence of books and good reading, visit these twentieth century libraries, or, better still, work within the school in close co-operation with the librarian in making the library all that it ought to be, important suggestions are being constantly made as to its larger usefulness to the school. The place which the library is to hold in the high school of the future has already been recognized. Dr. Darwin L. Bardwell, district superintendent of high schools and in charge of the high school libraries of New York city, writes: “It may confidently be asserted that the most potent single agency in the modern cosmopolitan high school is the library.” (*Educational Review*, April, 1915.) Likewise Mr. Jesse Davis, principal of the Grand Rapids High School, writes: “The school library of the future will be the proof of the extent of the transformation of a high school from the mediaeval system of the past to the new standards and ideals in high school education of this twentieth century. I believe I am safe in saying that the school library will be the proof of the educational value of the new curriculum. When our schools have outgrown their cloister days and are aiming to prepare our boys and girls for the life they must live in a workaday world the library will be the open door to the opportunity of the present.” (N. E. A. Proceedings, 1912, p. 1267.)

What we understand to-day by a “modern” or “twentieth century” high school library is largely the growth of the last ten years, most of these libraries having been

established or reorganized since 1905. If we were to define briefly this new type we might sum it up in a paragraph which would show at least how widely it differs from the high school library of the past and the library still to be found in the great majority of high schools to-day. It is a carefully selected collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, clippings and illustrative material, chosen to meet the needs of the average high school student, organized according to modern library methods by a trained librarian who can devote her entire time to the school library, and who is thoroughly interested in boys and girls. This library has a spacious and attractive reading room seating anywhere from 50 to 125 pupils, it is maintained by adequate annual appropriations and is used by every department in the modern high school for information, as a means of awakening or stimulating interest in a subject, and for all that such a room may do by way of suggestion and inspiration. It is the headquarters for many reading clubs conducted by teachers and librarians working in co-operation, it is used for classes trained by the librarian in the use of the library reference books and tools, it becomes a social center for afternoon and evening receptions to groups of students and to their parents, it works in close co-operation with the public library of the city and encourages the constant use of its resources.

The activities of the modern high school library are fast outgrowing the one reading room and other rooms are being added. As we look over the plans of the newer library rooms we find in addition to the reading room a librarian's office or workroom in the Spokane High Schools, a teachers' reference room in the new Hutchinson High School of Buffalo, a library classroom which is to be fitted up in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., during the next school year. This proposed library classroom is one of the contributions made by teachers to the development of the high school library and is the result of suggestions found in a “Report on English equipment,” by Vincil Coulter (*English Journal*, March, 1913), and the practical suggestions made by Professor Abbott of Columbia University as one of his contributions to the work of the New

York Library Club's committee on school libraries. The library classroom adjoins the library reading room and should be fitted up to have as little of the regular classroom atmosphere as possible. It should be made quite as attractive as the reading room and have its interesting pictures on the walls, its growing plants and its library furniture. Chairs with tablet arms on which pupils can take notes, one or more tables around which a small class can gather with their teacher and look over beautiful illustrated editions or pass mounted pictures and postcards from one to another, should surely form a feature of this classroom. Walls should have long stretches of bulletin space on which a teacher may place pictures and clippings to illustrate or add interest to the hour's lesson. There should be cases for large mounted lithographs such as Mr. Dana lends to schools and cases for maps and charts, lantern slides, mounted pictures, and clippings. A radiopticon or lantern with the projectoscope in which a teacher can use not only lantern slides but postcards, pictures in books and magazines, etc., is a most important part of the equipment. For the English work and, indeed, for German and French a Victrola with records which will make it possible for students to hear the English and other songs sung by famous singers, will help them to realize what a lyric poem is. This Victrola will be particularly helpful to classes studying Palgrave's "Golden treasury." A small platform for classroom dramatics completes the important features of this new room which adds greatly to the library's opportunity for service to the entire school. Simple stage property in the shape of table, chairs, etc., and background and curtain furnished by the art department at little expense add much to the pupils' enjoyment of a play of Shakespeare or Sheridan's "Rivals," etc. This room will be used by the librarian for all her classes in the use of reference books and library tools, it will constantly serve teachers of history, Latin, German, French, and be a boon to the departments of physical and commercial geography. After school it will be a center for club work. Reading clubs can be made more interesting by the use of the lantern and dramatic clubs will enjoy the

platform for amateur plays. All through the day it will be in use. Classes will be scheduled for a regular class recitation there when a teacher wishes the aid of the room in awakening interest. A class about to begin reading Homer's *Odyssey* in first year English will be given some background for the enjoyment of this work by a library hour in this classroom. Students will gather around the tables on which are opened Dr. Schliemann's books with their interesting illustrations, a teacher will read aloud his story in his autobiography of how he as a little boy came to have this burning desire to "dig up Troy." The various illustrated children's versions of the *Odyssey* will be there, particularly Church's *Odyssey* for boys and girls, with its colored pictures. There will be books on Greek customs, mounted pictures in color such as the three favorite pictures of Circe by Maxfield Parrish, Dulac and Burne-Jones, classical dictionaries, mythologies and books of travel in Greece, such as Barrow's "Isles and shrines of Greece." Each student will be supplied with a Gayley or Bulfinch to take home and a list of interesting myths to read before beginning the real study of the *Odyssey*. In this room they can talk more freely than in the busy reading room and such a library hour leads to many happy study periods in the library reading these books or looking at these pictures as they reach certain portions of the story of Ulysses. This is merely a suggestion of how a teacher uses such a room. The same kind of a library hour will stimulate interest in Virgil, in a lesson in mediaeval history, etc., the lantern being used whenever it will help.

In such a library as we have tried to picture in this paper we have traveled a long way from the high school library with which most of us were familiar, the dreary room with its glass cases and locked doors, its forbidding rows of unbroken sets of standard authors, its rules and regulations calculated to discourage any voluntary reading. If it was open to the pupils at all it was likely to be associated in their minds merely as a place of set tasks where so many pages of collateral reading had to be done. There still exist high school libraries which do not even provide a reading room, where books are shelved in the prin-

cial's office and kept under lock and key or locked in cases in classrooms. We still find the reference facilities consisting of one long table in a corridor and a few dictionaries and an encyclopedia. But the doom of these libraries has been sealed and we feel that it is only a question of a few years before they will go the way of many other relics of the dark ages.

How did this new type of library come to be and who were the pioneers,—the teachers and librarians of vision who saw possibilities in the forlorn excuse for a school library with which most of us were familiar twenty or more years ago? We have not data at hand to write a full history of this development of the modern high school library. We wish we might name the devoted teachers of English and history and other subjects who, in certain high schools, with the care of the library thrust upon them as an additional burden, with no appropriations for books and only a tiny library room, yet made the school library for many pupils much the delightful spot the modern library is to-day. These teachers often bought with their own money attractive editions of books and lent them to pupils, collected pictures and clippings much as we do in our vertical file now, and filled the windows with growing plants to make the room attractive. But such rooms were the exception rather than the rule.

It is a particularly pleasant privilege in surveying briefly the part that librarians have had in this movement to pay tribute to some of those well known and honored in the library world who long ago, before the high school library appeared in the indexes to our library periodicals, helped lay the foundations for the high school library of the present and future. High school librarians in the early days found some interesting suggestions for their work in the paper by Miss Katharine Sharp on "Libraries in secondary schools" (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Dec. 1895). She had a clear vision of what these school libraries might be. To those of us who know Mr. Brett it is no surprise to find that as early as 1895, when most of us were absorbed in the new work with children, he saw also the need of a good high school library for the older boys and girls. In that year he opened a branch of

the Public Library in the Central High School of Cleveland with Miss Effie L. Power (now supervisor of work with children in Pittsburgh) in charge. Mr. Brett's contribution was the suggestion that if the Board of Education would not or could not maintain the kind of a high school library needed, the public library might step in and help by supplying books and a trained librarian. In 1899, four years after Mr. Brett's experiment, Dr. Frank P. Hill, at that time librarian of the Newark Public Library, wholly unaware of Mr. Brett's branch library in the high school, started a similar branch in the Barringer High School, Newark, granting an annual appropriation for books and attending to the cataloging of them, making the high school a delivery station of the public library but providing no trained librarian. Since then, as we all know, important co-operative arrangements for high school branches under joint control of Board of Education and public library have been made in Portland, Ore., Madison, Wis., Passaic, N. J., Kansas City, Tacoma, Gary, Manchester, N. H., Somerville, Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., etc. In many cities the only hope of establishing a modern high school library is in such action from outside, as boards of education and school superintendents are apathetic or cannot make the necessary appropriations for books and librarian's salary. What private individuals and associations did in supporting kindergartens and manual training schools until school boards recognized their educational value that, in some cities, the public library must do, to prove the value to a high school of a good high school library.

But in other cities the school boards themselves early recognized the importance of developing the high school library through the appointment of a librarian with some training who could devote her whole time to the work instead of closing the library part of the day as she taught certain classes. Among these libraries were two which have had an important influence in introducing systematic instruction of high school students in the use of a library, the library of the Central High School, Detroit, Mich., and the Central High School of Washington, D. C. In Detroit, Miss Florence M.

Hopkins was a pioneer in this work and outlined a course of eight lessons which were considered of such value to the English students that credit was granted in the Department of English for work done in connection with these library talks and quizzes. In the year 1898 Dr. Francis Lane became principal of the Central High School of Washington, D. C. He had served as high school librarian when an English teacher and knew from experience the necessity of a librarian who could devote her whole time to the library. Dr. Lane as librarian had introduced the plan of having new pupils report to him for instruction in how to use the library and this work was further elaborated into a course similar to that of Miss Hopkins by the librarian appointed in March, 1898, Miss Laura M. Mann, whose interest in the possibilities of the library led her to take a summer course in Library Economy with Mr. Fletcher at Amherst and who had given her services to the Central high school for some months previous because of her interest in high school boys and girls.

Other librarians who early saw the need for library instruction of high school pupils and whose influence brought it about in certain high schools, were Miss Mary W. Plummer, Mr. John Cotton Dana, Miss Imogene Hazeltine, Miss Irene Warren, Miss Julia B. Anthony of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Finney of the University of Michigan and Miss Rathbone of the Pratt Institute Library School. These names are merely a few of those which might be given and are chosen because their work in high schools and articles in educational and library journals have had an important influence.

As far as can be ascertained, the first library school graduates appointed to high school libraries were Miss Mary Kingsbury, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1900, the present librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, in February, 1903, Miss Bertha Hathaway, Morris High School, New York City, in September, 1903, all of Pratt Institute Library School, and Miss Celia Houghton, Albany High School, Miss Mary Groves, East High School, Rochester, both graduates of the State Library School at Albany and ap-

pointed about 1905. Others there probably were but their names are not known to the writer. Since 1905 more than 50 library school graduates have been appointed to high school positions, 10 of these being in New York City. Boards of education are rapidly being convinced that the establishment and maintenance of high school libraries on a modern library basis is a paying investment in all that such a library means in the life of a high school and where the library is wholly under the board of education high school principals are urging that it be considered not only a recognized department of the school but the most important department, inasmuch as its work affects that of all other departments. Instead of one librarian we find a head librarian and often one or two assistants, college men and women with library school training. Many leaders in the educational world who are aiding in this movement for better high school libraries feel that our ultimate aim must be a type of high school library which holds the same place as a department and integral part of the modern high school that the library now holds in our most progressive universities and colleges. They believe that the librarian should be appointed by the school board as a member of the faculty with the same standard of qualifications as for any other high school teacher or head of department, and that the library should be administered under school board control but in the very closest possible co-operation with the public library. Mention should be made of the work of some of the most progressive high school libraries under school board control, *e. g.*, the Gilbert School, Winsted, Ct.; William Penn High School, Philadelphia; High Schools of East Orange and Newark, N. J.; of Albany, Rochester, New York city, N. Y.; Grand Rapids and Detroit, Mich.; Spokane, Wash.; Oakland and Los Angeles, California. In all these the library has from the beginning been maintained by the board of education as an important feature of the school.

The following states have been particularly progressive in introducing this new type of high school librarian and have done much through the influence of state education departments to set up standards as to what a

high school library should be: Minnesota, Oregon, California, New York, Michigan, and New Jersey. Nowhere has the state set up such splendid standards for the libraries of the small high schools as in Minnesota, where every teacher in charge of a library in a high school receiving state aid must have at least a summer course in library training. In California the rapid progress in the development of high school libraries promises to put that state at the head of the list of states having the largest number of up-to-date high school libraries in charge of trained libra-

rians. Much of this is due to the pioneer work of Miss Ella M. Morgan appointed as librarian of the Los Angeles High School in 1903 and to Miss Emma J. Breck, teacher of English in the University High School, Berkeley, and formerly serving as librarian and teacher in the Oakland High School.

In the new campaign which has just been inaugurated our slogan must be "A live twentieth century high school library in every city high school in the country."*

*Any readers of this article who can furnish data for a fuller history of high school libraries will confer a favor by communicating with the writer.

THE STATUS OF THE LIBRARY IN SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOLS

By C. C. CERTAIN, *Central High School, Birmingham, Alabama*

FROM the university to the graded school, we trace changes in the school library, paralleling those that have in all other departments sprung from our general plan of educational reorganization and readjustment. These changes have accompanied the transformation of ideals and methods that has recently taken place in the teaching profession, a transformation that is affecting our whole educational life in both spirit and physical exterior.

The LIBRARY JOURNAL for May in commenting upon the central position of the modern university library, points out that the new library at Johns Hopkins University is "the dominant architectural feature of the whole university plan, occupying the most conspicuous place in perspective, and communicating with the other buildings of the main quadrangle through the corridor wings." The high-school libraries in many cities of the country rival in purposefulness and beauty of design, the university library; and, as we all know, the library department for the graded schools has become in significance a department of fine arts.

But the status of the high-school library until recently was as indeterminate as the whims of teachers could make it. In general, the attitude of teachers and educators has been characterized by extreme indiffer-

ence to the value of high-school libraries, and individual teachers have been left largely to their own devices of either neglect or misdirected effort. A few examples will serve to illustrate what has happened as a result of this attitude.

In our own southern high schools alone, more than a million obsolete, unclassified text-books are stacked away as so much worthless trash, indicating in a single item the enormous waste that extends through our whole system of schools.

Yet the haphazard book accumulations of the past continue to be added to in a variety of ways. There is the book collection made, for example, by the teacher who forms a temporary connection with a school, humors some little crotchet he has in buying books, burdens the school with the books of his selection, shifts positions within a term, passes on, and makes way for a successor who does as bad or worse in repeating a similar book-buying performance. In this high school the books are, of course, never cataloged, and rarely if ever reach an orderly position in a book case or on book shelves.

Again, there is the high-school in which some enthusiastic principal garners books for a few years with no predetermined plan for their care and use. There, too, the books outgrow their usefulness as the col-

lection increases in size, and nothing but the cooling ardor of the principal can limit the extent of the waste.

But there is another posture in which we may view the high-school library, for we find it in some instances ignored and even regarded as a school nuisance. There are teachers, principals, and school superintendents who recognize but little good in the library. They fear that children will idle away precious minutes, if privileged to read books during school hours. They systematically exclude, if possible, all but textbooks from the school; and as an extra precaution, place formidable restrictions upon the use of the reading room, if such there be, requiring special permits for library privileges, all permits being severely dated, and time limited. In the best managed schools of this type, only exceptionally bright children are regarded as worthy of the library privilege. All other children must be up and busy and at the rigorous task of education. The child, whom natural inhibitions would doubtless rob of all the pleasures of reading, is prodded aside from a temptation that has no lure to him.

On the level, perhaps, with these high schools, is the high school whose existence is completely expressed in terms of ponderable, material things. In such high schools there are few books other than laboratory manuals, in which the children are supposed to find inspiration when they are not occupied with tasks in some department of the manual arts. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, director of the St. Louis Public Libraries, in a recent address on "School libraries and mental training" cleverly protested against this type of school and against the educator who is responsible for its existence. Mr. Bostwick "wonders" if educators are not "tending towards a neglect of imponderables, measuring educational values solely in terms of hours, and units, and in the passing of examinations."

The library situation as we know it in the South has many a weakness for us to strengthen, and many a defect for us to remedy.

At the close of a library conference recently held at the University of Alabama, a principal of one of our county high schools called me to one side and asked me to offer him some suggestions with reference to the

care of his library. He stated that his library was too small to require the attention of a librarian, but sufficiently large to occasion him considerable anxiety because of the abuses that it received through neglect. When I suggested that he and his teachers share equally the responsibility for the care of the library, he informed me that neither he nor his teachers had vacant hours to use in this manner, that all their time was occupied in the class-room. Obviously, but one arrangement could be made, and that was for him to call upon his pupils for volunteer service in the library. Such an arrangement is far from unsatisfactory in the school and affords opportunity for a high type of training for many of the pupils. No high school, however small, should neglect to give the pupils systematic instruction in the use of books and libraries; and such instruction may be vastly improved through some form of motivation. The children themselves enter into the situation with enthusiasm. The school housed in a small building of two or three rooms should have one class-room equipped with one or two tables, a vertical filing case for pictures, and magazine and newspaper clippings, a card catalog, and shelving for books. All of the classes in English should have opportunity to recite in this room, and occasionally the recitation period should be given exclusively to training in the use of reference books and to informal chats with the children about their reading. If the room is in use every period during school hours, it should be kept open by a teacher or one of the pupils for at least an hour or two each afternoon. A resourceful teacher may devise many ways for remedying difficult situations, if he is truly in earnest and seriously believes in the importance of the school library.

High-school inspectors state that unfavorable conditions are frequently accepted with indifference. Under crowded conditions, the books are sent to the attic or to the cellar, or they are stacked in heaps beneath the stairs or back of doors. In a few instances, no books are allowed in the school, because the principal regards them as a nuisance, serving only to clutter up the building. If there were no other standpoint from which to consider the matter, such an attitude might be justified, but

there are other standpoints, as you know, and no reasonable explanation can be offered in justification of the high school without library facilities.

It is difficult to discuss high-school library problems intelligently because of the meagerness of accurate information relative to actual conditions. We know, however, that library facilities in southern high schools are distressingly inadequate to the professional needs of teaching. For example, in Alabama only one county high school owns a library of more than one thousand volumes, and the average number to the school does not exceed 230; whereas each of these schools should have from two to three thousand books, for effective work. Moreover eight of these high schools owned fewer than seventy-five books last term, and almost none of them had any system of cataloging or accessioning the books owned by the school.

The situation in Alabama is typical of that in many other states of the South. It must be borne in mind, however, that many of the southern states have until very recently been handicapped by certain constitutional inhibitions. The people in some of these states have not in the past had the privilege of supporting their schools through local taxation by an increased rate of any kind. The county high schools to which I have just made reference were constructed only within the past few years and at a considerable expense to a few enterprising citizens of the communities in which the schools are located. The funds for purchasing the grounds for the high schools were raised largely through private subscriptions. On these grounds the state erected the buildings, but almost none of them were equipped. The leading citizens of the community, already tested to the limit of generosity, were, therefore, called upon for additional aid; or the teachers in the high school were expected to devise means of raising the needed money. The teachers, it is true, made a feverish effort to secure the needed equipment; they worked courageously and accomplished wonderful results considering the conditions; but the high schools, nevertheless, are, as I have indicated, almost devoid of library facilities.

And yet, it may seem paradoxical to say that to establish libraries in these high schools under present conditions, would be both to relieve and to aggravate our complaint of library difficulties. Progress is a forced and tedious process involved in mazes of prejudice and ignorance. Certainly in our efforts to improve high-school library conditions, gains are made slowly; and at times our very efforts seem the cause of retrogression. We are forced to accept futile compromises, if we attain our purpose in any form. We talk of establishing libraries and are understood to mean purchasing large collections of books. And strangely enough these same books are thought to be things of convenience, and ready reference that can be stacked to one side and consulted when occasion demands. So it goes; we pass the stage of no libraries to arrive perhaps at another stage equally difficult, the stage of abundant library facilities but with no provision for library administration; as if books alone could minister to the needs of children.

In some of the southern states the history of the high-school library is at this second stage. There are a few high schools suffering with books *ad nauseam*. We are constantly having experience with such situations, but are slow to profit by the lessons that experience endeavors to teach. The situation is paralleled in the following example.

Only a few years ago a law was passed in one of our southern states providing funds for the establishment of libraries in rural elementary schools. Since that time, libraries have been developed in these schools at the expense of thousands of dollars; but not one cent has been made available for the care of these books. There is not one person in that whole commonwealth whose direct responsibility it is to care for these enormous book accumulations. Trained school librarians are almost unheard of, even in the largest high schools, much less in that state's elementary schools. Of course, the teachers are supposed to be the custodians of these books, but they regard the duty vaguely as an imposition, for as a rule they are overburdened with other work. Then, too, these teachers are *nomads*; they wander from place to place year after year, leaving the book collections to

be scattered, or despoiled, as chance may direct. The result is that some good citizens with tender consciences are ashamed to see further expenditures upon these elementary school libraries, until adequate provision has been made for the state library administration in these schools. Yet, thus far no law is forthcoming creating the office of state library inspector, or of state supervisor of school libraries.

I have given the foregoing recital in detail, because the conditions in that state are essentially the same as those in other southern states. Only a few states, as Tennessee and Oklahoma, have laws framed to meet real library needs. The experiences, too, with elementary school libraries are constantly being repeated with high-school libraries.

But the foregoing considerations are problems of legislation and will be solved happily, we dare hope. As a matter of fact, conditions are ideal in many southern states for the development of high-school libraries. To begin with, the high schools are new and the communities in which they are located regard them with interest and pride. Any opportunity whatever to aid in a substantial movement for the establishment and maintenance of high-school libraries will be met with instant response. With local committees at work, we are sure too, to pass within the next few years more satisfactory library laws in all southern states.

The movement for better high-school libraries is meeting with response from every section of the South. Alabama and Tennessee have recently held conferences. In Alabama the state high-school inspectors and the state superintendent of education are co-operating with the movement. The state superintendent of education of Oklahoma has also pledged his support. Many educational organizations are giving attention to the problem of high-school libraries. The Missouri Association of Teachers of English and of Modern Languages has made high-school libraries the main topic for discussion at the November meeting in Kansas City. The teachers of English and history of New Orleans, Louisiana, have effected a permanent organization on high-school libraries. A committee on high-

school libraries has been created by the Alabama Association of Teachers of English. The University of Tennessee is planning a permanent library course to be held during the term of the Summer School which is attended by teachers from every section of the land. Other southern universities and normal schools are preparing to give summer-school courses on training in the use of books and libraries. At the University of Alabama during the past summer, method courses in English were offered featuring the use of elementary-school and high-school libraries.

Of all these, the most significant organized movement for better high-school libraries in the South is, however, the southern committee, created at the Library Conference held in April at the Chattanooga meeting of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry. Within a month after its organization this committee was actively at work. The following statement with reference to the committee and its plan of work will be read with interest by all teachers and librarians:

Southern Conference for Education and Industry

COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

At the Chattanooga meeting of the Library Conference a motion was passed providing for the appointment of a committee on high school libraries. The motion was passed in accordance with a plan set forth in an address by Mr. C. C. Certain, Central High School, Birmingham, Ala. According to the motion, the work of the committee will be conducted not only with reference to libraries in city high schools, but also with reference to libraries in rural high schools.

The following committee has been organized:

Chairman, Mr. C. C. Certain, head of department of English, Central High School, Birmingham, Ala.

Secretary, Dr. J. L. McBrien, school extension agent, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Member in charge of library exhibits, Dr. J. D. Wolcott, chief of library division, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

LIBRARIES IN CITY HIGH SCHOOLS

Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland

Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, Edgar Allan Poe professor, University of Virginia, University, Va.

North Carolina, South Carolina

Dr. Louis R. Wilson, director, Bureau of Extension, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi

Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas

Miss Jennie M. Flexner, director of circulation department, Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana

Mrs. Esther Finley Hervey, librarian, Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, New Orleans, La.

Alabama, Georgia, Florida

Mr. C. C. Certain, head of department of English, Central High School, Birmingham, Ala.

LIBRARIES IN RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina

Dr. J. L. McBrien, school extension agent, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida

Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, director of library extension, Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee.

Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas

Dr. Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

In order to secure the necessary co-ordination in the work of the committee, the following sub-committees have been formed:

1. Dr. J. L. McBrien, chairman; Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, and Dr. Louis R. Wilson.
2. Mrs. Esther Finley Harvey, chairman; Miss Jennie M. Flexner, and Mr. Milledge L. Bonham, Jr.
3. Miss Lucy E. Fay, chairman; Mr. C. C. Certain, and Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley.

In securing the appointment of local state committees, an effort will be made to appoint in each state a single committee representative of both urban and rural communities. The chairman of each sub-committee will aid in the formation of such local organizations, and should compile a report on the work of those organizations, with the purpose of transmitting this report to Mr. Certain in March, 1916.

Dr. J. L. McBrien will furnish information relative to the most enterprising rural-school experts in each southern state.

PLAN OF WORK

The committee will be expected:

1. To secure the appointment of state committees on high-school libraries.
2. To send out a questionnaire as an inquiry into conditions affecting the high-school libraries in each southern state, and to tabulate results.
3. Based on this survey, to recommend standard equipment for the libraries in the three types of high schools; i.e., for (1) the Metropolitan High School, having an enrollment of from 800 to 3000 pupils, (2) the High School of the Town or Small City, having an enrollment of from 200 to 600 pupils, (3) the Small Rural High School, having an enrollment not exceeding 100 pupils.
4. To be prepared to give advice to schools applying for it.
5. To present the necessity of better libraries in high schools at every possible opportunity, and to urge that this necessity be discussed adequately at educational and library meetings.
6. To secure the appointment in every southern state of a state Supervisor of High-School and Elementary-School Libraries.
7. Where states have a director of school libraries, to co-operate, and not work independently.
8. To secure the co-operation of state library commissions, reading circles, and departments of public education.
9. To do what may seem best to improve the selection of books on state lists.
10. To establish libraries in rural high schools.
11. To establish libraries independent of study halls in city high schools.

12. To urge the appointment of trained librarians in every city high school.

13. To recommend a fixed annual appropriation for buying books in each high school.

14. To urge the need of training pupils in the use of books and libraries.

15. To prepare and distribute high-school courses on training in the use of books and libraries.

16. To establish a model high-school library in at least one city in each southern state.

17. To prepare standard high-school library exhibits.

18. To popularize the traveling library in rural communities.

19. To convey to Mr. C. C. Certain, chairman, Central High School, Birmingham, Alabama, an annual report, in March 1916, of high-school library progress in each southern state.

20. To work up an interest in a southern gathering of high-school librarians at the next meeting of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry.

TEACHING THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

BY MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY, *Library Secretary and Organizer of Utah*

It is often difficult to get people to understand the necessity for technical work in a library. After working sometimes for years to bring the catalog and reference helps to what they should be, the library staff sometimes questions whether it has been worth while when they see almost no one using them but the staff itself. The next generation will see a change in this regard, for we must remember that modern library methods are not much beyond the quarter century mark. In towns and schools not accustomed to these helps it is not to be wondered at when people regard them as mysteries to be solved only by those who have produced them. But as our public libraries become more numerous and people are taught the value of technical helps, our girls and boys will not get through the public schools and colleges without knowing the book from the library point of view. If one could have something of library training before going to college, he could do the college course with perhaps one-third less effort, because of having learned how to use books. Few people, till specially taught, understand the use of a card catalog or the indexes to periodicals, while many fail even to profit by the tables of contents and indexes contained in the books themselves. The public is not accustomed to a book on cards, *i. e.*, the card catalog, any more than to one of bricks or in the form of a roll. People should be taught how to use a library, not for the purpose of relieving the

staff, but so they will know more intelligently how to ask for what they want and to ask with greater confidence. It also inspires the feeling of ownership on the part of the patron, taking away the feeling that the library belongs only to the librarian. If possible in the smaller towns this help should be given to all the boys and girls in the high school and after that to the beginning or freshman class. If the high school is too large the work may be done only with the freshman class. The work should be given to a small group at a time, from eight to twelve making a good number. The group comes in to the library and is met by the librarian, who asks for the list and calls the names. Pencils and paper are given them and a sheet containing the 100 divisions of the Dewey Decimal Classification. They are then asked to come to the shelves for the explanation of the book arrangement. The talk may be given after this manner:

We shall expect the very best attention you are capable of giving throughout this explanation, as at the end you will be given problems which you cannot solve unless close attention is given.

Let us first consider the fiction which is arranged alphabetically from A to Z, by authors. This arrangement brings together all the books by the same author and makes finding the fiction very easy. Some libraries arrange it all together on as many stacks as are needed, while others use what we call the ribbon arrangement, taking one

or two rows between other books and continuing throughout the stacks. This arrangement scatters people, relieving congestion in the busy time after school, when grown people and children crowd the shelves, making it difficult for the staff to get among them. It also lets people *see* other books, which makes them want to *read* them. Curiosity alone takes the eye above and below the line most sought, thus leading to the classed books. It again keeps the books most desired on a line with the eye and within easy reach of the arms both for public and staff. It also keeps an even wear of the stack room floor. You notice we use the ribbon arrangement in this library, taking the third shelf from the top for fiction. If we were to take a ribbon or string and run it along this third shelf in all the stacks we would strike all the fiction. When we come to the problems, I will give each of you an author or an author and title and ask you to come back to the shelves and get the book.

Let us now take up the classed books. The sheet in your hands gives their arrangement. You saw how the fiction was arranged as simple as learning the alphabet—a, b, c. These books are arranged like arithmetic, counting 1, 2, 3, or 100, 200, 300. Do you see this book which I hold in my hand? It is called the Dewey Decimal Classification. I would like you to notice this page which contains the ten classes. 0 General works, 1 Philosophy, 2 Religion, 3 Sociology, 4 Philology, 5 Natural Science, 6 Useful arts, 7 Fine arts, 8 Literature, 9 History. All literature may be divided into these ten classes. Every book that comes into the library goes into one of them. The sheet which you hold in your hands contains these classes each divided into nine more, making the 100 divisions. But I shall not carry you further. Every figure means something to the person who knows—thus: 973—9 history, 7 North America, 3 United States, History of the United States. You see it is like playing a game. I should like you to notice that History includes Travel and Biography. Do you see how they are related? Biography is the history of an individual or group of people in a country, history of the life of all the people of a country taken collectively; while travel

is what you see as you go about through a country.

The classification goes on dividing and dividing. If you were to have a great book with one of these classes as its subject, the table of contents or chapters might well have these divisions as their headings, in other words the book might be analyzed under these headings.

If you will learn these ten classes, and then *if you only would learn the 100 divisions*, so they will be familiar to you, you could help yourself intelligently in almost any library.

Now let us look at the books on the shelves. Do you see the numbers on the backs of the books? We start at the upper left hand corner of the stack with the zeros and follow along *each* shelf from *left to right*, till we come to 100; then go from one number to another to 200, and so on through the 900's. Do not forget to skip the third shelf each time, which you remember is fiction.

Again these numbers on the backs of the books are the same as the numbers on the left hand corner of the cards in the catalog, to which we shall go presently. Later you will be given an author and title or a subject to look up in the catalog from which you are to get the number of the book which you will find in its place on the shelf. You notice again how it is like playing a game.

Come now to the card catalog. This is called a dictionary catalog because it is arranged alphabetically like a dictionary, under author, title, and subject. You notice these labels A to Z on the outside of the drawers. I presume every dictionary was first made on cards, then printed in sheet form, making the book to which you are accustomed. That is just what we would do if we wanted this catalog put into sheet form—send these cards to the printer to be set up in type one after the other till it would finally come out a book on sheets instead of cards. Why don't we have it so? Because new books are constantly coming to the library which would make the catalog out of date even before we could have it printed. In this form we can keep it up to date all the time. Now that you understand it you will never again feel afraid of a book in this form.

I said a moment ago that this catalog is arranged alphabetically by author, title, and subject. All books have author cards, some have title cards and many have subject cards. To illustrate, first take titles. Many people read fiction only to be entertained. They care nothing about authors except sometimes to ask for another book by the same author as one they have just read and liked. They ask "Is 'Lovey Mary' in?" "Is 'The crisis' in?" and in a very large proportion of times could not tell the author if asked. Let us try it. Answer quickly. Who wrote "Lovey Mary?" Who wrote "The crisis"? You see how one is just as likely to respond to "Lovey Mary" with Mrs. Wiggs or Kate Douglas Wiggin as the real author, Alice Hegan Rice, while the answer to "The crisis" is as often Richard Carvel as Winston Churchill. For such readers, only the title is necessary, though the book is also always entered under the author. So for fiction we have title cards and also for other books likely to be called for by title rather than by author.

Another class of readers, as scholars and specialists, know books by author. They know the experts working along certain lines and all the best books on the subject, *e. g.*, your science teachers know the best writers on botany, physics, chemistry, or astronomy. Your botany teacher recently asked us to get a certain set of books which she said was written by the finest expert in that subject. The professor of United States history came from the State University to teach his subject at the teachers' institute. He wrote the county superintendent of schools, asking what the public library had in United States history. "Have they Channing, Fiske, Hart, etc.?" He knew his subject and wanted books by authorities to which he might refer the teachers. It happened that the library was supplied with all the authors he wanted. If not we might have piled United States histories by other authors from floor to ceiling and still he would have had little use for the library. We might go on with experts in various lines such as the electrician or engineer who wants books by special authors whom he knows to be good. So you see how necessary it is to have all the books entered under authors.

Then a third class of people wants books on certain subjects, sometimes all the material the library has on a given subject. For instance, take the teacher who comes in, in the early spring, wanting to interest her pupils in birds. She asks for bird books, well illustrated, in good type and simple words. She looks in the catalog under "Birds" and notes on a slip the call numbers on the upper left hand corner of the cards. You remember these numbers to which we referred on the backs of the books. Then she goes to the shelves, looks over the books and selects what she wants. This is just what the library attendants do when people ask for material on subjects. In your second problem you will be given an author, title or subject which you are to find in the catalog, then take the number on the upper left hand corner of the card and go to the shelves to find the book which will have the same number on the back. You will then bring the book to me.

Now let us go into the reference room. The general reference books are arranged on the shelves under subject, just as the classed books, which arrangement has already been explained. The periodical files are arranged alphabetically under the name of the magazine, then numerically by volume. Here on the table you see the periodical indexes, Poole's (Abridged) and Reader's Guide to date. In them we have the periodicals all cataloged under subject in book form. We might have it on cards like the catalog you have just seen, but fortunately it has been printed in a book in sheet form so that any library may buy it and not have to work it out for itself, as in the case of the book catalog. Now suppose you want to find what the periodicals contain on a given subject. First we go to Poole's Index (Abridged) and look for our subject just as you would in an encyclopedia or for a word in a dictionary. Then we read the title and author, after which we see some numbers, first the volume number and second the page. Reader's Guide gives also month and year. If we want to find everything the periodicals contain on one subject we may go through the various volumes of the unabridged Poole, or, if we do not have them, the abridged which indexes its periodicals from the time they

began publication down to 1899; then we follow the five year supplements to Poole or Reader's Guide, then use the current numbers of the latter bringing it down to the present month, for even the last month's periodicals on the reading tables are indexed. The names of magazines are abbreviated in the indexes as *Cent. Century*, *Out. Outlook*, *Rev. of Rev.*, *Review of Reviews*, *Scrib. Scribners*, etc. In case you do not know an abbreviation look on the page in the front of the volume where the names of all the magazines are given with their abbreviations. For your third problem you will be given a subject which you are to find in the indexes. Make note of the name of the magazine, volume, and page to which you are referred, go to the shelves, take down the volume, turn to the page and bring it to me.

Now for the problems: First I shall give you an author, or an author and title of fiction and ask you to go to the shelves (not to the catalog) and bring me the book. Second, I shall give you a subject, author, or title and ask you to find it in the catalog, take the call number, go to the shelves and bring me the book. Third, I shall give you a subject and ask you to find it in the periodical indexes. Note the names of the magazines, volumes and pages, go to the shelves, take down the volumes, turn to the pages and bring them to me.

Finally, as you finish you may go and I will ask you to bring other pupils in and show them how to use the library.

STANDARDIZATION OF LIBRARY TRAINING IN NORMAL SCHOOLS*

At the annual meeting of the American Library Association in Washington, D. C., in May, 1914, a special conference of normal school librarians was held which resulted in the appointment of a special committee on library training in normal schools. This was constituted as follows: Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee, chairman; Delia G. Ovitz, librarian of the Milwaukee Normal School, and Mary J. Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois Normal School. The purpose of

the committee was to outline a standard course of library training for normal schools. This committee sought the co-operation of the Library Department of the National Education Association and accordingly a like committee, the names of whose members are subscribed, was appointed by that organization at its annual meeting in St. Paul in July of the same year.

The two committees agreed to divide the work. The A. L. A. committee undertook to gather information as to what courses were being given in the normal schools and on the basis of experience to propose a series of courses. The N. E. A. committee for its part agreed to approach elementary and high school authorities in an effort to learn what sort of library training persons in charge of elementary and high schools regard as most desirable. The A. L. A. committee made its report at the annual meeting of that society at Berkeley in June of the present year.

Your own committee sent out to a hundred school supervisors representing all parts of the country a letter explaining the purposes of the committee accompanied by the following questionnaire:

WHAT SHOULD A TEACHER KNOW ABOUT THE USE OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES?

Please check the items which you consider of first importance.

- I. Elementary school teachers should know
 1. The best books for the grade they teach
 - a. For home reading
 - b. Connecting with the subject she teaches
 - c. To read aloud
 - d. For stories to tell.
 2. The best encyclopedias for graded schools
 3. Books about children's reading and story telling
 4. How to judge books for usefulness and real worth
 5. The best printed lists of children's books
 6. The best editions of standard children's books
 7. How to buy books economically
 8. Book resources of her town, county, state
 9. How to use books effectively
 10. How to teach the use of indexes in books, the dictionary, encyclopedias
 11. Library technique as follows:
 - a. How to mend books
 - b. When a book should be rebound
 - c. How to keep record of the books belonging to the library; i. e. an inventory or accession record
 - d. The best way to keep a record of the books loaned
 - e. How to arrange the books in the library so that the books on the same subject may be easily found; i. e., to classify
- II. High school teachers should know
 1. The best books on their special subjects
 2. Interesting books for home reading for high school girls and boys
 3. The best general encyclopedias
 4. Encyclopedias of special subjects

* A report presented to the members of the Library Department of the National Education Association at its meeting in Oakland in August.



"WORKING THE PROBLEMS" AFTER A LESSON IN THE USE OF THE CATALOG GIVEN BY THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
IN PORTLAND, OREGON

5. The best magazines for high schools
 6. The best lists of high school books
 7. How to use books to advantage.
 - a. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, general reference books
 - b. Magazine indexes
 - c. Indexes in books
 - d. Classroom libraries
 - e. Special editions
 - f. In special subjects; e. g. vocational guidance
 - g. In reading for pleasure
 8. How to co-operate with the public library
 9. Library technique as follows:
 - a. How to mend books
 - b. When a book should be rebound
 - c. How to keep a record of the books belonging to the library; i. e. an inventory or accession record
 - d. The simplest way to record books loaned
 - e. How to arrange the books in the library so that the books on the same subject may be easily found; i. e. to classify
 - f. What catalog helps are available
 - g. How to make a card catalog (?)
- III. Normal training department teachers should know
1. The best children's books for rural schools
 2. Books of methods suited to the cadets in training departments
 3. How to interest the cadets in the school library as a part of their school equipment so as
 - a. To care properly for the books
 - b. To keep the necessary records
 4. How to give the students standards for judging children's books
 5. How to buy books to best advantage
 6. How to use the state school library lists
 7. Useful pamphlets for country schools
 8. How to care for pamphlets
 9. How to use the school library
 - a. In connection with the teaching
 - b. For the pupils' home reading
 - c. In community service

Sixty answers were received. Several of the correspondents checked all of the items, declaring that all are important. The majority selected such points as I. I. a., "Books for home reading," and were inclined to pass over as of less importance such items as "Best encyclopedias for graded schools," "How to buy books economically," "When a book should be rebound," "Special editions," "How to make a card catalog," and "How to keep the necessary records." It was clear from the checking that school men prize least the more technical aspects of the teacher-librarian's training; that they most desire their teachers to know what books children can and should use and how to train in the use of them.

The spirit of the replies was most reassuring. There was plainly a consciousness of the need of more and better library training than teachers are now generally given and a disposition to welcome the movement to standardize and extend such training in the normal schools. The following excerpts are typical:

"You have asked me to check items of first importance, which I have done, but

they are all of importance. I am very much in favor of your plan to secure instruction of this kind in the normal schools. It is a move in the right direction."

"Teachers do not need to know library science, but need to know books and how and when to use them, especially books pertaining to subjects they are teaching. Training department teachers need to know a great deal about library work. I cannot omit any points under that head."

"It seems to me that if a course in library instruction were offered for teachers in training schools, all of the subjects indicated on the outline which you have sent me might well be considered. I have checked, however, those that seem of most importance for the teacher, having in mind the fact that someone specially trained would take care of the others. I believe that a definite library course should be offered to all prospective teachers, and that there should be a larger appreciation of the field of literature, with a keener discrimination in regard to authors and subject matter."

"Your letter of April 9th with questionnaire was submitted to our librarian. She reports as follows: 'I have answered the checked items from the side of what a teacher should know about a library, drawn from my experience here. I suppose there is a regular librarian in charge, if so it is not necessary for a teacher to know how to mark, accession or keep a record of the books, but if it is a rural teacher who has charge of a school library as well as teaching, the problem is quite different. From the way the questions are worded, I judge they apply to elementary and high school teachers rather than to rural teachers.'

"We have a children's library in addition to our general school library and co-operate with our state library in this respect. We have a librarian and an assistant who devote their entire time to this work. Through our English and history teachers in the high school, every pupil is required to spend at least one to three periods of forty-five minutes each week in supervised reading and acquaintance with books."

"Your questionnaire very strikingly illustrates the truth of the suggestion that it

would be quite well for any teacher in any work to know quite well everything that touches his work. This truth, however, should not make us forget the other truth that we are human and have our limitations. To let teachers feel that those in charge of administration or supervision are unconscious of these natural and necessary limitations and unsympathetic with people who have to suffer and work under them would destroy their confidence in the value of our administration and supervision.

"I think the questionnaire is very suggestive and, instead of stating dogmatically that the teachers in any of the departments must necessarily know all of the things suggested in connection with library work in their department, you can do the most good by placing such a list before them as indicating the ways in which they may render themselves more efficient through the aid of books."

"I was very much interested in the outline of your committee's report on library instruction in normal schools. I do not see how it is possible to comply with your request, namely, to check the topics of first importance. It seems to me that all of these topics are of first importance. I do not see how any satisfactory course could omit a single one of them. This may mean more time than is ordinarily accorded in normal schools, but it seems to me that library instruction is one of those practical phases which have been sadly neglected and to which we must give more time."

After examining the answers to the question sheets and reviewing the reports and articles on the subject which have appeared in the *Proceedings of the N. E. A.* and in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and other similar periodicals, the committee formulated the following

STANDARD COURSES IN LIBRARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

1. A course in the use of the library for the personal assistance of all normal school students, both while they are in school and afterward. Minimum time, ten class periods.

2. A course in directing the reading of children, including the use of libraries so far as this is possible by them. Minimum time, fifty class periods.

3. A course in library organization and ad-

ministration for teacher-librarians. This should prepare a few students in each normal school each year to take charge of the libraries in elementary and rural schools and to be of general assistance to supervising officers in building up and administering libraries. Elective. Minimum time, one hundred class periods.

To comment upon each of these courses, the first should include at least the following topics: importance of training in the use of books—the possibilities of the library classification; arrangement in the library; the catalog; reference books; periodicals; indexes; public documents; the investigation of subjects; how to read for various purposes; book selection. All these topics should be presented in concrete fashion by means of actual problems and demonstration. This course should be given in the library itself by the librarian.

The second course should include at least the following topics: the importance and possibilities of children's reading; the problem of directing it; kinds of children's books and value of each; standards of choice; grading; adaptation from the sources; story-telling; dramatization; graphic illustration; the use of pictures, maps, etc.; how to get books in the library of the school and in the public library; library rules and regulations; the care of books; what books to buy for one's self. This course should usually be given by a member of the English department with the co-operation of the librarian, and it should involve practice in conducting lessons in general reading and in the "library hour" as well as in the handling and care of books and lists.

The third course, which should be elective, should be open to high-school graduates who take all the regular work in English and history and who wish to elect the library course in order to add this to the usual equipment. (It is assumed that normal schools which undertake to train librarians as such will look elsewhere for assistance in making out their courses.) The topics taken up should be of strictly practical nature and should keep steadily in view the actual opportunities which will lie before the graded and rural school teacher. In addition to the topics included in courses

one and two, the following should be covered: selecting and ordering of books; accessioning; labeling; cataloging; arranging on the shelves; issuing; mending; binding; attracting and directing readers; co-operation with public libraries; helpful library agencies; community service. All these topics should be taught in the library and should be enforced by apprentice work.

The above outline is submitted as representing the minimum standard. It omits, for example, the interesting topics concerning the history of book making and the book trade which Miss Ovitz suggests*; but it covers, it is believed, the really essential features.

The material for conducting such courses as are outlined above has now been fairly well sifted and organized. As aid to supervisors, librarians, teachers, and students who may be interested in one or more of the courses the committee submits the following brief list of

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JAMES F. HOSIC.

QUALIFICATIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE *Bulletin* of the New York Library Club for June contained the usual reports of committees for the year. That of the committee on school libraries is specially full and informing. This committee, of which Miss Mary E. Hall was chairman, adopted a definite program and worked along two specific lines. Its first purpose was to bring about a conference between teachers of English and librarians of secondary schools. How successfully this was accomplished was described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June.

The second objective point toward which the committee has been working is the raising of the standard of training required of every high school librarian until at least one year of professional training in a library school shall be required of every candidate. The committee's report of progress in this matter of qualifications and appointments is here reprinted in full:

"Late in December we learned that the most important work of our committee in 1913 was likely to prove fruitless unless unusual efforts were put forth to follow up the recommendations which had been unanimously made by the Board of Education creating two grades of library service in the high school, that of librarian and assistant librarian and requiring a high standard of qualifications for the administrative position. Your committee has had the privilege of working in close co-operation with the chairman of the committee on high school libraries appointed by the Board of Education and at his request this year we made a study of standards of other cities, from Philadelphia to California, in the matter of qualifications for high school librarians. Early in January letters of inquiry were sent out to all the most progressive high school libraries in the country and

*Proceedings of the N. E. A., 1912.

from nearly 100 replies we prepared for ready reference in the Board of Education the following statements:

"1. A list of high school libraries in the United States having two grades corresponding to librarian and assistant librarian.

"2. A list of cities where the qualifications for appointment of high school librarians are higher than those in New York.

"We were also asked to secure from leading librarians and educators statements concerning the educational work of a high school librarian and the need for college training and, in addition, professional training and library or teaching experience; for efficient administration of high school libraries; also the need of at least one full year of technical training in an approved library school for the position of assistant librarian.

"Replies were received from over 60 high schools—the California High School Librarians' Association helping us to hear from a large number of high schools in that state. Tabulations of these replies brought to light the fact that New York City was far behind many smaller cities in setting up a high standard for its high school librarians. Albany and Rochester, New York, East Orange and Newark, New Jersey, Madison, Wisconsin, Gary, Indiana, Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, Somerville, Massachusetts, etc., have definitely stood for college and library school training or at least a full year of technical training at an approved library school before anyone could be appointed to a high school library position. Cleveland and Portland, Oregon, aim for this in their appointments.

"Our inquiries revealed the virtual establishment of two grades in several cities where the high schools were much smaller than those of our New York schools—a librarian and assistant were reported in high schools of Detroit, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Los Angeles, Oakland and Pasadena.

"Concerning the educational work of the librarian letters were received from leaders in the National Education Association, the National Council of English Teachers, the American Library Association, etc., also from high school principals, school superintendents and librarians interested in this national movement for better high school

libraries. These letters all maintained that the qualifications for high school librarian should be as high as for a teacher of English in the high school. Emphasis was placed upon the work of the librarian as executive and technical and also a teaching position, requiring not only organizing ability, but the same breadth of culture and the same inspiring personality which are necessary in a successful teacher. The general feeling was that the library should be a distinct department in an educational institution and the librarian a recognized member of the faculty and not of the clerical force, as has been the custom in almost all high schools before the entrance of the trained librarian. Many cities have from the very first appointment of a trained librarian placed the librarian on the same salary schedule as a teacher and given her a place on the faculty. This recognition of the librarian as a member of the faculty and frequently head of a department is true of college librarians where often the work of the college library is far less heavy than that of our large metropolitan high schools, especially in personal work with students.

"In June, 1913, the New York Board of Education definitely placed itself on record as favoring the adoption of the standard for head librarian drawn up by the chairman of its committee on high school libraries, Dr. Ira S. Wile working in co-operation with your committee. This called for college graduation and graduation from an approved library school of at least a full one-year course and, in addition, successful teaching experience or pedagogical training or else experience in the library of a secondary school. While these qualifications are still in the hands of the by-laws committee, it is hoped they will become a part of the school law in the near future when the city finances permit the creation of the new grade.

"Feeling that the next important step in this standardization of librarians' requirements for efficient service was to secure library school training also for the *assistant* librarian, we this year submitted recommendations for the present position of library assistant. Through the influence of Dr. Darwin L. Bardwell and Dr. Clarence E. Meleney, the board of superintendents

on March 25 recommended amendments to the present qualifications for eligibility for appointment to high school library positions. The qualifications in the proposed amended by-law call for one year of library training in a library school approved by the Regents of the state of New York and college graduation or three years of successful library experience in a library of standing. These recommendations were transmitted to the by-laws committee on March 29, and on May 10 this committee gave a hearing on the subject. Dr. Ira S. Wile made a convincing plea for the adoption of both the 1913 and 1915 recommendations. The chairman of your committee was also given a brief hearing. If these and the 1913 recommendations are incorporated in the by-laws all future appointments will be from our best library schools.

"In the work of drawing up the recommendations for qualifications your committee is indebted to the following persons for expert advice which was followed as far as possible—Miss Mary W. Plummer, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Mr. Wyer and Mr. Walter of Albany, Mr. P. L. Windsor, Miss June Donnelly and Professor Azariah Root of Oberlin College.

"It has been the privilege of the committee to aid high school principals in securing from the eligible list those librarians best fitted in personality, training, culture and previous experience to do successful work in their special high schools. Six library school graduates have been appointed to high school positions in New York this year, thus greatly strengthening the work in those schools which have never known what it was to have a trained librarian. Out of twenty-three high schools, four high schools in Greater New York still remain in charge of clerks or untrained librarians. It is hoped that before another year every high school will be organized according to modern library methods by a trained and experienced librarian. We discovered in our inquiries this winter that, in California, high schools of only 200 pupils have trained librarians appointed, so that even our smallest high school ought to have its librarian.

"In closing our report we wish to express our appreciation of the constant support and help we have received from Mr. Jen-

kins, the president of the club; also the help given us by means of noteworthy letters from Dr. Philander P. Claxton, commissioner of education, Mr. John Cotton Dana, Dr. William Dawson Johnston and Dr. Sherman Williams on the importance of the librarian's work in the educational institution. We are particularly indebted to Dr. Ira S. Wile, chairman of the committee on high school libraries in the Board of Education, who out of an unusually busy professional life and one of civic service along many lines, took the time to make a study of the high school library problem and to urge this important legislation in the Board of Education because he believed so fully in the contribution which the efficiently administered school library could make to the vitalizing of all high school work. We are also indebted to Dr. William H. Maxwell for his increasing interest in high school libraries and the inclusion of a report on high school libraries of New York in his last annual report on high schools. This special report was by Dr. Darwin L. Bardwell of your committee."

A YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY PROGRESS

THE following paragraphs, quoted from the very full report made by the committee on high school libraries (Miss Mary E. Hall, chairman) to the National Education Association, at its meeting in Oakland in August, give in succinct form the aim pursued, the methods employed, and the results accomplished by this very able and active committee:

"After three years of reconnoitering,—getting our bearings and searchings for leaders, September, 1914, found the committee on high school libraries ready for a forward movement.

Program for committee work, 1914-1915

- "Aim:—(a) The establishment of live high school libraries in every city in the country;
 (b) The appointment of trained librarians in high school libraries;
 (c) The appointment of a trained and experienced librarian in each state in the union to serve as state supervisor

of all school libraries, rural, elementary, high and normal.

Methods of accomplishment

"I. Secure the co-operation of the Bureau of Education, the National Council of Teachers of English, the American Library Association and the American Historical Association.

"II. In each state secure the appointment of an active state committee on high school libraries, either in the state teachers association or the state library association, or, better still, a joint committee of teachers and librarians as in Rhode Island. These committees to work for certain definite things:

(a) Larger, better planned and equipped, more attractive reading rooms in high schools.

(b) Regular and sufficient appropriations for maintenance.

(c) Appointment of trained librarians who can devote their entire time to the needs of teachers and pupils. Proper standards of qualifications for high school librarians.

(d) Systematic instruction of pupils in the use of a library.

(e) Close co-operation with public library.

"III. Have the high school library discussed at educational meetings and in educational periodicals.

"IV. Members of the national committee to aid leaders in all parts of the country in securing data and material on high school libraries, in preparing programs and securing speakers, in preparing exhibits of library aids and methods which have proved useful in high school work.

Events of national importance in the year's progress

"The five notable events of the year because of their far-reaching effect upon many different states and sections of the country are as follows:

"*First:* The November meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, at Chicago in 1914, where a session was partly devoted to the high school library and an exhibition of modern library equipment aroused interest in library methods

of organizing material useful to teachers of English. A committee on high school libraries was appointed by the National Council of Teachers of English and this committee has prepared a 'Report on library equipment for the teaching of English.' This will appear in the 'Report of the joint committee on the reorganization of English in the secondary schools' to be published later on by the Bureau of Education at Washington.

"*Second:* In December, 1914, the American Library Association authorized the formation of a special School library section and this section appointed two committees, one to report on the subject of school library administration and the other on the professional training of school librarians. These committees will perform a much needed service to the cause of high school libraries in co-operating with the National Education Association and its committee on high school libraries in demanding better training and higher standards for school librarians.

"*Third:* Another event of importance was the annual conference of accredited schools of Chicago University, April 16, 1915. Through the influence of Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education, Chicago University, the high school library was made the topic for discussion both at the general session and at the fourteen section meetings where the importance of the organized high school library in relation to each particular subject studied in the high school was fully discussed and also illustrated by a suggestive exhibit. This is one of the most notable meetings of teachers and librarians ever held.

"*Fourth:* The greatest event of the year and a direct result of the meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English in November was the unusually well organized campaign for better high school libraries in the South. This was started at the Southern Educational and Industrial Conference at Chattanooga, April 29th, 1915. A committee on high school libraries was organized at this conference with Mr. C. C. Certain of the Central High School, Birmingham, Ala., as chairman. Under the direction of this general committee other

committees were appointed to push the movement in the states assigned to them.*

"The fifth event of national importance is the interest shown in the high school library movement by members of the American Historical Association and the active co-operation of the chairman of the committee on bibliography, Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton University."

To this report may be appended a list of the states and cities which at the present time have special committees on high school libraries, as a suggestion to other associations, both state and local, of a way in which they may give practical help to the nationwide movement for the improvement of high school libraries. The joint committees of teachers and librarians are specially to be commended.

STATE COMMITTEES ON HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Connecticut. In State Library Association. Miss Anna Hadley, Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn., chairman.

Illinois. State Association of Teachers of English. Committee on English equipment. Mr. Willard M. Smith, chairman, J. Sterling Morton High School, Cicero, Ill.

Massachusetts. Massachusetts Library Club Committee on high school libraries. Miss Alice M. Jordan, chairman, Public Library, Boston.

Ohio. Ohio Library Association. Committee on schools and libraries. Miss Leora M. Cross, West High School, Cleveland, high school member.

Rhode Island. Joint committee of Rhode Island Teachers Institute and Rhode Island Library Association. Miss Bertha Lyman, Providence Public Library, Mr. Dougherty, Pawtucket Public Library, library members.

LOCAL COMMITTEES ON HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

New Orleans. Joint committee of teachers of English and history. Miss Esther Finley Harvey, Sophie Newcomb College, chairman.

New York City, New York Library Club. Committee on school libraries. Mary E. Hall, chairman.

*The membership of these committees is given in full in Mr. Certain's article, published elsewhere in this number.

St. Paul, Minn. Committee of teachers in the high schools of St. Paul. Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, adviser.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND CITIZENSHIP

It is interesting to note that a separate chapter of eight pages is devoted to the public library in a recent "Text book on constructive citizenship for elementary schools and junior high schools," prepared by William L. Nida and published by the Macmillan Company. The chapter takes up the following topics under separate paragraph headings: The demand for books; History of the library; Uses of the library; Equipment and funds, departments, trustees, librarian, books, fines; Children's library; Children's library league; School and library. The material is excellent and has evidently been compiled by a librarian, quite as evidently too by a librarian with whom ventilating, heating and lighting, especially overhead lighting, are fads. The questions for use with students at the end of the chapter are not as happy as the matter in the chapter itself. Such a chapter is not only good publicity, but encouraging as an indication that the public library and its work are coming into larger notice as specific activities of city and state government.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE EVENING SCHOOL

"TEACHERS and librarians ought to have frequent conferences, there are so many ways in which they can work together and which are being neglected to-day through ignorance of what each has to offer. The librarian in most cases will have to take the initiative in starting these conferences, for the teacher usually has no idea of all the varied service the librarian can give. Too often each works along independently, isolated by a feeling of self-sufficiency or of jealousy for an institution outside the worker's own field of labor, when better acquaintance would lead to closer co-operation and a vast increase in the amount of effective work that each could do."

Librarians have talked and written and done so much to bring about co-operation

in their work with schools in the last few years that it seemed no stone had been left unturned. But apparently the library has not been entirely successful in getting into touch with evening school teachers at least, for the above assertion, made in a recent interview by Mr. Henry H. Goldberger, now principal of Evening elementary school no. 89 in New York City, is based on his own experience in several different evening schools. Mr. Goldberger is a very progressive and successful teacher and has done much to socialize his school. He has many foreigners in his neighborhood, and in his work with them he always advises them to go to the nearby library for books in their own languages as well as in English. "But I did not know until I went to my present school," he says, "how many other things the library was willing and anxious to do for me, and I am sure there are still many other teachers equally ignorant of the privileges the library extends to them. This was the first time the librarian in charge of the neighborhood branch had ever brought the work of the branch specially to my attention. She came to my office the opening night of school, to make announcement of the privileges the library had to offer to teacher and pupil alike, and has always been most helpful in all her relations with the school.

"It was through her that I first learned that I could borrow the use of the library auditorium for talks to the pupils and their friends, and I made a sensation the first time I gave a stereopticon talk on the Panama canal, illustrated with slides borrowed for me by the branch, from the State Library at Albany. The teachers in my school (though we consider ourselves pretty progressive) had never known that we could secure the free use of such an auditorium or that such a collection of illustrative material was available for us to draw on.

"There are some things, however, that I wish the library would do for us. For instance, it would be a great help to the evening schools if the librarian at the desk would call to the attention of every foreigner who asks for books in a foreign language, the opportunity for free instruc-

tion in English in the nearest evening school. Many times they are entirely ignorant of the existence of such schools and of such privileges, and if the librarian had at hand a little printed slip giving the address of the school and the subjects taught there, these might be distributed to advantage. In the preparation of such circulars the Board of Education and the public library might work together.

"In the choice of books the library seems sometimes to be far from up to date. For example, many of the best handbooks for teachers of English to foreigners, as Jespersen on 'The teaching of foreign languages,' the Berlitz books and Peter Roberts' textbooks for immigrants, are found in only a few branches, though they are full of valuable suggestions for every teacher. There are also many pamphlets which a teacher would find of great use, but these are seldom if ever to be found in the branch libraries.

"For the foreign student of English, too, there seems to be a dearth of interesting books in simple English, books which are adult in thought but childish in vocabulary. A grown man cannot be expected to be interested in primers for any length of time, and the library should have a number of informational books simply written, that will tell the newcomer the things he wants to know about his new home. Such books as Richman and Wallach's "Good citizenship," Straubenmüller's "Home geography of New York City," and the little Gulick readers on hygiene are full of interest to the foreigner, and others of equal merit should be sought out. It is a mistake to think the alien cares to read of nothing but the government of this country. While books on civics will interest him for a time, he also wants books to tell him more of the history of the country, its geography, what opportunities in agriculture, in manufacturing, in a dozen different lines, are open to him, and how he may understand and conform to the strange customs which surround him on every side. And when these books are found, duplicate copies should be put on the shelves.

"It takes considerable courage for a foreign workingman to enter a library building, so different often from what he has

been accustomed to at home. If the first time he makes the venture he fails to find on the shelves the book his teacher has recommended, the chances are slight that he will go back a second time. For this reason, and because the libraries are usually closed after an evening session, deposit collections put in the charge of the teacher would be a helpful adjunct to evening school work.

"Whatever the special privileges the public library in any particular town or city offers to the schools of its locality, urge the librarian to advertise them vigorously among the teachers. In teachers' meetings, personal interviews, in the newspapers, wherever there is a point of contact, let the librarian remind the teacher that the latter is neglecting one of her greatest opportunities for helping the pupils if she is not making full and frequent use of the library in her community."

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces that an examination will be held on October 13, 1915, for positions as library assistant in the departmental service. The examination is open to both men and women, between the ages of 18 and 40, who have had at least one year's training in a library school of recognized standing or at least two years' experience in actual library work in a library where modern methods are employed. The examination will be held at all places marked "E" in Section 2 of the Manual of Examinations for the fall of 1915.

The usual entrance salary for these positions ranges from \$720 to \$1000 a year. Subjects covered are library economy (30 points); cataloging, classification and bibliography (35 points); German, and either French or Spanish (10 points); education, training and experience (25 points). Qualified persons are urged to enter the examination, as difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of eligibles.

Applications should be made on form 1312, which may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., who will send also a copy of the fall Manual of Examinations on request.

LIBRARY TRAINING FOR TEACHERS

THE Minnesota State High School Board, by a new ruling, requires that all high schools must make definite provision for the care of the school library. Three alternatives are given: combination with a public library, employment of a trained librarian, or providing a teacher-librarian, a part of whose definite duties shall be library service. To qualify for such a position, the teacher is required to have six weeks' course in library training.

The Minnesota Summer School of Library Training, conducted by the State Library Commission, is maintained as a part of the summer school of the University of Minnesota, and is the only means of library training in the state, at present. The Department of Education assists with the school, and school librarians are admitted.

Nineteen students of the 1915 class will give school library service, and through these libraries, also serve the public in some measure.

The combination of duties involved in the part-time school library work is interesting and varied. One librarian from the Iron Range administers a well-equipped and successful public library in a school house. Three school librarians were respectively: assistant in a city high school, librarian of a large school library in a town with no public library, and assistant librarian in a girls' boarding school. The teachers represented a variety of subjects: domestic science, music, Latin, history and English; while one student, prepared for teaching, will combine secretarial work with library service. All the teachers were graduates of some college, this being a requirement for all high school teachers in Minnesota, and were alert and receptive.

In the main, the regular course of the summer school was given to all students, the variations being special courses in school library administration and reference work by Miss Martha Wilson, the supervisor of school libraries of the Department of Education. The work in childrens' book selection, which all students in the school take, was extended to include consideration of books for high school students.

The reaction of the course upon the teachers was interesting and gratifying. The greater number entered because the work was required, but with no idea of what a course in library instruction might be, and with no particular feeling for library work. At the close of the course, there was universal, spontaneous expression of interest and of help received, not only in library enthusiasm but for teaching also. The domestic science teachers found books of which they had never heard, the English teachers revised their reading lists, and several said they had received more benefit than from any one course in college.

Instruction of teachers in school library matters will be continued through the year by a course in the College of Education in the University of Minnesota. This will be given by Miss Wilson, and will be an open course for teachers in the Twin Cities, as well as for students in the College of Education.

The work will be given once a week throughout three semesters (a year and a half). Those wishing endorsement for school library work at the end of one year must take, in addition, the technical work offered in the library summer school. The course will consist of study of books for the grades and for high school, reference work, and teaching the use of books, elementary school library administration, classification. The third semester's work will include some instruction in elementary cataloging, and use of printed cards.

ART IN THE SCHOOL*

PICTURES and casts are placed in school-rooms: 1. to furnish decoration and teach the child appreciation of beauty and of its part in our daily life; 2. to give the child instruction. Many are first reached best by recognition of other interests beside the purely aesthetic. The subject interest makes the first, most obvious, and widest appeal. Unfortunately it has often been linked with a not very high degree of art. Why need we have that combination any more than poor literature on the shelves of our children's

libraries? Whatever art is offered the child, the depiction should be adequate, just as we naturally want good English in our textbooks. Common sense finds the road midway between rank philistinism and hyper-preciosity.

Ruskin said, somewhere, that "the highest aim of all imaginative art is to give noble grounds for noble emotion." That's not so bad a guiding principle for the selection of pictures for schools.

The first question, in deciding on a picture, should be: "Is this good art?" The picture should tell the child something and tell it well. Certain classical examples of architecture, sculpture, painting seem in order, works that have stood the test of time. Remember that the child must live, day after day, with the pictures you select. Art is often looked at as something remote, something for special occasions, like Sunday clothes. But it should be a part of life. A liking for beauty may become a matter of course, like tactful behavior in social intercourse. Not "art for art's sake" but "art for life's sake."

Selection must be based on understanding and thought. It's easy to say "I know what I like"; but better to say "I know why I like."

The form of reproduction to be chosen depends on conditions. Generally, a good carbon photograph has distinction and gives satisfactory results. Color attracts, though in reproductions of paintings it may prove less satisfactory than monochrome. Color prints—usually lithographs—made expressly for wall decoration, come to us from France (Henri Rivière prints), Germany (the Rhine or Teubner, Voigtlander, Künstlerbund Karlsruhe prints), England (Longmans' illustrations of British history by H. J. Ford), Holland, etc. They are usually executed in broad masses and flat tones. Take care to select those of general and, not purely local interest. One wishes for such activity here. We must do what we can with the little American material at our disposal. There are reproductions of some of the mural paintings by E. H. Blashfield, C. Y. Turner, E. Simmons, and W. H. Low, and of drawings in color by J. Guérin and Jessie Willcox Smith.

Hanging and placing depend on the dis-

*Summary of an address by Dr. F. Weitenkampf at School Libraries Week (N. J. Library Commission), Asbury Park, June 18, 1915.

tribution and location of wall space. Pictures and casts (the lighting of which is of vital importance) should be considered in relation to the decoration of the room as a whole; the clock, the ventilator, the black-board must take their place in the scheme. That brings up the matter of the general decoration of a room, the choice of restful colors on wall and floor covering. The introduction of flowers and plants leads naturally to the treatment of school grounds. So you see the spreading influence of the picture on the wall.

The material is placed; make it a power for good. Unless you insist on letting the child "develop its own individuality," help it, cultivate it, as you would a tender young plant. Not what is seen counts, but what is sympathetically understood. Unobtrusive, tactful guidance may do much. So will you bring art close to the child. Miss Jones, principal of Public School 120, of New York City, has this done systematically, the pictures being explained to the children from various points of view,—aesthetic, historical, ethical.

Emphasize the documentary value of art as a record of contemporary life. The Greek statue, Gozzoli's "Procession of the Magi," Duerer, the Japanese print may all serve as illustrations in this pictorial history of civilization. Incidentally, you may be able also to help the child see that the joyousness of life is not in laughter only.

The pictures on the walls, part of their daily life, must mean something to the children. They should carry some of that influence to their homes. Appropriate decoration calls for a clean setting, and why should not an active preference for the clean and the beautiful extend also to the moral life, the social life, the civic life? May not an eye for beauty help to promote beautiful actions? With cleaner rooms and cleaner habits, may there not come cleaner streets, cleaner politics, cleaner lives?

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THE RISK OF LOSS IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following paragraphs are from the forthcoming annual report of Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, for the year ending Mar. 31, 1915:

After the death of the head of the registration work at the beginning of January it seemed advisable, before assigning it definitely to a new person, to study our registration methods with a view to their possible reorganization. More precedents and problems come up in connection with this work than anywhere else in the library, inasmuch as it involves the legal relations with the many thousands who take books from it. All processes, precedents, etc., are being written out so that it will be possible to place a full account of the work, as well as the decisions on the different points that come up, in the hands of persons who are detailed for this work.

In connection with this study for reorganization, there was a study of the unpaid fines, so as to have a better idea of their nature and extent. Each book that becomes subject to fine, on the date that it becomes overdue, has a pink slip attached to its book slip, noting the date from which fines should be charged. There is also on this slip the various follow-up steps in collecting these fines, in case they are not received within a given time. First is the usual postal card notice after the book is five days overdue; second is a notice by mail after it is 12 days overdue; third, after 19 days, a notice is sent by messenger for which there is an added charge of 20 cents; fourth, a notice to the endorser or surety, and fifth a messenger to the surety, both for the fine and the book. Frequently the messenger can get the book or its value, but not the fine. In case of small fines the messenger service is omitted, and the fine slip is simply attached to the application blank. When a book is returned and the fine not paid the card is stamped with the statement that there is a fine due, with the

amount. Before a person can again draw books on that card, or get a new card, it is necessary that the fine be paid. If, however, the fine runs over until the card is out of date, that is, past the four year limit, the record of the unpaid fine remains with the application blank, and the person on applying for a card at any time in the future is confronted with this unpaid fine. In the meantime a person having an unpaid fine is not accepted as an endorser.

The records of these unpaid fines have been accumulating in this way from the beginning of the library. In the early days they were kept in books, but this became too cumbersome, and the present method was installed fifteen or twenty years ago, when the earlier records from books were transferred to the cards. By running over the drawers containing the list of borrowers, and adding up the unpaid fines on the adding machine, we got both the number of persons against whom these fines are standing and the amount of unpaid fines. The number of cards with outstanding fines is 3,522. The library has no record of the number of persons to whom cards were issued in this period. In the four series of cards that have been issued the total number of cards is over 160,000. Based on the percentage of renewals, so far as we have records, no less than 100,000 persons have had cards, and the accounts of all are perfectly clear except 3,522.

The total amount of these unpaid fines for these 44 years is \$820.06, or an average of 23 cents per card against which there is a fine. More than half of this \$820 occurred in the last four years, the amount for each year decreasing rapidly as we go back, and the remainder, less than \$400, is the accumulation of 40 years, or an average of less than \$10 a year. Every year a large number of fines of recent years will be paid, when persons wish to use the library again. This is particularly true of children who have ceased to use the library because of unpaid fines. Later when they wish to use it again they pay the fines. The fines of the earlier years, of course, will never be paid, for many of them represent persons who have moved out of the city, or who have died. It is safe to say, therefore, that within the next few years

the present outstanding fines will be reduced to less than \$600. In other words, the collection of some \$200 of this fine money has simply been delayed.

In its whole history the library has collected nearly \$20,000 in book fines, so that the ultimate loss in uncollected fines will be less than three per cent. of the fines incurred. It should be added that some of the older annual reports do not report the fines received during the year, and it is possible that some of these records may have been lost. When we consider the freedom with which the library issues cards and the small amount of fine involved in each case, the failure to pay in most cases being due to carelessness, it seems to me that this record is a credit to the people of this community.

The losses from uncollected fines are only a part of the losses the library incurs in carrying on its work. The losses of books amount to more than the losses through unpaid fines. Most of the book losses are brought out in the stock taking.

The taking of stock was not always an annual event until recent years. The total number of volumes reported lost at stock taking in the history of the library, is 3310. These are volumes that have disappeared either by accident or by design. They include 307 volumes lost through imperfect or careless charging records on the part of the library, or through failure to collect the value of the books from the borrower or the endorser—listed in the annual reports as "lost and not paid for." We then have approximately in the 44 years of the history of the library, so far as records and annual reports disclose them, total losses from all causes of delinquency, both on the part of the public and on the part of the library, books 3310, and net losses from unpaid fines \$600. Estimating the value of books lost at a dollar per volume we have a total loss of \$3910.

In the period covered by this study the library issued for home use over seven millions of books, to about 100,000 persons, all of whom have had the freest access to the shelves of most of the books for circulation and a somewhat guarded access to all other books. Charging all the losses to circulation the risk of loss of all kinds is one

dollar for every 1790 books circulated. However, a certain amount of this loss is due to readers in the buildings, of whom there were in this period about three and a half millions. Charging the losses to both circulation and readers, we have a risk of loss of one dollar for every 2685 units of service of these two kinds.

In his last report President Lowell, of Harvard College, discusses the condition of the college loan funds, that is funds to be lent to needy students to be repaid after a certain number of years with a low rate of interest, the same when repaid being lent again to other students. The following paragraphs from President Lowell's report are of particular interest in connection with the losses that a public library sustains through its users:

"No attempt, of course, is made to collect these notes by legal process. They are virtually debts of honor; but it has been supposed that after a man has thus been enabled to enter upon a successful career he will gladly repay the money lent him and open the same door to some one else. It is disappointing, therefore, to learn how small a proportion of the recipients actually pay these debts. Taking the college loans that have fallen due, 295 men have paid in full, 259 have not paid at all, and 37 men have paid in part. Only half of these obligations, therefore, have been discharged; and of the amounts loaned, exclusive of interest, which have come due, \$17,745.78 has been paid and \$23,362.81 has not. The condition in the Scientific School is not much better; 232 men have paid in full, 126 have not paid at all, and 24 have paid in part. This is more than half. On the other hand, the amounts paid are less than half, being \$17,217.46 as against \$19,932.71 unpaid.

"When we consider the nature of these loans, the use to be made of the money when repaid, and the fact that they average about one hundred dollars apiece, we cannot help wondering whether one-half of the recipients have really prospered so little that the repayment of sums of that amount is a serious burden to them; and, if so, whether they have profited by a college education. If the borrowers are able to re-

pay, the failure to do so is certainly not creditable."

With the library as with Harvard debts for fines and books lost and not paid for are also virtually debts of honor, for I know of only one case in the history of the library where legal process was used to collect.

HANDLING TECHNICAL LITERATURE

IN the *Engineering and Mining Journal* for May 15, 1915 (vol. 99, p. 851-856), Alvin R. Kenner has an article on "Indexing and filing technical literature." Mr. Kenner is the general superintendent of the Rio Plata Mining Co., Guazapares, Chihuahua, Mexico, and the article is a most valuable one for any one who has to do with the handling of technical literature of any kind, even though it is written with particular reference to mining. About two and one-half pages are given to a scheme of classification arranged under the following general headings: Mining; Geology of Mining; Converting Ores into Marketable Products; Marketing Products; Financing; and Miscellaneous. Under the latter heading is included Management and Organization, Labor, Bookkeeping, Engineering Records, Law, Power Plants, Mechanical Transmission of Power, Air Compression, Accidents and Diseases, Illumination, etc. The following are some of the significant paragraphs by the author:

"The great majority of mining engineers, especially those technically trained, have considered the filing of technical information. A smaller percentage, though still a majority, have started a technical file, but the number of those who have followed the practice for any length of time is comparatively small. The two most potent reasons for this latter condition are the adoption of a poor system and the comparatively small benefit derived at the beginning.

"Anyone who weighs the advantages and disadvantages of a technical file during its first year or so will probably come to the conclusion that filing is a delusion and a snare. Adding to this the probability of a poor system, which entails a correspondingly greater amount of work, the average en-

gineer is apt to dismiss the idea for all time as theoretically feasible but economically impossible.

"Filing, like anything else, can be carried to extremes. In too many cases it becomes a fad. Much clipping, folding, pasting, cross-referencing and general fussing are indulged in, and all sense of an economical expenditure of time is lost sight of. However, when stripped of all unnecessary frills and close attention is paid to every means of reducing the time and tediousness involved, the practice is to be commended and will well repay the time expended.

"The Dewey classification is a most excellent one for libraries, for which purpose it was primarily devised, but is not adapted to the individual's use, although frequently employed. The principal objections are as follows: The headings pertaining to mining engineering, when considered separately from the rest of the classification, are not logically arranged from the engineer's point of view.

"The author of the Dewey classification has encountered difficulty in satisfactorily expanding the subject of mining engineering because its headings covering this industry are not properly subdivided. While extensive subdivision is not of much importance in filing books, it is most important in the case of articles; otherwise the labor of both filing and finding them is greatly increased.

"The adoption of the Dewey classification in order to obtain conformity with the system used in libraries, is apt to prove a disadvantage rather than an advantage. To maintain a private file in conformity with the Dewey classification is impossible. If used for filing articles it must be more extensively subdivided. Any subdivisions made by the engineer are not likely to correspond with future expansions by Dewey.

"The advantages of following the Dewey classification are more imaginary than real, anyway. In many libraries only the alphabetical and not the numerical, or topical, catalog is open to the public. Furthermore, the library staff (usually feminine) develops strange ideas regarding engineering subjects; and though mistakes are compensated for in the alphabetical catalog by exhaustive cross-referencing, they cannot

be avoided in the numerical catalog. The cataloger of one important Western library has placed metallurgical books under mining engineering instead of under chemical technology, where Dewey intended them to be placed. This and similar changes will prove disastrous where dependence is placed on a knowledge of the Dewey system. The contents of technical journals are not indexed in libraries according to the Dewey system, and it can only be used in referring to books, which are as readily found in the alphabetical as in the numerical catalog.

"A further disadvantage of the Dewey classification in a private file is the increased amount of cross-references, due to the illogical order. It offers no advantages to offset all these drawbacks.

"An original classification drawn up to conform with the individual's need and viewpoint will prove the most satisfactory in the end. In such a classification the headings should be arranged in a sequence logical enough so that the position of every heading can be readily recalled.

"Any attempt to use a ready-made classification is likely to prove unsatisfactory not only because of a difference in the point of view, but also on account of the emphasis placed on some subjects as compared with others. Suggestions, however, may be obtained from other classifications.

"The avoidance of cross-references has been an important factor in governing the grouping of headings. For example, bucket-dumping headframes and buckets, skip-dumping headframes and skips, etc., are grouped, as they are interdependent and frequently described in the same article. If any article treats of two or more subdivisions—such as a comparison of the efficiency of steam and compressed air in hoisting—it is filed under the nearest main division, thus avoiding the necessity of cross-referencing.

"Three systems are commonly employed in filing technical articles—namely, vertical files, letter files and scrapbooks. Of these, the first is undoubtedly the best. Scrapbooks involve an enormous amount of trimming, pasting and folding; while letter files necessitate folding, are cumbersome, bulky and cannot be sectionalized like a vertical file. Scrapbooks and letter files have been

discarded so long ago by commercial organizations in a similar class of work that they do not deserve serious consideration.

"Either an ordinary open-at-the-end folder or a tension envelope (closed at the ends, but without a flap) should be used. The latter is to be preferred, as it keeps its shape and permits articles to be filed more rapidly. The legal-cap-size folder or envelope is preferable to the smaller size; the folding of articles is avoided.

"The age of standard books varies from a few months to a dozen years. Upon the death of the author of a standard book in some line there is often a lapse of 10 or 15 years before the intervening progress is again adequately treated. The present average age of books in representative lines, dating from last revision, is four years. Some years ago it was nearly seven years. The intervening period cannot be ignored by the engineer who pretends to be well informed. In stamping a man as poorly or well informed it often assumes an importance out of all proportion to the information already published in book form. It may be conservatively estimated that at least 20 per cent of the information worth while found in technical journals never appears in books. Authors of books sometimes endeavor to conceal the source of their information, and in doing so often so obliterate or alter the original data that their value is materially reduced.

"Memory can seldom be relied upon, even in the most limited lines, to recall published data. The question narrows down to a choice between a personal file and bound volumes. The personal file entails more work to maintain, but none at the time the information is desired. The time and labor necessary in referring to bound technical journals result in their being consulted only as a last resort. The information in a personal file is also better arranged. No one can index technical information for the engineer as well as he himself. The personal file will also contain notes collected in practice that cannot be found in any technical journal. Where bulk and weight must be taken into consideration, the personal file has a marked advantage.

"The question as to whether filing will pay depends upon so many factors that each

engineer can only decide the matter to his own satisfaction by trying it. If done with intelligence and patience, it would prove profitable to a great many engineers who now depend upon bound volumes or upon not much of anything. In the case of the young engineer just starting in his work, it is safe to generalize and say that filing will pay if the topical method is followed. It will give him an insight into the correlative value of various subjects that he would be slow to get in any other way. If he draws upon a classification with care, so that the arrangement is logical, it will serve as a framework for mentally classifying and retaining the appreciable amount of information which is necessarily absorbed in filing technical information. It is a well-known psychological law that logical arrangement greatly facilitates the powers of memory.

"A good file, like everything else worth while, requires some effort. It offers no royal road. The topical system will not fully meet all the situations that arise, although it is superior to other methods. Articles are written from so many different viewpoints, and progress introduces so many new phases, that even the best classification will not be all that could be desired. Classification is not an exact science, but rather a continual compromise. It will never be possible, by any practical system, to file every article with the same finality of two plus two makes four, yet the results that may be obtained will well repay the labor required."

DUTCH LIBRARIES AND THE WAR

LIKE all other public institutions the library system of the Netherlands had to perform special duties imposed by the extraordinary conditions of mobilization and war. Especially the public libraries of The Hague and Leyden were called upon to provide books for the soldiers in camp and armory, and the Dutch periodicals devoted to library interests give the following details in this matter:

The first measure taken by the library management was the distribution of postal cards among the soldiers of those regiments encamped in the neighborhood. These postals took the place of the usual call slips and packages with books re-

quested by means of these cards were forwarded to each company. During the first four months the number of books requested increased over 200 per cent. After the month of January when more freedom could be granted to the military forces, the men came for their books themselves, preferring to make their selection at the library.

The library officials have accumulated interesting statistics of the literary needs of an army. Fiction takes the first place with a little more than one half of all books provided (54 per cent). The remaining 46 per cent. is divided as follows: technology, 15 per cent., literature, 8 per cent., natural history, 7 per cent., economics, 5 per cent., art, 4 per cent., history and philosophy (each), 3 per cent., religion, 1 per cent.

Other duties also were imposed upon the libraries. The influx of more than one million Belgian refugees, practically all of them to stay as long as the war will last, and all without regular occupation, increased considerably the number of readers in the public libraries. And it hardly needs to be mentioned that the newspaper and periodical divisions feel the rush more than any of the other departments.

Numerous publications, private as well as official, have been issued since the outbreak of the war, as all philanthropic, financial and economic institutions came forward with their public communications relating to conditions caused by the mobilization and the declaration of martial law. In order to preserve a complete record of all such publications the government has instructed the Royal Library at The Hague to publish a weekly record of them.

Under the title "Documenten voor de economische crisis van Nederland in oorlogsgevaar" (Documents relating to the economic crisis in the Netherlands caused by the existing state of war) the Royal Library has completed the first series of this record, which contains the following bibliographies:

1—Measures and communications of the government in *Staatsblad*, *Staatscourant*, *Handelingen*, and *Bijlagen*.

2—Philanthropic support.

3, 4, 5—Measures of the municipalities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague.

6—The monetary crisis.

7—The savings banks.

8—A chronicle of the economic crisis (Jul. 24-Dec. 31).

The second series will contain: The railroads, navigation, wheat supply, municipal measures relating to bread, the government's loan, the municipality of Utrecht, the unemployed, the insurance companies. The price of publication is 20 cents.

PUBLIC FILM LIBRARIES NEEDED

ORRIN G. COCKS, secretary of the National Board of Censorship, in a recent interview printed in the New York *Tribune* urged the establishment of public film libraries.

"There is more need for a public library of films than there ever was for a public library of books," he said, "and for the following reason: The book is an individual property. It can be read in solitude; the individual can purchase it if he wants it. But the motion picture is essentially a collective commodity. The individual can have a desired motion picture only on condition that a large number of other people want the same picture at the same time.

"The public film library would differ from public book libraries in a very important particular. The book library is a free library, maintained at the cost of philanthropists or taxpayers. The public motion picture library would be a self-supporting enterprise; probably it would be in time a lucrative business.

"The public film library, dealing with a sufficiently large number of schools, churches and other agencies, would be able to draw on the world's supply for whatever film it wanted and to ransack the film output of the last ten years. Most of the negatives (the original copies) of good films, no matter when or where made, have been preserved, and fresh copies can always be prepared.

"The public film librarian would encourage, not discourage, the selection of programs; he would study the problem of making film programs positively, consecutively educational and at the same time magnetic, dramatic, popular.

"A recent development in the mechanics of the film brings the possibility of a public

educational film library right to hand. Mr. Edison has newly perfected and patented a device for renovating injured and worn-out films. A film, after passing several hundred times through the projecting machine, becomes scratched, blurred and sun-spotted. Mr. Edison's new process removes these evidences of use. The Edison Company is prepared to renovate any film for \$10; it will furnish its own disused films, renovated, for \$20 a reel. Old, worn-out films can usually be bought for \$10 a reel, no matter by whom produced; they can be purchased at a still lower price in the European market. The price of a new motion picture reel is \$100, and the price of a renovated reel would be \$20.

"As soon as a businesslike, well-stocked public film library was created, the use of educational films would develop rapidly. Churches as well as schools, public libraries, playgrounds in the evenings, would patronize the library. Commercial show houses would patronize it to obtain the programs for such children's matinees as are now given in two theatres in co-operation with the Horace Mann School. The present immediate market for educational films is no index to the real demand. The public book libraries would not be popular unless they had books on their shelves, nor would people form reading habits if they were unable to secure the books they wanted. The same is true of motion pictures.

"The present virtual monopoly, held by the commercial show house on the motion picture, must be broken; motion pictures are of public advantage and of public necessity, and their use should not be entirely dominated by the mercantile motive under the stress of intense competition, high rentals and the overstimulated taste of an amusement-craving public. The public or co-operative film library, organized with a special view to the needs of community center groups and civic forums, self-supporting and self-developing, would meet the problem."

Almighty Author and Lover of Peace, scatter the nations that delight in war, which is of all plagues the most injurious to books.—From RICHARD DE BURY'S "Philobiblon."

WOMEN AS LIBRARIANS — A FRENCH VIEWPOINT

In a recent book by A. Bonnefoy, entitled "Place aux femmes! Les carrières féminines, administratives et libérales," a brief chapter is given to women in libraries. The author limits himself to quoting an article by an eminent professor, which appeared in the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement*.

"What place is it desirable to make for women in the various administrations under the ministry of public instruction? The question presents itself more urgently as young women who have received a good secondary education, come to the Universities in greater and greater numbers. One must offer them the possibility of gaining an honorable livelihood in positions worthy of their intellectual preparation. Consequently, women find themselves led to compete with men in professions which do not suit them or which suit them badly, in which they can succeed only indifferently and with difficulty. This is the more reason that the administration should endeavor to direct, to find channels, as it were, for this movement, reserving for women those situations most in harmony with the natural aptitudes of their sex.

"Among these positions, there are none perhaps better fitted to women than those offered by the public libraries. An indoor occupation which consists in classifying books carefully, keeping them dusted, preserving order on the shelves, recopying with painstaking accuracy the titles in the catalog, using taste in the binding of books, serving readers with attention and affability, cannot this work be done as well by a woman as by a man? The answer cannot be doubtful. Let us be frank: It is work which suits a woman much better than a man. In reality, men are not at home in the duties of the librarian. . . . This subordinate role does not suit the natural pride of men. And one need not be much of a psychologist to divine the inevitable frictions that would culminate in grotesque disputes, if the fear of ridicule did not forbid carrying things to the extreme. Professors and students regard books as tools. When they go to the library, they wish to be served. The lack of affability, the failure

of attention easily irritates them. The librarian, for his part, is inclined to imagine that there is not enough appreciation of his learning and his work. The learned man suffers in being the servant of others. He is apt to shut himself up in his office to give himself to his individual labors. Or, jealous of his small share of authority, he uses his rules literally, to thwart the most reasonable demands. His triumph is in creating a void in the library, so that the books may never be out of place. . . . He wishes to live in peace in his sinecure. The picture, no doubt, is too strongly drawn. One should neither exaggerate nor generalize. It is none the less true—and it is all there is time to demonstrate here—that there is a certain incompatibility of humor between professors and students on one hand and the staff of university libraries on the other. A quarter of an hour in conversation with one or the other is enough to show it. Must one declare men guilty? No. This incompatibility is in the nature of things, it results from the fact that men are not in their place.

"It is probable that with a feminine staff, all this friction would disappear, because the psychological reasons already indicated would no longer exist. Women would not feel humiliated by serving, by playing in the library the part they play in the home. Naturally more flexible, more teachable, more affable than men, they would accomplish with pleasure and smilingly, without tiring, the modest duties which do not belong to the other sex. To serve the reading public, it is quite natural to have women shop clerks. Even when the shop is one of books, men are not made for this role. That is so true that one may be allowed to wonder why we have not thought earlier of confiding to a feminine staff the public library service. Formerly, it may be said, we could not have found among women a staff sufficiently well educated. To-day, that reason no longer exists. The knowledge of foreign languages, necessary for librarians, is as extended among women as among men in the educated classes. We cannot find henceforth a single good reason for reserving to men only duties which, it must be repeated, do not fit them. Experience with a feminine staff in libraries was made a long

time ago in administrations less given to routine. It will soon be ten years, I believe, since the Ministry of Commerce placed a woman at the head of the library of service of the *Statistique Générale* of France. That library is well-kept; all the documents, French and foreign, relating to official statistics, are admirably classified. And that is a kind of publication that can not be placed in a category of works requiring the minimum of pains to classify properly. . . ."

The author, after this quotation, calls attention to the fact that the present tenure of office must be respected, but thinks that a gradual replacement of men assistants by women would be reasonable and advantageous. At least, it might be tried on a limited scale. Experience would tell, and he would be surprised if the verdict were not favorable.

DUTCH UNIVERSITIES OPEN COURSES FOR LIBRARIANS

THE universities of Amsterdam and of Utrecht have added to their faculties of literature a chair for library economy and bibliography. Dr. H. E. Greve of the Royal Library at The Hague has begun a series of lectures at the first named university on the subject of national and international catalog rules. Dr. A. Hulshof has taken up the subject of general and historical bibliography for his lectures at the University of Utrecht.

INDEXING A MILLION MEN

"THE exact registration of the huge horde of over a million prisoners of war in Germany, so that rank, service division and place of confinement of each man can be instantly determined, has been perfected to an astonishing degree by Count Schwerin, a 60-years-old captain of cavalry," says a correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Berlin. "To-day the relatives of any French, Russian, English, Canadian, Italian, Servian, Montenegrin, Belgian or Japanese prisoner in Germany can ascertain within 24 hours where that soldier is and what his condition is.

"This is made possible through a card catalog that all but beggars description.

It is probably the most perfect thing of its size and kind in existence. In its creation two other systems have had to be discarded as inadequate, and the work and pains lavished on them duplicated. In its maintenance 80 persons are engaged, while its inventor, Count Schwerin, works 12 hours a day overseeing things.

"Each day dozens and scores of lists of names pour into Count Schwerin's department of the war ministry in the Dorotheenstrasse, here in Berlin. These lists give the necessary information for filling out the cards, so that each shall contain the name and forename of the prisoner, his service branch, regiment and company, the place and date of his capture, and the place where he is held. If he is wounded, the nature of his wounds and the hospital where he is are added.

"Scores of young women fill out the cards, which then go to sorters, under the inspection of a man who in peace times is a head instructor in one of Berlin's higher schools. Before the sorters stand wooden cases built after the fashion of type cases, but deeper. It was the sight of compositors 'throwing in' type that led Count Schwerin to adopt these cases.

"The first set of sorters take the cards just as they come, in alphabetical confusion, from the writing room and divide them according to the initial letter from A to Z. Other sorters then take the A's and subdivide them systematically—into Aa, Aaa, Ab, Aba, Abb, and so on. Thousands of cards are sorted and filed daily—for the list of prisoners never stops growing.

"The names also are divided according to nationality, and put away in the cases that flank all four walls of three rooms. There are between 25,000 and 30,000 Belgian names, from 16,000 to 18,000 English names, and hundreds of thousands of French and Russian. With but one exception the Servians, Montenegrins and Japanese prisoners in Germany are civilians of military age interned here.

"Approximately 800 letters come to Count Schwerin's 'Kartothek' daily—requests for information about relatives or friends. It is the boast and pride of this officer that no request remains unanswered longer than 24 hours—48 at the very out-

side, when the letter or inquiry is in difficult Russian.

"Count Schwerin's 'Kartothek' contains between 900,000 and 1,000,000 names. Two or three hundred thousand of the latest captives thus are missing. In a month's time, however, these, too, will be duly cataloged and stowed away for future reference.

"So much for the catalog about the living soldiers of the eight countries now at war with Germany. A smaller catalog contains as far as available the names of the dead—supplied in a variety of ways, but chiefly by means of the metal tags worn by the soldiers around their necks.

"This list is incomplete for a variety of obvious reasons, but partly because many of the soldiers, especially the French, take the tags off, through superstition, and throw them away. Even at that there are, in the war ministry building, boxes on boxes full of the little tin disks.

"The huge catalog has grown to be Count Schwerin's greatest pride and care. Though past middle age he gladly gives long hours and infinite patience to its extension and upkeep. Recently he desired to go into the field for active service, but it was found that in the months he has been in the war ministry he had made himself practically indispensable, and that no one could be found who could take up the catalog where he would have to leave off."

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND LIBRARIES

There are over 18,000 regularly established libraries in the United States, containing more than 75,000,000 volumes, according to statistics just compiled by the United States Bureau of Education. The number of volumes is an increase of 20,000,000 since 1908.

Of the 2,849 libraries containing 5,000 volumes or over, 1,844 are classified as "public and society libraries," and 1,005 are school and college libraries. Public and society libraries have an aggregate of over fifty million volumes, with seven million borrowers' cards in force; 1,446 of these libraries were entirely free to the public.

Libraries reporting from 1,000 to 5,000 volumes numbered 5,453, of which 2,188

were public and society libraries, and 3,265 school libraries. These libraries contained 11,689,942 volumes. Another group of still smaller libraries, comprising those that reported from 300 to 1,000 volumes, increased the total by 2,961,007 volumes.

The distribution of library facilities is still uneven. Of the 1,844 public and society libraries reported for the entire United States, more than half were in the North Atlantic States, and they contained 24,627,921 volumes out of the total of fifty millions; and of the three million volumes added to library collections for the year 1913, almost one-half were for the same section. New York State had 7,842,621 volumes in her 214 libraries; Massachusetts, 7,380,024 in 288 libraries; Pennsylvania, 3,728,070; and Illinois, 3,168,765 volumes. Four-fifths of the borrowers' cards in use were in the North Atlantic and North Central States.

Library activity for the past year was marked, according to the Bureau of Education report, by "considerable extension of the branch system, particularly in the granting of library privileges on the part of cities to neighboring suburban communities; by further development of the county library plan in many states; and in general by a visible growth in the spirit of service that is characteristic of many of the formal educational institutions of to-day. The period of the library as a mere storehouse of books seems to be safely past; it has yielded to a period of direct community service."

A PROJECTED INFORMATION BUREAU OF CROMWELL'S TIME

LIBRARIANS are watching with interest the several recent enterprises for establishing general bureaus of information. Perhaps it will seem worth noting that this apparent innovation in our field was not only projected, but that the project was elaborately worked out in detail, and under the high-sounding title, "An Office of Publick Adresse in Spirituall and Temporall Concernments," presented in a discourse to the Houses of Parliament more than 250 years ago. But it was presented at a most inopportune time. Two hundred and fifty

years ago saw the British Parliament in the wild confusion of the Cromwellian civil wars, and the author of the project, that most interesting character and friend of Milton's, Samuel Hartlib, in a later pamphlet printed in 1648 regretfully explains that his discourse "would have wrought some effect upon those that mannage the Affairs of this State if the Danger of this last Commotion had not employed all their Strength and Attention to save us from sudden Shipwrack."

It is from this pamphlet, quaintly entitled, "A further Discoverie of the Office of Publick Adresse for Accommodations," that we know about the project. Its aim, to advance "the Glory of God and the Happinesse of this Nation," by enabling "all Men's talents to become usefull to each other," was more devoutly expressed than current business practice would sanction in our day, but the project is nothing less than that of a great general information bureau to be undertaken by the civil authorities. The comprehensiveness of the bureau, or "Office," as our author prefers to call it, is truly delightful. "This then," to quote from him verbatim, "is the proper End and Vse of this Office, to set everybody in a way by some direction and Adresse, how to come speedily to have his lawfull desires accomplished, of what kind soever they may be." It is hard to see how such a benevolent scheme could fail in its appeal, or what could be better worth the consideration of any governing body on earth.

The author's plan, though so beneficently ambitious in scope, is worked out in minute detail and provides for many of the bibliographical, literary and charitable enterprises with which we are familiar to-day.

The scheme is to be carried out by means of an elaborate system of "registers." "These Registers should be of all things which either may be any way offered by one man to any or to all, and desired by another from Any or from All." By this means will be provided "a Center of Encounters to give Information to All of All usefull matters. For one of the great Causes of our Miserie in this present life is this," continues the author naively, "that we are not onely in the dark, not knowing what good things are extant in private, or publickly

attainable for Vse: but we are in disorder and confusion, because when we know what things are attainable, yet we have no way contrived how to encounter readily and certainly with them ourselves, when we have need of them, or when we have them, to impart them to such as want them," a cause of misery which we still have with us.

The author's father was a Polish merchant, and the son shows the instincts of a practical man of affairs in the thorough organization of the projected bureau. His directions are explicit down to the minutest details. There are to be two kinds of records kept—"unchangeable Registers" "of things which are perpetually the same," and "changeable Registers containing all matters of daily Occurance between man and man."

The "unchangeable Registers" consist of: 1. "A Catalogue of all Catalogues of Books, whereunto the Enquisitor may be referred, to seeke out whether or no he can find anything written of the Matter whereof he doth make inquirie in any of these Catalogues." This is a very interesting suggestion of the need of a bibliography of bibliography. The author speaks as if none were already in existence, and as he was a man of cosmopolitan culture, he would be likely to be aware of any such "catalogues" if compilations of the sort were available. There were, however, in his day a goodly number of universal catalogs and some library catalogs as material for making his "catalogue of catalogues." "Then," he continues, "the Office should have one or more Copies of each of those Catalogues, to which the Register of Catalogues should referre them to make their search." It is interesting to librarians that in the author's comprehensive scheme for the gratification of all legitimate desires, the work of the bibliographer is named first, and that the need of securing catalogs of books to which the "Enquisitor" may be referred for information assumes such paramount importance.

A further list of the "unchangeable Registers" includes:

2. Topographical and descriptive registers and reference works. "Speed's Description of the kingdom" is mentioned.

3 and 4. A register of public officials,

employees and tradesmen: A register of "Families and Persons of eminent note and quality..for Birth, or for Place and Em-ploiment, or for Abilities and..Vertues."

5 and 6. A commercial register of markets, prices, exports and imports.

The above records are encyclopædic in character, and are "unchangeable" or permanent, in that they give general information to which "enquisitors" may be at all times referred.

Under the second heading, "Changeable" records, fall all matters appertaining to the mutual personal accommodation of the patrons of the bureau. These must, of course, be kept constantly up to date, and, hence, are "changeable." The registers to care for these matters are brought under four departments. The author enumerates them thus: "1. One for the Accommodation of the Poore. 2. Another for the Accommodation of Trade, Commerce and Bargains for profit. 3. A third for the Accommodation of all Actions which proceed from all relation of persons to each other in all Estates and conditions of Life. 4. A fourth for Ingenuities and matters of delight unto the mind in all Vertues and rare Objects."

The administration of each of these departments is given in detail. Under "the Poore," the scheme embraces the work carried on by any present-day charities organization society. Relief, nursing, free medical and legal advice are all provided for. Sanitation is the only modern demand conspicuously absent. In fact, we read along, feeling very much at home in this poor relief work when a breath of the crusades suddenly recalls us to a time nearer the middle ages than to the twentieth century, by the enumeration, among worthy objects of charity, of "our own countrymen, *Captives* under the *Turks*."

The "Register of Commerce and Bargains" is nothing more or less than an exhaustive business directory and technical and professional advisory bureau. The "Register of Persons, and Actions, in all Offices and Relations" is not only an employment bureau for all ranks, official and professional down to the lowest grades of "such as doe service in the Stables and the Kitchin," but it is also a bureau at which miscellaneous desires of all kinds and de-

scriptions may be registered. Matrimonial affairs will be arranged, a travelers' bureau is provided for. The "Office" means to stop short of no human desire which is unfilled. Even the modest person with a vague notion that some reward, he doesn't know just what, is due him from the king or state, may go to the "Office" for advice, and find someone to attend to just this sort of delicate matter and ready to convey the hint which will transform this indefinite wish into a realizable asset. As to the "Female Kinde" (there were no suffragists in 1648), the "Office" is a man's place and they are not invited to enter here, but they are by no means left out of account. They may engage *some man* to present their desires for them. The "Office" plans to instate some "Grave and Pious Matrons" to whom "Cases of Women as well as . . . the Affaires of the Poore . . . may be referred." Last of all, the "Register of Ingeniuties" is devoted to information in all the sciences and the arts, and is intended to serve savants, collectors, and all persons interested in "Matters commendable for Wit, Worth, and Rarity."

The author of this scheme was a man of the world, as much at home on the continent as in England, and he has in mind not only one such bureau in England, but the establishment of a system of interrelated bureaus in the principal cities of Europe (America, we remember, at this date was but a few struggling colonies and quite outside the consciousness of an erudite man). The bureau, though undertaken by the state, is intended to be self-supporting, the rich paying a fee of "two pence, or three pence at the most," though the poor paid nothing for registering.

In conclusion, the author states that, for the success of this scheme, "nothing is wanting but an Act of Authority to be given to the solicitor of Publicke designs," and he closes his plea by drawing up the outline of a bill to be presented to Parliament for the carrying out of his project. It would have been interesting, indeed, had the author's recommendations received a favorable hearing, and if, as a state experiment, it had been tried out two centuries and a half ago.

JULIA PETTEE.

American Library Association

In the haste of preparing the minutes of the Council meeting at Berkeley, June 9, the resolution which Dr. Bowerman *first* submitted approving efforts for better reading being made by the Boy Scouts was enclosed in the copy sent to the JOURNAL instead of the revised resolution which he submitted at the *second* meeting of the Council and which in that form was officially adopted. The text of the resolution as actually adopted was as follows:

Resolved, that the Council of the American Library Association welcomes the aid of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America in its efforts to improve the reading taste of the boys of the country; that the Council approves the plans of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts for a week when, by vote of the American Booksellers' Association, the retail book trade shall place special emphasis on juvenile books, and that the Council commend this plan, as announced by the Boy Scouts of America, to the favorable consideration of the public librarians of the country.

Library Organizations

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The eighteenth annual meeting of the National Association of State Libraries was held at Berkeley, Cal., on June 4 and 8. The first session was a joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries and the California Library Association. In the absence of President Gillis the meeting was called to order by Mr. Lien, president of the Law Libraries Association, who asked Mr. Shaffer of the State Law Library of Washington to preside.

A telegram from Mr. Gillis was read in which he sent greetings and expressed regret at not being able to be present. A telegraphic response was ordered prepared and sent in reply.

The chairman introduced Dr. G. E. Uyehara of the University of Meiji, Tokio, the executive commissioner from Japan to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, who read a paper on the judicial system in Japan. He said that the framers of the Japanese constitution believed, as did the framers of the constitution of the United States, that the independence of the judiciary is a requisite of good government; and while endeavoring to subordinate every branch of government to the emperor they intended to make the judiciary independent. This independence, however, means nothing more than that the judgment of the court is free from the direct control of the executive.

He considered that the judiciary of the United States is placed too strong in the constitution, while in Japan too weak, and in both cases not quite consistent with the principles of sound democratic government. In such a government the judiciary must be subordinated, not to the executive, but to the legislative branch of government which is the representative body of the people. He described the different courts of law in Japan and their functions.

Dr. Uyehara was given a rising vote of thanks in appreciation of his address.

The next speaker was Professor E. P. Cubberley, head of the education department of Stanford University. He explained at some length his views relating to library organization as expressed in his book which had recently been published by the Macmillan Company on "State and county educational reorganization." This book contains a school code and constitution drawn up by the author for a hypothetical state called Osceola. The speaker's plan was for a system of education which should be a state system rather than a series of local systems, and embracing not only mere teaching but all those things along the line of educational service that go to the improvement of the human race. The state library and state museum would be branches of the state department of education, and head of their respective lines in the state. It would be the duty of the state librarian to co-operate with the county librarians calling an annual meeting of all librarians for consultation.

Dr. Cubberley would organize community center schools, which would be libraries, meeting-houses and school houses all in one, around which might rally the educational and agricultural service of the community, and so consolidate almost every important effort for the improvement of the rural districts and small towns of the state. The old-time school district unit would be eliminated, and the county, with the county board of education in control, supersede it. County librarians, certified by the state, and recommended by the county superintendent, would be appointed by the county board of education, each county to have a county library with branches in every community center; and all school libraries would be part of the county library system. The object is not to obtain control by the school department of the library work, but rather to secure co-operation which would lead to economy and efficiency.

The last item on the program was the report of the joint committee on national legislative information service, which was pre-

sented by the chairman, George S. Godard, Connecticut state librarian. He spoke especially of the work of preparing a cumulative index to state legislation which was being published by the Law Reporting Company of New York under the auspices of the joint committee and being furnished free to co-operating libraries. There was considerable discussion of the report of the committee, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the appreciation of the joint session for the great service being rendered by the Law Reporting Company.

The second session of the association was held on Tuesday morning, June 8. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, was chosen chairman.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a balance on hand in the treasury of \$422, with dues still uncollected of \$100. The secretary explained, however, that the proceedings for 1912 and 1913 as soon as printed would call for a considerable amount of this balance. Several new members had joined during the year, the membership representing forty-three institutions located in twenty-seven states.

A number of amendments to the constitution that had been prepared by the officers were read, the object of which was to make that document more in accord with the practice of the association in the matter of membership. The amendments will come up for adoption in 1916 and if carried will limit regular membership to institutions.

The secretary called attention to the Year-book which had been distributed at the convention, and also to an index which had been prepared to all of the published proceedings of the association. This last item, together with a summary of county library work and legislation relating to same in the various states of the Union, were ordered printed in the annual proceedings of the meeting. The report closed with the reading of a number of letters from various states relating to recent legislation affecting state libraries and their work.

Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, chairman of the committee on public archives, was not present but sent his report which was quite extensive and comprehensive. This was the fifth annual report of the committee, and Dr. McIlwaine expressed the hope that the publication of the reports and their wide dissemination throughout the country will have a tendency to increase interest in archival work and lead to greater efficiency among archival workers and the passage of better laws for the better care of all public records.

The report of the committee on co-operation between legislative reference departments was forwarded by Mr. Lapp, the chairman, as he too was not able to be present. He said that progress had been made through the establishment of the Public Affairs Information Service on a sound basis in connection with the H. W. Wilson Company.

The resolution committee of which Mr. Small of Iowa had been appointed chairman presented resolutions expressing the good wishes of the association to Mr. Gillis, and thanks to Professor Cubberley, to the secretary, and to the University of California authorities and the local committee of arrangements.

A vote of congratulation was also ordered sent to Mr. Galbreath upon his return to library work as state librarian of Ohio.

Mr. Godard of Connecticut presented the report of the committee on nominations, and the following officers were unanimously elected for 1915-16: President: A. J. Small, state law librarian of Iowa; first vice-president: M. G. Dodge, legislative reference librarian, California State Library; second vice-president: Carrie L. Dailey, assistant state librarian of Georgia; secretary-treasurer: Elizabeth M. Smith, head of order division, New York State Library.

Mr. Small, the president-elect, said a few words, and the convention adjourned. Thirteen different institutions were represented at the meetings, from twelve different states.

MELVIN G. DODGE.

LIBRARY CONFERENCE AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH

During the six weeks' session of the Summer School of the South, held at the University of Tennessee, June 22 to July 30, Miss Lucy Fay, the university librarian, and her assistant, Miss Anne Eaton, gave a course of lectures on "Library methods for teachers," covering the use of books and libraries, the technical subjects of cataloging, classification, accessioning, etc., history of libraries and book-making, and children's literature.

While the attendance was smaller than ever before, the instructors felt that the work was more far-reaching in its influence for better school libraries throughout the South.

On July 22 a library conference was held, and Professor Harry Clark, professor of secondary education in the University of Tennessee, made an enthusiastic talk to an assembly of one hundred or more teachers on "The necessity of a well selected and well organized

library in every high school in the state." Mr. C. C. Certain, professor of English in the Central High School of Birmingham, Ala., and chairman of the committee on high school libraries of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, followed with a very inspiring and practical talk on "How to make teaching more interesting and vital by the use of a good library properly administered in the school." Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, supervisor of school libraries in Tennessee, talked most helpfully on "The practical ways of organizing school libraries by means of state aid."

The interest and enthusiasm shown by those in attendance on this conference was most gratifying, and suggestions were made that a committee be appointed to plan for a larger and better conference for 1916. The names and addresses of teachers particularly interested in organizing school libraries in their own schools were called for. This list includes names from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

An exhibition of a model rural school library and model classroom libraries from grades one to eight was held in the library building and was visited by a large number of teachers.

LUCY E. FAY, *Chairman.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION— LIBRARY SECTION

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The report of the committee on elementary school libraries was presented in the Library Section of the National Education Association at Oakland, Cal., August 24, by Effie L. Power, supervisor of work with schools, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and chairman of the committee. Other members of this committee are as follows: Grace D. Rose, librarian, Public Library, Davenport, Iowa; Frances Jenkins, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City; Zaidee Brown, librarian, Public Library, Long Beach, Cal.; Jasmine Britton, superintendent of children's work, Los Angeles, Cal.

This committee was appointed late in 1914 and submitted this first report in the form of a partial report on the organization and administration of elementary school libraries organized independently, and elementary school libraries administered in connection with a library system. It is a part of the committee's plan that many of the topics shall be more fully presented in future meetings of the section.

The following points have been considered: organization, basis of book selection, staff, cost of administration, depositories, functions of administrative office.

Under the latter heading the following sub-heads have been discussed: selection of books, pictures and other library material, care and distribution of deposits of library material in schools, reference work with teachers and classes of pupils, instruction in library use and children's literature in normal schools, publications of school lists, exhibits of model collections of books for children, selection and collection of pedagogical books and magazines, collection of text books for comparative study, collection and use of museum material, collection of newspaper clippings showing local and current history of school work, lectures on school-library topics, story-telling as a means of directing children's reading, attendance at school-library meetings, co-operation with other child welfare agencies, the administration of a special room for teachers within the library, and the training of school librarians.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The first meeting of the association was held in the New York State Library, Albany, June 29-30. There were eighteen delegates present, representing the following schools: Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh; School for Library Science, Pratt Institute; Library School of the New York Public Library; New York State Library School; Simmons College Library School; Wisconsin Library School.

The time was largely given up to the adoption of a constitution, of which a tentative draft with alternatives and comments had been distributed in advance. The report of the committee on book selection was read by Miss Donnelly, chairman, and Miss Sanderson presented the topic, "Library school recommendations to teachers' agencies." The question of specialized training for librarians was discussed and a letter from Miss Irene Warren, on behalf of the committee on training for school librarians, was read.

The first official act of the association, outside the discussions, was the sending of a telegram to Miss Plummer expressing its regret at her inability to be present at the meeting.

MARY L. SUTLIFF,
Temporary Secretary.

Library Schools

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

The University of Illinois Library School held its fifth annual summer course in library training this year, the session lasting six weeks, from June 21 to July 31. The principal instructors were Mr. Ernest J. Reece and Miss Ethel Bond, members of the Library School faculty, and the revisers were Miss Margaret Williams and Miss Mary G. Burwash, members of the University Library staff. Miss Eva Cloud, librarian of the Kewanee, Illinois, Public Library, was in charge of the children's work and gave a course of ten lectures in children's literature, with assigned readings. The Illinois Library Extension Commission was represented by the secretary, Miss Anna May Price, who spent July 19-21 at Urbana, gave two lectures, and held conferences with the students from Illinois libraries.

As in previous years the enrollment was restricted to persons regularly engaged in library work. Thirty-five students registered, of whom twenty-four were from Illinois. The other states represented were Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi (2), South Carolina, South Dakota and Texas (2). Twenty-five of the students came from public libraries, six from college and university libraries, one from a high school library, one from a normal school library, one from an endowed reference library, and one from the library of a Chicago business house. Twenty-two are in charge of libraries, and thirteen are assistants. As regards general educational preparation, one has a Master's degree, four have Bachelor's degrees, two have some college work or its equivalent, twenty-two have high school diplomas or the equivalent, while the remaining six, having somewhat less preparation, were admitted as special students.

The total number of class hours during the session numbered ninety-two. The majority of these were occupied by lectures which in most cases entailed two hours of outside work by each student as preparation. Of these hours cataloging occupied 20 hours; classification, 10; reference work, 10; book selection, 12; children's work, 10; and the remaining periods were devoted to various phases of administration, and to a few special subjects that could be given only one or two hours in so short a session.

The course in book selection consisted of

several general lectures together with discussions of particular types of literature. The program for this was as follows:

- General principles of book selection. Mr. E. J. Reece.
 The evaluation of a book. Mr. E. J. Reece.
 Types of travel literature. Mr. E. J. Reece.
 Helpful biographies. Miss Emma Felsenthal.
 Dramatic literature. Mr. F. K. W. Drury.
 English fiction. Dr. D. K. Dodge.
 The literature of comparative religion and modern religious movements. Rev. A. R. Vail.
 Contemporary American novelists. Dr. D. K. Dodge.
 The science and literature of education. Dr. H. O. Rugg.
 Books and other material relating to history. Miss Marian Leatherman.
 Tools useful in book selection. Mr. E. J. Reece.
 The librarian and the literature of the out-of-doors. Professor Vaughan McCaughey of the College of Honolulu.

The exceptionally cool weather of the summer made the session especially attractive, and made it possible for the students to enter even more fully than in previous years into the campus life. General lectures, weekly socials, campus songs, organ recitals and vesper services, were arranged by the University Summer Session. In addition, the Library School students made special trips to such points of interest as the seminary libraries, the University museums and greenhouses, and to the observatory on the top of the new Armory.

LIST OF STUDENTS

Students are from the public library of their city, unless otherwise stated.

Illinois

- Arcola, Bessie Frances Rusk, librarian.
 Beardstown, Hallie Seeger, librarian.
 Carmi, Hattie Clark, librarian.
 Chenoa, Louise M. Ballard, assistant.
 Chicago, Ruth Halby, attendant, John Crerar Library.
 Chicago, Ruth Chandler, junior assistant, Lewis Institute branch, Public Library.
 Chicago, Eva Myrtle Wood, librarian, Marshall Field & Co., Employees' Library.
 Danville, Clara Louise Fallis, second assistant.
 Danville, Selma Nungesser, third assistant.
 DeKalb, Mrs. Eliza B. Murray, librarian.
 Fairbury, Elton B. Henry, assistant librarian.
 Jacksonville, Mabelle Inex, librarian, Illinois College.
 LaGrange, Ethel Frances Edes, librarian, Lyons Township High School.
 Lexington, Anna M. Pierson, librarian.
 Macomb, Esther Marie Colvin, student assistant, State Normal School.
 Monticello, Lena Bragg, librarian.
 Marion, Mary Effie Williams, librarian.
 Ottawa, Evelyn Elizabeth Barry, second assistant.
 Ridgefarm, Florence Newlin, librarian.
 Springfield, Mary A. Giblin, loan desk assistant, Lincoln Library.
 Salem, May Davenport, librarian, Bryan Bennett Library.
 Tuscola, Mrs. Edna G. Williamson, librarian.
 Virden, Hatibel Evans, librarian.
 Wyoming, Mary W. Townsend, librarian.

Indiana

- Vincennes, Maude Esther Oestreicher, assistant.

Michigan

- Detroit, Emilie Sexauer, senior assistant, George Hosmer branch, Public Library.

Colorado

- La Junta, Ethel Margaret Helm, librarian, Young Folks' Library.

Kansas

- Larned, Mrs. Sara T. Seiple, librarian.

South Dakota

- Pierre, Mrs. Maude R. Carter, librarian.

Louisiana

- Baton Rouge, Ruth Elizabeth Bates, assistant, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University.
 New Orleans, Mrs. Esther F. Harvey, librarian, Sophie Newcomb College Library.

Mississippi

- West Point, Lucy E. Heard, librarian.

South Carolina

- Beaufort, Florence A. Kennedy, librarian, Lee Library, Claflin University.

Texas

- Georgetown, Mrs. Margaret McKennon, librarian, Southwestern University.
 Georgetown, Fannie Miles Wilcox, assistant, Southwestern University.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH— TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School closed its fifteenth year, July 31. Twenty-five junior certificates, two special certificates and six diplomas were granted.

Mr. Charles E. Rush, librarian, St. Joseph Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo., lectured to the School July 28 on "Prominent illustrators of children's books" and "Effectively printed library advertising." An exhibit illustrating good advertising was hung in the Training School study room.

During July the students were scheduled two periods each week in summer playgrounds where they had practice in distributing books and story-telling.

APPOINTMENTS

Students have been appointed to the following positions:

- Alice E. Booth, Rochester, N. Y. Branch librarian, Rochester Public Library.
 Margaret Jean Clay, Victoria, B. C. In charge of work with schools, Victoria Public Library.
 Mary Frances Cox, Sandwich, Ill. Children's librarian, Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Stella Tabor Doane, assistant, New York Public Library.
 Louise Endicott, Washington, D. C. Children's librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
 Esther Friedel, Jefferson, Wis. Children's librarian, Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, N. S. Pittsburgh.
 Ruth Hughes, Washington, D. C. Children's librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati.
 Jean McFarlane, Pittsburgh. Assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
 Maud Wilding Marston, Detroit. Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.
 Bessie May Painter, Pittsburgh. Children's librarian, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.
 Mary Helen Pyle, Pittsburgh. Assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
 Maud Baker Rackett, Amagansett, N. Y. Assistant, New York Public Library.
 Virginia Slagle, Pullman, Wash. In charge of work with schools, Public Library, Tacoma.
 Edwina Mildred Steel, Huntingdon, Pa. Assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Lillian Elisabeth Sullivan, Pittsburgh. Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.
 Lenore Townsend, Spokane. Head of children's department, Public Library, Spokane.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER COURSE

Twenty-six students registered in the University of California summer course in library methods, June 21-July 31. One came from Bellingham, Washington, and all the others from within the state of California. Four county libraries were represented, eight public city libraries, five college libraries, one elementary school library, four high school libraries, one mercantile subscription library. Three graduates of the University of California, not yet appointed to positions, were admitted.

Sixty-four lectures were given by Miss E. M. Coulter, reference librarian of the University of California; Miss Marion L. Horton, librarian of the Fremont High School, Oakland; Miss Nella J. Martin of the catalog department, University of California Library; Mr. S. B. Mitchell, head of the accessions department; Mr. F. M. Bumstead, in charge of periodicals and binding; and the Director. Miss Harriet G. Eddy, library organizer for the California State Library, gave two lectures on California library law.

During the session a luncheon was given by the University of California Library School Association, at which time the members of the class of 1915 joined the association. Action was again taken, embodying a communication to President Wheeler, in which the need for a permanent library school at the University of California was expressed once more.

LIST OF STUDENTS

Blair, May O., assistant librarian, Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield.
 Bong, Kathryn M., assistant, Public Library, Bellingham, Wash.
 Boss, Harriet E., librarian, College of the Pacific, San Jose.
 Browning, Edna M., graduate, University of California.
 Cole, Mamie M., assistant, Los Angeles City School Library, Los Angeles.
 Connelly, Mary F., librarian, High School, Alameda.
 Davis, Margaret, assistant, Stanford University Library.
 Ewert, Mary V., assistant, Public Library, Long Beach.
 Ferris, Agnes Folger, assistant librarian, Public Library, El Centro.
 Flügel, Hilde, assistant, Stanford University Library.
 Hargrave, Nina C., librarian, High School, Anaheim.
 Harris, Mary W., assistant, County Free Library, Fresno.
 Heald, Ethel G., assistant, Stanford University Library.
 Hurd, Clarence H., assistant librarian, Nazarene University, Pasadena.
 Keeler, Emma C., assistant, Oakland Free Library, Oakland.
 Lake, Estelle D., assistant, Branch Library, Hollywood.

Landram, Lenna L., assistant, County Free Library, Merced.

Love, Lydia, graduate, University of California.

McKinley, Mary L., assistant, County Library, Madera.

Oakey, Mary L., librarian, High School, Corona.

Palache, Hilda W., assistant, Mechanics' Mercantile Library, San Francisco.

Pearce, Myrtle, assistant, Public Library, Richmond.

Pickett, Edith H., assistant librarian, Public Library, Richmond.

Speece, Elsie M., Public Library, Redondo.

Wilke, Leslie, graduate, University of California.

Wilson, Leah M., librarian, High School, El Centro.

FAITH E. SMITH, *Director*.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

The summer school closed its sessions Aug. 7. Fourteen students were enrolled, and the courses covered work with periodicals and serials, literary criticism, business methods, reference work, public documents, library law and county service, classification and cataloging, bookbinding, and work with children.

The following students were enrolled in the class:

Mary Elizabeth Allen, Pasadena, Calif.
 Henrietta W. Altgelt, San Antonio, Tex.
 Rebecca Elizabeth Burdorf, Fullerton, Calif.
 Alice M. Butterfield, Riverside, Calif.
 Gladys Dunbar, Riverside, Calif.
 Winifred Frances Estabrook, San Jose, Calif.
 Harriet L. Ferguson, Toronto, Canada.
 Floy Edna French, State College, New Mexico.
 Gertrude Kimbley, Riverside, Calif.
 Rubie Ley, Titusville, Pa.
 Emma Lee Lott, Houston, Texas.
 Edith McCright, Highgrove, Calif.
 Mayme E. Matthews, Bedford, Indiana.
 Nelle Sanford, Highgrove, Calif.
 Cora N. Schulze, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
 Esther Daniels, Riverside, Calif.

APPOINTMENTS

Miss Emma Lee Lott has accepted a position as librarian in the Boyle Heights school library in Los Angeles at a salary of \$1,600 a year.

Mrs. Virginia Cleaver Bason, who has been in the training school of the library for a year, has been called to a position in the new library of the State Normal School at Arcata in Humboldt county.

Mrs. Winifred Estabrook, who received training in the local library, is to have charge of the training school library at the San Jose Normal School.

Miss Rebecca Burdorf is to take the position of assistant in the Union High School library of Fullerton.

Miss Ruth Inwood, formerly a resident of Riverside, is at present a first assistant of the Santa Ana Public Library, a position she has held since the first of April. Miss Inwood had a year's course last year in the training school of the local library.

The positions average from \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year, only occasionally dropping down below \$1,000.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

The library has issued its circular of information for the twenty-eighth year of the school. The library is strengthening its courses each year, with the intention of developing into a regular library school as soon as possible.

Until 1914, only candidates for positions in the local library were accepted as members of the class. The rapid growth of the library movement in California through the establishment of new public libraries, the extension work of the county libraries and the development of school libraries has resulted in an increased demand for library workers. The Los Angeles Public Library is now in a position to meet this demand by admitting to the Training School a limited number of students who wish to prepare for work in other libraries.

Commencing with the school year of 1915-16, the course of instruction will be extended from eight to nine months and will include practically all the subjects taught in any one year library school course. Work in bibliography and book selection and evaluation will be given, courses in the technical and administrative knowledge necessary to good librarianship, with miscellaneous courses on the history of the library movement, current library literature and current events, county and school libraries and the distinctive features of their work. A corps of ten instructors will give the regular courses and supervise the practice work of students, and special lectures will be given by visiting librarians and persons prominent in civic affairs.

Applicants should be between eighteen and thirty years of age, and must pass an entrance examination. All candidates are on probation the first two months, and a certificate is given to those who successfully complete the course. A tuition fee of \$25 is charged to residents of Los Angeles, and \$40 to non-residents.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The School for Library Workers, which was held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, from July 19 to 24 inclusive, was planned for those men and women interested in the work of the small village or rural library, more especially those librarians and library assistants who have not been able to benefit by special library training or extended experience.

In addition to the class and laboratory work offered, lectures on important library topics

were given by recognized library workers. The opportunity to study the methods and collections of the college library also proved helpful.

President Butterfield welcomed the school to the college in a short address, and the preliminary schedule was followed without any radical changes. Almost at the last minute Prof. George M. Holcomb sent word that he could not get away from Buckingham, Pa., because of an important church engagement, but Prof. R. P. Utter of the English department of Amherst College consented to work up his course of five lectures on "Rural literature" upon very short notice and filled the bill splendidly. His lectures beginning with descriptions of the writings of Columella, Hesiod, and other ancient agricultural writers and coming down through the centuries, emphasizing the work of Wordsworth, Defoe, Thoreau, Burroughs, and others were very helpful and interesting.

Miss Alice Shepard of the City Library, Springfield, delivered two addresses to the Library School, the second of which was on "The librarian's outlook" and was most interesting and inspirational. Her advice to all "to keep fit" in body and mind; to become better acquainted with the classics in literature; to have a broader outlook upon one's community and to know more of the people, their interests and welfare, was very splendidly given.

Miss J. Maud Campbell of the State Free Public Library Commission gave two lectures, one on "The library and the foreign population" and the other on "Opportunities for social service." Her strong personality and very delightful way of dealing with these very important problems in some of our rural communities added to the interest and value of her message.

In addition the librarian, Mr. Green, gave two lectures, on "Agricultural literature" and on "Public documents for small libraries." A course of five two-hour lectures and demonstrations was given by Miss Chandler on phases of library economy devoted to classification, cataloging, shelf listing and related subjects; Prof. Morgan talked on "The library and its place in the community"; Miss Bridge of the City Library in Springfield gave two lectures on book binding and repair work; and there was an address by Miss Farrar of Springfield on "The collection of local history material in town libraries."

The number of students attending the school was a matter of pleasure to those in charge. There were seventeen full-time registrations, the expense for four of these stu-

dents being paid for by the Free Public Library Commission. There also, were eight part-time registrations, in addition to several occasional visitors.

CHARLES R. GREEN.

Reviews

GARRISON, FIELDING H. John Shaw Billings: a memoir. Putnam. 432 p. \$3.

The memorial resolutions on the death of Dr. Billings, which were adopted at the Kaaterskill conference of the A. L. A. in 1913, began as follows: "It is seldom that the death of an individual removes from two professions a unit of singular power in each. But such was the loss in the recent death of John Shaw Billings; a scientist in a department of science intensive and exacting, a librarian rigorously scientific in a profession broadly humane."

In Dr. Garrison's extensive memoir it is the scientist rather than the librarian who receives the most careful and sympathetic treatment. Dr. Billings' early days of struggle for an education, the beginnings of his professional career as a physician and his stirring experiences as an army surgeon receive full attention. The author has wisely made the record autobiographic to a large degree by the use of admirably selected passages from Dr. Billings' official reports, personal notebooks and private letters which reveal the writer's personality and his prodigious capacity for work with a frankness which would be difficult for a third party to show without appearing biased or fulsome. Dr. Billings' post-bellum services to sanitary science in various medical and public health associations, and in the planning of hospitals which are still serviceable decades after their erection, and his work as a medical bibliographer in the inception of the "Index catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library" and the "Index Medicus" are fully treated.

That portion of the book which deals with his work as director of the New York Public Library will, in some respects, prove less satisfactory to many librarians. Though marked by scrupulous care in statement and by conscientious compilation, the single chapter devoted to this phase of Dr. Billings' work gives only a very sketchy idea of the really great work accomplished by the first director of the largest library system of the world. Even the excerpts from his letters which are quoted in the chapter, though interesting, deal only occasionally with the library. Perhaps

this emphasis is correct, for not only does Dr. Garrison show at times a lack of familiarity with library organizations, but the book as a whole seems to show that Dr. Billings was primarily a physician and only secondarily a librarian, though a most eminent one. It is significant, too, that among the memorial tributes quoted later practically all are from scientists (mostly physicians) and practically none from librarians.

It is difficult to preserve an accurate balance in the biography of any man prominent in more than one line, and Dr. Garrison has been more than usually successful in writing a readable memoir which is frankly the work of a friend, but which, at the same time, is no mere eulogy. He has drawn a striking picture of a successful man of great ability, and in doing so has shown many reasons for his success. The insistence on broad general preparation previous to specialization which appears in so many quotations from Dr. Billings explains in large part his success in so many lines which were apparently only remotely related; the conscientious attention to detail, as well as to broad fundamental principles, explains his efficiency as an administrator. Even minor phases of his personality, such as his impatience with too-evident complacency, are indicated, as in his letter written while in attendance at the Montreal conference of the A. L. A. in 1900, in which he says: "There are about 400 librarians here, and probably never were so many people together so thoroughly satisfied with their own knowledge." As a whole, the book shows a strong man with a strong man's tendencies toward "imperious temper," impatience with pretense and a sense of aloofness in his relations with the greater portion of the people his work obliged him to meet; it also shows a strong man's persistence, altruism and optimism and a deep attachment to the friends who have proved really worthy. In short, the general impression which Dr. Garrison has evidently intended to create and which, in fact, he does create, is that which he quotes from Dr. Billings' friend, J. V. W. MacAlister, librarian of the Royal Society of Medicine: "Take him for all in all, Billings was a man, and we are not likely to look upon his like again."

Typographically, as well as in subject matter, the book is pleasing. An extended bibliography of Dr. Billings' writings, compiled by Miss Adelaide Hasse; a genealogical chapter, compiled by the late Mrs. John S. Billings; and a copy of the official military record of Dr. Billings are appended.

FRANK K. WALTER.

HITCHLER, THERESA. Cataloging for small libraries. Rev. ed. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 316 p. \$1.25.

Miss Theresa Hitchler's new edition of "Cataloging for small libraries" is a life-belt thrown to many needy catalogers, compared with which her first edition was but a frail pair of water-wings. For she has found, as her preface implies, that one can drown as expeditiously in a small pond as in mid-ocean, as it is depth, not size, that submerges. In other words, the problems of cataloging a library have no inherent connection with its size, or, as she puts it, "The small library does not by any means presuppose a collection of simple books, as is too often taken for granted."

This working manual of cataloging shows the author's broad-minded grasp of her subject, the result of long practical experience and of a militant spirit that refuses to follow blindly in beaten paths.

The spirit of the militant shows out in the arrangement of the book as well as in the matter. Instead of a neat and tidy stream of text, followed by a segregated mass of illustrative matter, the sample cards and other illustrative matter are scattered through the text in the places where they belong and save the reader the annoyance of turning back and forth directed by textual finger-posts, such as "See sample card no. 702 in the appendix."

The illustrations are not only conveniently placed, but are very generous in number, covering not only the general principles, but also the various applications, thus guiding the timid or the doubtful over many a pitfall.

In fact, the amplification of the entire work leaves only a family resemblance between the little 84-page pamphlet which was the first edition and this 316-page book.

In places, the volume is much more than an amplification, notably in the part treating the subject card. Here two chapters are devoted to the subject and comprise not only the description of subject carding, but also an exposition on subject indexing and index cross-references, with a list of 150 books with call numbers, subjects and cross-references assigned.

The book closes with a very full bibliography for the cataloger and a list of definitions of bibliographical and typographical terms.

EDITH P. BUCKNAM.

LIBRARIES IN THE NETHERLANDS. The libraries of the Netherlands, which contributed but little to the Leipzig Exposition last summer, have now published a book which will prove of value to all students of library af-

fairs. Its title, translated, reads "Libraries in the Netherlands: A summary in eight chapters."

The first chapter, written by A. Hulshof, deals with medieval libraries in Holland. Chapter 2, by C. P. Burger jr., has for subject the libraries of the Universities of Utrecht, Leiden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and the School for Technology in Delft. Chapter 3, by C. H. Ebbinge Wubben, treats of the Royal Library in The Hague.

Chapter 4, by J. D. Rutgers van der Loeff, is a most interesting description of an interesting subject, the popular libraries founded by the Society for Public Welfare. This society was founded in 1784, and opened its first library in 1791. It now supports 400 permanent and 100 traveling libraries.

Chapter 5, by J. D. Van Dohkum, has for subject the association, institutional and other special libraries. In chapter 6, H. G. Greve tells us of the public libraries and reading rooms. Catholic free reading rooms are described by S. J. Robitsch in chapter 7, and in chapter 8, G. A. Evers writes of the state, provincial, and municipal libraries, a group in which are included many valuable scientific collections.

Librarians

BIRCHOLDT, Harriet N., N. Y. State Library Schools, 1914-15, began her work as librarian of the Extension Division of Indiana University early in August.

BISHOP, William W., who has been superintendent of the reading room in the Library of Congress for a number of years, on Sept. 1 assumes the duties of librarian at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

BRIGGS, Walter B., now librarian of Trinity College, has accepted the position of assistant librarian at the new Widener Memorial Library at Harvard, where he will be in charge of the reference and circulating departments. He will take up his duties in September. Mr. Briggs went to Trinity as college librarian in 1909. From 1896 until 1904 he was superintendent of the reading room at Harvard College Library and in 1904 went to the Brooklyn Public Library as reference librarian. He left that place in 1909 to become librarian at Trinity.

CHENEY, Esther V., of Montpelier, Vt., has become a member of the staff of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library of Gardner, Mass. Miss Cheney will be second assistant at the main library, and will be in charge at the

West branch afternoons and two evenings a week.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, for the last three years on the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page & Co., has been granted a year's leave of absence to go to India and take up work as librarian of the University of the Punjab in Lahore. During the year Mr. Dickinson will start the work of organizing the University and affiliated college libraries, and instruct the native librarians throughout the Punjab so as to enable them to carry on the work. Mr. Dickinson was graduated from the New York State Library School at Albany in 1904, and has had library experience in the public libraries of Brooklyn and Leavenworth, and in the Union College and Washington State College libraries.

DIMMITT, LeNoir, Illinois 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the University of Texas Library, Austin.

DUNLAY, Fanny, B.L.S., Illinois 1915, has been appointed head cataloger in the Kansas State Agricultural Library, Manhattan.

EVANS, Helen, assistant librarian in the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library, has accepted a position as assistant librarian in the State Normal School at San José.

FERGUSON, Mrs. John A. (Susan Becker), Drexel 1903, died July 24 at State College, Pa.

HENRY, Eugenia M., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1906, has resigned the librarianship of the Public Library of Attleboro, Mass., which she has held since August, 1907, to become assistant librarian at Wesleyan University Library.

HILL, Fanny W., B.L.S., Illinois 1915, has during the summer reorganized the Carnegie Public Library at Robinson, Illinois.

LITTLE, Dr. George T., librarian of Bowdoin College, died Aug. 6 at his home in Brunswick, Me., after several months of failing health. With characteristic fidelity, he was engaged at his college work till within a week of his death. Dr. Little was born in Auburn, Me., May 14, 1857, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1877 as valedictorian. In 1894 he received the Doctorate of Letters from his Alma Mater. After travel and study in Europe, he began his career as teacher at Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass., in 1878. He was professor of Latin in Bowdoin 1883-85, curator of the art collection 1887-1892, but his chief activity has been that of librarian of the college for the last thirty-two years. No graduate of

Bowdoin College had so wide and intimate acquaintance as he with the alumni. In execution of the purposes of the late Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of New York City (Bowdoin, 1857), Dr. Little visited the principal libraries and collaborated with the architect, Mr. Henry Vaughan, in the plans and construction of Hubbard Hall, the library building of Bowdoin College, completed in 1903. He was vice-president of the Maine Historical Society, and as editor and author, he published "Descendants of George Little," who came to Newbury, Mass., in 1640; a "Historical sketch of Bowdoin College," and the "General catalogue and obituary record" of the college. He was a member of the American Library Association, of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, of the American Alpine Club, and of the Appalachian Club. An enthusiastic mountaineer, he had made the ascent of Mt. Sinai, and of many peaks in the Selkirks, one of which was named in his honor by the Canadian government. Sprung from the sturdiest New England stock, Dr. Little gave his whole-hearted and untiring support to the Congregational Church of which he was a member, and had been clerk of the First Parish Church, the College Church on the hill, for many years.

LIVINGSTON, Mrs. Luther, widow of the man who was to have been librarian of the Widener collection at Harvard, has been appointed assistant librarian by Mrs. Widener, to aid Mr. George P. Winship, the librarian. Mr. Livingston was a warm personal friend of Harry Widener, as the memorial of the former written by Mr. Winship records, and his wife had always been the associate of his scholarly labors.

MOON, Edith Collins, Training School for Children's Librarians of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh 1913, has been appointed chief of the circulation department of the Free Public Library of Trenton, N. J.

OAKS, Catharine S., B.L.S., Illinois 1912, has resigned her position in the Miami University Library to become cataloger in the Ohio Wesleyan University Library, Delaware.

PENROSE, Alma M., B.L.S., Illinois 1915, has been appointed librarian of the West High School, Minneapolis.

SPAFFORD, Martha E., N. Y. State Library School, 1902-03, began work last June as cataloger in the University of Oregon Library at Eugene.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The library of the American Congregational Association, of which the Rev. William H. Cobb is librarian, contains at the present time 63,078 books and 59,052 pamphlets, besides 72,906 unbound numbers of periodicals. There were added last year 874 books, 667 pamphlets, and 3098 periodicals. In the early days the library depended wholly on donations for its books, but in recent years, with appropriation of a fixed annual sum for books, it has been possible to strengthen the library along the lines of its special interest, and the literature of Congregationalism is becoming increasingly complete.

Cambridge. The headquarters of the Harvard University Library are now housed in the new Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. The executive offices, the cataloging and delivery departments were moved into the new building early in August. It is estimated that about 250,000 of the university's books have already been transferred and many of the pamphlets have been stacked in the new building. The theatrical memorabilia which Robert Gould Shaw has spent years in collecting, have been presented to the library. The collection includes 100,000 prints, an equal number of photographs, 250,000 playbills and 10,000 autograph letters. Mr. Shaw was graduated from Harvard in 1869, and has collected in England, France and Germany every year since.

Malden. An addition is to be built on the Public Library, providing for a separate children's department and a large addition to the picture gallery. Plans have been drawn and contracts let for its construction, and it is hoped to have the work finished by the first of November. The extension will cost about \$22,000, to be paid from a fund started a number of years ago by the Hon. Elisha F. Converse to provide for this very need. The extension will be two stories high, constructed of brick and red sandstone. The approximate size of the main structure will be 40 x 40 feet, octagonal in shape, and it will join the present stack room, the present reading room, and the present art gallery. Between this addition and the stack room, and the reading room there will be a connecting structure about 41 feet long by 15 feet wide, which will contain on the ground floor a room for children's

work, opening into the main room of the children's library, and on the upper or main floor a room for cataloging and clerical work, opening into the present stack room, and also into the nave of the main library room by an entrance just back of the main desk.

New Bedford P. L. George H. Tripp, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 7450 books, 3153 pamphlets, photographs 515, postcards 1520; discards 2677; total number of volumes, about 150,000. New registration 4676. Circulation 402,455 books, 85,817 pictures. Total expenditures, \$44,373.88, including \$26,640.91 for salaries and wages, \$7367.56 for books, \$1990.80 for periodicals, \$2456.02 for binding, and \$338.95 for pictures.

Oxford. Mrs. Charles A. Fuller, librarian of the Oxford Public Library, is planning an arts and crafts exhibition in the library early in October. Many people of Oxford are skilled in painting and drawing, in hammered brass, burnt wood and leather work, needlework, and other art and craft work, and Mrs. Fuller intends to invite all to bring in exhibits of their work and contest for prizes in the different lines of work. It is intended to have drawings from the grammar and high school grades in the exhibit, as an extra attraction, some samples of the school work having received considerable praise by members of the state board of education recently.

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket. Deborah Cook Sayles P. L. Harold T. Dougherty, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4042; total 36,828. Total registration 9233, 16.2% of population. Circulation 171,299. The average circulation per cardholder is 18 volumes; per citizen, 3 volumes. Tax income per capita \$309, expenses, \$329. Total receipts \$18,797; expenditures \$18,731.46, including \$9811.34 for salaries, \$3839.07 for books, \$832.90 for binding, \$493.35 for papers and magazines.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The adult department of the Public Library was closed the first two weeks of August, while new metal shelving was installed.

Seymour. The work on the new library is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that it will be ready for use by the latter part of November, at least, when some fitting cele-

bration of the opening of the new library building will be arranged. The library is one of the few notable benefactions that the town has ever received. The building and the grounds upon which they stand are the gift of Edmund Day and his brother, the late Henry P. Day, while the endowment, which will yield about \$2,500 per annum, was a bequest to the town by the late Charles Bennett Wooster of New Haven.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Albany. E. J. Tompkins has given to the State Library a collection of photographs of old buildings in Albany. There are 62 framed and 15 unframed photographs, lithographs and prints of places familiar in the past yet strange to the citizen of today. The pictures are to be placed on exhibition in the rotunda of the education building, and further contributions are solicited from citizens who may own rare prints of houses which have not only local but national interest.

Chatham. The North Chatham Free Library was opened to the public July 31. The interest and generosity of Miss Bessie Peck of that village made the library possible and the community is deeply grateful to her. She gave the building and a site in the orchard adjoining her home. The interior of the building, which was formerly the North Chatham post-office, has been attractively fitted. The nucleus of the library is the collection of books which belonged to the Chautauqua club, which was a thriving organization in North Chatham several years ago. To this have been added one hundred volumes from the state traveling library at Albany and friends of the institution have donated copies of standard books, so that the volumes number about three hundred.

Lima. The Lima Public Library, which has occupied rooms in the Keating block for the past three years, was moved on August 1 to more commodious quarters in the Stanley block in East Main Street, where it will occupy a suite of rooms on the second floor. The new quarters will provide the public reading-room which has been long in demand. The library was organized in October, 1911, by the Lima Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a private venture with 11 volumes. Many predicted its failure but its growth has been continuous until about 1500 volumes are now on its shelves.

New York City. The New York Law Institute has decided to move its law library into the new Equitable building. Heretofore, the rather inaccessible location of this great library in the Post Office building has militated against a full enjoyment of its benefits, and it is expected that in its new quarters it will be so conveniently situated, as to increase its use by members and licensees, and to enhance the attractions of membership to others.

New York City. An unusual record of the destruction of the *Lusitania* and the subsequent developments in the case has been prepared at the request of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. The record consists of ten volumes of newspaper clippings concerning the sinking of the ship by a German submarine. Each volume contains 100 pages of clippings, and is an inch and a half thick. The books are bound in Russian levant and bear the inscription "S. S. *Lusitania*, May 7, 1915." It is reported that Mrs. Vanderbilt intends ultimately to present the volumes to the library of Yale University.

New York City. Phoenix Ingraham, as referee, has decided, in his report just filed in the Supreme Court, that the New York Public Library is entitled to \$100,000 out of the estate of James Hood Wright, who died in November, 1894. The case involved the construction of the Wright will, the history of the old Washington Heights Library, the power of the New York Public Library, (including the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundation), to take the old library over bodily and all the benefits that went with the old institution. The decision is of importance particularly because it establishes the right of one institution, performing the functions of another that it takes over, to enjoy all the benefits and advantages that belong to the institution taken over.

NEW JERSEY

Leonia. The new Public Library was opened the latter part of July.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hazleton. Alterations to the basement of the Public Library are being rushed by the force of workmen. It is expected however, that the work will take until the Christmas season for completion.

Oil City P. L. Emily S. Glezen, lbn. (11th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 980. Circulation 66,779; reading room attendance 27,030; reference workers and questions 2193. New registration 952; total 7735. Story hour attendance totaled 3080, with

an average attendance of 123, not counting those children turned away for lack of room. A picture of the "Story-hour children" was taken in front of the library in March, and printed as a supplement to the *Oil City Derrick*. The State Commissioner says the story-hour attendance is the largest in the state for a city of its size.

Philadelphia. The *Philadelphia Record* of Aug. 17 announced that ground will be broken for the erection of a main building for the Free Library system at Nineteenth street and the Parkway on September 16 at 3 o'clock. This announcement of the day on which work is to be started after a delay of 17 years since the original \$1,000,000 was borrowed for the purpose, was made by Mayor Blankenburg after a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Free Library. Architect Horace Trumbauer, who presented plans for a library building in 1911, which called for an expenditure of \$3,000,000, was present at the meeting and read his report on the cost, material and method of construction as proposed. He was instructed to prepare the final drawings and building specifications. These will deal largely with the foundations and walls, the trustees having decided to start with the foundations for the entire structure, rather than utilize the money available for the erection of one wing. There is \$825,000, including \$40,000 voted by the people in the recent loan, for the work. The \$785,000 was left from the original loan of \$1,000,000 after paying for the site.

Scranton P. L. Henry J. Carr, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 3802, withdrawals 1031, total 75,324. Circulation 131,822. New registration 2901, re-registration 2389; total 11,340. Receipts \$24,642.88; expenditures \$22,367.86, including \$3127.56 for books, \$324.70 for periodicals, \$1367.73 for binding 2934 volumes, and \$10,375 for salaries and wages.

Williamsport. James V. Brown L. O. R. Howard Thomson, lbn. (8th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 2073, discards 800, total on hand 25,448. New registration 2173; total 6519. Circulation 115,169; reading and reference use 20,344. Receipts \$9897.64; expenditures \$9758.85, including \$1659.43 for books, \$270.57 for periodicals, \$634.02 for binding, and \$4616.46 for salaries for library service.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. By the will of Ashton R. Tatum the trustees of Delaware College receive his valuable library on horses for the ag-

ricultural department and will also receive the proceeds of the sale of 20 fine horses owned by him to found a fund to provide lectures to agricultural students on the horse.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Plans have been prepared for the new branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library which is to be erected on Wolfe and Twentieth street, at a cost of \$20,000. The building will be of ornamental brick construction, with terra-cotta trimmings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. An examination for positions in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be held by the U. S. Civil Service Commission on October 13-14, 1915. The title of the examination is "Scientific Assistant in Library Science, Department of Agriculture." The examination consists of questions on library economy, including cataloging, classification, book ordering, loan systems, reference work, and bibliography, especially the bibliographies of the sciences that pertain to agriculture. The usual entrance salary ranges from \$840 to \$1000 a year.

The South

KENTUCKY

Maysville. The late Thomas A. Davis left to the Maysville Public High School his private library, valued at more than \$5000, and \$2000 in cash to maintain the same.

TENNESSEE

Nashville. The employes' library of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway has been moved from the old Whitworth building to the new building recently erected by the road on Tenth avenue. The new quarters have been handsomely fitted up, and Librarian Thomas Gibson reports nearly ten thousand volumes now available for the employes. In addition to the books called for by the employes residing in Nashville, the library maintains a circulation system by which books are sent to nearly every station on the system.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Colon. Mr. Culver, a resident of Colon township, gave \$15,000 for a township library to be called the Colon Township Library. The township board, consisting of supervisor, clerk and two justices of the peace, was designated by Mr. Culver to carry out his plans.

A good corner lot well located was bought for \$3000 by the township and a very attractive library building planned after the style of a library in Indiana. It has an auditorium, rest-room, and a room in the basement which can be used as a boys' gymnasium. The donor requested that the auditorium be used for free entertainments. The building was ready about the first of June. The library consists of about 2500 volumes, mostly fiction.

INDIANA

Darlington. The first brick was laid on the foundation of the new Carnegie library July 19.

ILLINOIS

Galva. The annual report of the public library shows a total circulation of 18,322, which is a gain of 3000 over that of last year. The library is a township library and has sent collections of books to all the rural schools in the district.

McLean. Mr. Hope Public Library was reopened July 31. Although the building was destroyed in the recent fire, all the books were saved and the board of directors has secured pleasant quarters in the rear of the Dorr Ham-mitt shop.

Neponset. The Neponset Public Library has recently received a little legacy of \$100. The town has also appropriated \$75 for the present year in order to obtain free privileges of the library for the children in the rural communities.

Wyoming. The Public Library recently completed here is a brick structure, with one story and basement. It was built from sketch plans sent by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, like those printed in the April issue of the JOURNAL. The only variation was a slight shortening of the building, thereby leaving out the janitor's room in the basement and putting the heating plant in one room. The total cost of the site and its preparation for building was \$1662.50; the building itself cost \$6075; and furniture and fixtures \$399.30. The building is considered a model for a small library, and is satisfactory in every detail.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

Beloit. Work has been commenced upon the \$10,000 improvement to the college library. Steel bookstacks are included in the added equipment.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. Service of the Minneapolis Public Library will be extended to all residents of Hennepin county within a month or six weeks as a result of a resolution passed at the August meeting of the library board. This move was the result of two years' work by the members of the board and residents of the rural districts. County commissioners appropriated \$1000 last year for the purpose. It was not until August the plan again was brought to the attention of the library board. The resolution was passed unanimously. No definite plan for the distribution of books has been outlined, but the parcel post undoubtedly will be used extensively by rural patrons. It is hoped that arrangements for establishing the service will be completed about Sept. 1.

Mountain Iron. The new library just completed here, containing 2000 books including some in Finnish and Italian, and receiving thirty-five magazines and twenty-five newspapers, was dedicated July 16. The principal address was by Former Senator James P. Boyle of Eveleth.

IOWA

In the period between March 2 and July 12, eight Iowa towns voted to establish libraries and all but two of them are in counties where no other public library exists. This is the largest number of new libraries to be established in any one year in the history of the library movement of Iowa. The new libraries voted are in the following towns: Bedford, Taylor county; Decorah, Winneshiek county; Waukon, Allamakee county; Greenfield, Adair county; Logan, Harrison county; Malvern, Mills county; Mt. Ayr, Ringgold county, and Hamburg, Fremont county. Garner in Hancock county is just completing a new library building which cost \$6500, and Traer, in Tama county is building a \$10,000 library. Bedford is to have a \$10,000 building, and several of the other towns are planning on buildings to cost from \$8000 to \$10,000. Taxes for the support of these libraries have been voted in these towns of from two to five mills, the majority of them voting a two to three mill tax. Iowa now has 125 public libraries, eighty-eight of which have Carnegie buildings. The average library has from 1500 to 3000 volumes. There are nine libraries in towns of less than 800 population and four in towns of less than 300 people.

Cedar Rapids P. L. E. Joanna Hagey, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4628, withdrawals 2000, total 32,311. Circulation 187,673. New registration 3478; total 10,900. Receipts \$17,-

299.25; expenditures \$15,686.15, including \$4151.38 for books, \$337 for periodicals, \$625.25 for binding, and \$6617.07 for staff salaries.

COLORADO

Denver P. L. Chalmers Hadley, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net gain), 11,387; total 167,630. Home circulation 647,711 (an increase of 45,963 over 1913); total use 1,022,127. New registration 17,484; total 90,249. Receipts \$68,128.25; expenditures \$66,762.74, including \$12,614.69 for books, \$1989.14 for periodicals, \$2360.35 for binding, and \$28,194.13 for salaries.

The South West

MISSOURI

St. Louis P. L. Arthur E. Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1915.) The library now contains 414,623 volumes, including 24,734 unaccessioned books, mostly duplicates. Of these 310,826 are in the Central Building. Its active registered users number 100,717, a gain of 5,366. It has circulated for home use during the year covered by this report 1,690,037 volumes, an increase of 154,867 over last year. Of these 854,140 were distributed through branches, 190,408 through delivery stations and 246,881 by means of traveling libraries. Children borrowed 813,267 volumes. In addition 361,330 volumes of supplementary reading, usually in sets of thirty, were issued to schools. These have been counted as one "library use" each. Volumes read in the central and branch library buildings numbered 800,731 so far as they could be counted. The additions for the year, 43,474, were 9892 more than last year. Of these, 20,493 volumes were replacements. Of the total, 234 volumes were added to the collection of ephemera, with no accession numbers. Of books accessioned, 38 were for the blind, and 2689 were in foreign languages. In the fifteen rooms available for meetings there were held during the past year 3817 gatherings of all kinds, an increase of 535 over last year. The staff, including members of the training class, now numbers 248 persons (95 men and 153 women). Total receipts for the year were \$420,539.10. Maintenance cost \$241,605.85, of which \$40,014.45 was spent for books, \$3472.70 for periodicals, \$16,948.22 for binding, and \$115,385.68 for salaries for library service. The report has a frontispiece in color showing paintings and textiles in the art room, and is attractively decorated throughout with chapter headings and tail pieces, and textual illustrations from pen and pencil sketches made in the library by students in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Washington University.

TEXAS

Dallas. The officers of the Southern Methodist University have requested the board of directors of the Dallas Public Library to establish a branch of the institution at the university for the use of the students.

Dallas. A historical library of the Methodist Church has been given to the Southern Methodist University by the Methodist Publishing House, within the limits of the laws of the church governing gifts by the publishing house. The library contains about 2000 volumes and will be moved to the university soon. Biographies, histories and bound volumes of a number of church periodicals are included in the list, which has been collected through years of work by different members of the publishing house force.

Sherman. Sherman's new library building, a gift from Andrew Carnegie, was opened to the public July 13, with a reception at which Sherman people were given an opportunity to go through the building. A reception committee composed of ladies of the Civic League, and representatives from the various clubs, gave the people a cordial welcome.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. On July 28th, Governor Ernest Lister appointed the following persons as members of the State Library Advisory Board of Washington: Mrs. Sarah McMillan Patton, Hoquiam, Washington, recommended by the State Historical Society; Mrs. O. K. Williamson of Prosser, recommended by the Federation of Women's Clubs of the state; Mrs. Henry McCleary of McCleary; and Mr. John B. Kaiser of Tacoma, Washington. The fifth member under the law is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Josephine C. Preston. This advisory board shall give advice and counsel to the State Library Commission, which consists of the governor, attorney-general and judges of the supreme court, and to the state librarian and state traveling librarian. Each member shall hold office for four years. There has been no advisory board appointed since 1913, as the legislation proposed at the last legislature looked toward the doing away with this advisory board and the creation of a state library commission which should be composed of persons not otherwise engaged as state officials. The proposed legislation failed, however, and the advisory board just appointed operates under the former law.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. The county's one hundredth branch library has been established at Ramona Acres. Since the county library's first branch was established, in April, 1913, there has been a great and growing demand from all corners of the county for branch reading-rooms and book stations. There are approximately 60,000 books in circulation. The county library had a total of 65,477 volumes in good condition on July 1. During the fiscal year which closed June 30 the library had a circulation of 359,597 volumes.

San Diego. The annual report of Miss Jennie Herrmann as county librarian shows the establishment of seventeen new branch libraries in various portions of the county in the past year. The latest branch to be established is that at Escondido where by a combination with the municipal Carnegie library the public is given the use of 3000 books. During the past year 86,930 books were loaned at the forty branch libraries in the county. There was an increase of 2727 in the number of borrowers of books and 13,770 books were shipped from the main library at San Diego to the various branches throughout the county.

Vacaville. The new library building was opened Saturday, July 17. The old library was closed for three days while the books were being moved.

Woodland. The extension to the Woodland Library for county library purposes, dedicated June 23, is the gift of Mr. Carnegie in addition to his earlier one of a building for the city library. It is modern in its plan and equipment, and is especially adapted to the needs of county library work. The main floor is occupied by a double tier of stacks, an office and a work room with lift from the shipping room below. In the basement are shelved the books used in class room collections. Here also is a fumigator where all books returning from any branch or station are fumigated. The building, though now sufficiently heated by California sunshine, is equipped with gas radiators.

UTAH

Ogden P. L. Grace W. Harris, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915.) Accessions 1361; total 10,644. New registration 2379; total 9057. Circulation 70,753, a gain of 10,313. Receipts \$6536.38; expenditures \$5653.06, including \$3186 for salaries, \$269.30 for periodicals, \$1227.77 for books, and \$318 for binding.

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver. In readiness for the first classes of the new University of British Columbia there has been assembled in the temporary library a collection numbering some 20,000 volumes of such books as the university will require. The library was bought in England and France from many booksellers through a central agent. Purchases were made by J. P. Gerould, librarian of the State University of Minnesota. The library is being classified on the system in use in the Congressional Library at Washington.

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw P. L. A. H. Gibbard, lbn. (2d ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 1538; total number of volumes 8860. New registration 1892; total 5145. Circulation 99,248. Receipts \$13,689.40; expenses \$13,631.30, including \$4561.02 for salaries and other administrative expenses, \$1155.48 for books, and \$339.09 for magazines and papers.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. William Henry Kearley Wright, borough librarian of Plymouth since 1876, died April 27 of this year. Mr. Wright read a paper "On the best means of promoting the free library movement in small towns and villages" at the first conference of librarians in London in 1877. He took a prominent part in many subsequent meetings of the Library Association, was an active member of the Council, and was several times vice-president. He was a pioneer in the movement for connecting public libraries and elementary schools, and for making collections of local literature in libraries.

Aberdeen. A collection of lantern slides of local subjects, known as "Vanishing Aberdeen," has been given to the Public Library. The collection numbers between 500 and 600 slides, and as soon as they have been classified and cataloged the slides will be available for borrowing for lecture purposes.

Battersea P. L. Lawrence Inkster, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 2250; total 64,152. Total registration 12,508. Circulation 418,043, a decrease of 20,895 from last year's record, due to the disturbance resulting from the war.

Rochdale P. Ls. R. J. Gordon, lbn. (44th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 1188; total 64,970, exclusive of Patent specifications and Parliamentary Papers. Cir-

ulation 204,544, an increase of 12,215. New registration 2029; total 12,145.

HOLLAND

Under the name of "Leuvenisch Boekenfonds" a standing committee has been established in the Netherlands to secure means to the trustees of the library of Louvain for the re-erection of this institution. Professor R. Fruin, president of the committee, has invited all libraries and learned societies to forward for this purpose in due time all duplicates in their collections. It is the intention of the committee to compile first a catalog of such gifts and present the books as soon as the authorities at Louvain are ready to receive the same. Among the various institutions in the Netherlands the library of the University of Amsterdam was the first to act. The trustees of this library have proposed to the city government to authorize them to place all duplicate copies that could be spared at the disposal of the "Louvain Book Fund." The board of aldermen has accepted this proposal.

Leyden. The library of the University of Leyden has sustained a loss of approximately 1000 florins by the destruction of the library of Louvain. By virtue of the interloan system between the European libraries, there were at Louvain during the month of August, 1914, four manuscripts and four printed books belonging to the University Library.

NORWAY

Arendal. The Communal Library of Arendal moved into its new quarters, in the center of the town, early in the year. The report for the first half of 1915 shows a steady increase in circulation, from 912 volumes borrowed in December to 1595 in March. There were 503 regular borrowers in March, and of the books taken out, 331-3% were non-fiction. The City Council has placed the income on 40,000 crowns at the disposal of the library.

Drammen. The Chamber of Commerce in Drammen has donated its collection of 5000 volumes to the Public Library projected for that city.

Levanger. The Public Library reports a circulation of 150 volumes on each library day—a very good showing for so small a town. The library owns 2530 books, of which 1630 are works of fiction. This last year the library received a donation of 1000 crowns for the purchase of scientific literature.

Tønsberg. The latest report of the Tønsberg Public Library calls attention to the fact that the library is just five years old. Be-

ginning with a stock of 1630 books, of which 790 were fiction, the library now owns 3716 non-fiction, 2016 fiction and 40 English books. The circulation for 1915 was 17,384, of which 73% was fiction. There were 2500 registered borrowers, of whom about 1700 were active readers. The yearly budget has increased from 2200 crowns in 1910 to 2600 crowns in 1914. The library is now open five days a week, for two hours a day. Two days a week are given over to the children.

SWEDEN

The *Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksvaesen* (Northern Magazine for Book and Library News) opens its second year of existence with a double number. Among the important articles is a description by J. A. Bergstedt of the new home for the Library of the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm. The library contains 115,000 volumes and 2500 manuscripts, besides 125,000 pamphlets and 5000 maps, descriptive cards, etc. An appropriation of 800,000 crowns was made for the building, which contains two reading rooms, one for the general public, the other for the exclusive use of Academy students. The stack system invented by J. Isaaksohn and Co., exhibited in the Swedish department of the Leipzig Exposition, has been installed in the new library.

DENMARK

Bogsamlingsbladet reports 62 children's libraries in Copenhagen alone, as against 336 for the 1154 districts of the rest of the country. Of the 1127 schools in these districts, only 637 have made any attempt at a book collection suitable for children.

Copenhagen. The State Library Committee arranged a special library course to be held in Copenhagen from Aug. 2 until Aug. 14. Four hours daily instruction were to be given. Pecuniary assistance was offered small provincial libraries wishing to send their librarians to the course.

Holbæk. The Public Library for the Holbæk district reports a circulation of 53,842 volumes for 1914-15. There were 672 cards issued. Of the books borrowed, 19,218 were non-fiction. The reading room was utilized by 16,253 persons. Accessions for the period covered by the report were 317 volumes. 267 volumes were bound, 875 re-bound and 374 repaired. 865 packages were sent to other libraries, 47 in traveling libraries. On April 1, a new arrangement was made by which all new non-fiction books, and the most important of the new works of fiction are shown in the reading room for a week before being put into circulation.

Svendborg. The Public Library of Svendborg (Henrik Jensen, librarian) reports accessions for the past year of 385 volumes of fiction, and 171 non-fiction. The circulation for 1914 was 12,018 volumes, of which 9615 were fiction. The appropriations for the year were 1800 crowns, and the income from various other sources 284 crowns. Expenses for new books, 1235 crowns, for binding 565 crowns, and for printing a catalog, 110 crowns.

GERMANY

Kiel. The Royal University Library reports accessions for 1914 of 5188 volumes, of which 2622 were acquired by purchase. This brings the total list of the library up to 322,962 bound volumes, apart from the number of pamphlets, maps, leaflets, etc., on the shelves. The income from appropriations, fees, etc., was 59,682 marks; 8902 marks were spent for new books, 9189 marks for binding. The circulation for 1914 (greatly diminished because of the war) was 15,794 volumes taken out, 7322 consulted in reading room, and 1464 volumes (in 370 packages) sent to other libraries and individual readers outside the city. Twenty-five volumes were sent to Berlin, and 1196 volumes received in return for the Royal University. Four employes, including one librarian, joined the army for active service.

Leipzig. The keystone of the beautiful new building of the Deutsche Bücherei (the Library of the Book Trade Association) was put in place April 30 with fitting ceremonies. Representatives of the book trades from all over Germany, as well as of the Saxon government and the city of Leipzig were present. The building will have room for 1,070,000 volumes, and the plans are so arranged that by adding more wings to it there can be accommodated 10,000,000 volumes. As now finished, the structure has four stories and a frontage of 120 meters.

AUSTRIA

Vienna. From the latest number of the *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen* (Austrian Library Journal) we learn that the Viennese University Library is the only Austrian library which issues yearly reports. According to its report for 1913, the University Library contains 856,462 volumes, with an accession of 25,306 for the two years noted in the report. The receipts of the library amounted to 123,271 crowns, while the running expenses exclusive of salaries came to 122,594. The payroll of the library, for a staff comprising one general director, 5 head librarians, 5 librarians of the first class, 12 of the second class, 18 assistants and thirty house force, amounted to 185,616 crowns for the

year. The library shows a circulation of 567,505 volumes for 1913, an increase of 31,863 over the preceding year. The library received a valuable gift in the legacy left it by Prof. Jacob Minor of the University, 3906 volumes of German history and literature.

SWITZERLAND

The Canton of Lucerne has purchased for its Canton Library the valuable collection of rare books left by the late state historian and keeper of the archives, Dr. Th. von Liebenau, of Lucerne. The collection is especially rich in documents relating to Swiss history, books of the nineteenth century, manuscripts dating from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, liturgic volumes of the same periods, and many bibliographic rarities.

Basle. The public library of the University of Basle reports for 1914, accessions through purchase, gifts, etc., of 14,872 books, 4239 pamphlets, and 7 manuscripts. Total 330,094 volumes and 175,663 pamphlets. Recorded use in the reading-room was 29,773, books taken home 24,319, and sent to other towns 991. The Library Commission, in co-operation with the Board of Education, has decided to ask a fee of 3 francs per term for student readers using the public library. This new rule went into effect in the summer of 1914.

Lausanne. The report for 1914 of the Cantonal and University Library of Lausanne, shows accessions by purchase of 854 books, 127 pamphlets and one map. These purchases and the subscriptions for books and periodicals amounted during the year to a total sum of 21,955 francs. Total accessions for the year were 1442 books, 8305 pamphlets, and 61 maps. 400 volumes were lent for the use of vacation courses at the University; 423 packages, containing 649 books were sent to individual readers, and 35 packages of 54 volumes to other Swiss libraries. The library borrowed 50 volumes from 8 Swiss libraries and three volumes from 3 foreign libraries during the year. 51,052 persons frequented the library during 1914, 7365 in the circulation department, 43,687 in the reading-room. The month of February showed the largest record of use. M. Auguste Reymond, the newly appointed head librarian, took office Oct. 1. One librarian and two reading-room attendants have been called to serve in the French army.

RUSSIA

Warsaw. A dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Petrograd, reports that the magnificent library of the University of Warsaw could not be removed in time to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

Scope, Usefulness, Founding Library as an Educator

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

At Marinette, Wis., the experiment has been tried of having what are known as "opportunity talks" given at the public library for the benefit of boys who will soon be leaving school. These talks have dealt with the various industries of Marinette and were given by men connected with these industries. As a result, "the boys will have some idea of the industries of their city," says the librarian, "the opportunities they give, and the qualifications necessary to 'get a job.' The interest these prominent men have taken in the boys has not passed unobserved, nor has it been unappreciated. The average attendance has been over 70. The interest and attention have been splendid, the boys always being eager to know 'who is going to talk next Wednesday night.'"

"Aside from the help to the boys, the talks have been a great thing for the library. Some of the speakers had never been in the library before and had no idea what it meant to young people. It is a good thing for a library to have some of the important men of the city take a part in 'running it.'"

Library Development and Co-operation

BRANCHES IN BUSINESS HOUSES

Libraries in business. Pearl I. Field. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1915. p. 183-186.

In every city are many thousands who live too far from the library or have too little time to enjoy its privileges, and for them the libraries are establishing branches in business houses. Business men are coming to see that these libraries have a practical value for their employes, and in Chicago there are now 23 houses, employing at least 50,000 people, where these branches have been established.

The Chicago Public Library supplies the books for these stations and the firm provides adequate quarters and furniture, and employs the librarian, who is very carefully chosen. The libraries form an adjunct to the educational and efficiency departments, and if the house maintains a school for its errand boys or classes for its sales-people, the library is ready to serve as laboratory and clearing-house. Some of the houses issue good book bulletins; they have established house messen-

ger service, have provided files of periodicals, and in all cases give guarantee for the return of all books to the library.

PARCEL POST BOOK DELIVERY

The stations department of the St. Louis Public Library has been in charge of library distribution through the parcel post the past year. "This agency has not been used in as great a measure as was anticipated," says the librarian in his last report, "probably owing to the fact that to send and return a book by parcel post costs at least 12 cents, while free delivery can be had to one of the seventy public stations and six branch libraries, so located that the great majority of our users live within walking distance of some one of them. Another reason is probably that an advance deposit is required of the borrower to cover postage. The total number of persons now making such deposits is 83, of whom 28 reside in the city, 5 in its suburbs, 17 in towns in Missouri, 10 in Illinois, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Arkansas, and 1 in Texas. During the vacation months many St. Louisans have their library books sent by parcel post to their summer homes in the northern states. Naturally, books sent by parcel post are usually on serious subjects—only 20 per cent fiction."

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN DENMARK

Bogsamlingsbladet publishes in its June-July number the report of the State Library in Aarhus concerning its newly instituted traveling library system. The Aarhus library is the central library for all Denmark outside of the capital city of Copenhagen. The traveling libraries, made possible by an initial appropriation of 2000 crowns in 1913-14, were started on their wandering in October, 1914. The report covers the period from Oct. 1, 1914 to May 15, 1915.

One hundred and forty-seven libraries, containing in all 2929 volumes were sent to 94 public libraries; 51 of these took one traveling library each, 36 took 2 sets, 4 took 3 sets, and 3 took 4 sets. Thirty-five packages arranged according to the set form of the catalog "28 traveling libraries" were taken in their entirety; 95 others arranged according to demand, and 17 packages were made up from the State Catalog by special request. Works of history

and economics, geography and travel were in greatest demand.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

SIGNS

As a first step toward increasing the influence of the community libraries throughout California, a plan was indorsed unanimously by the State Library Association at its meeting in Berkeley last June, when the association announced its purpose to place signs over every public library in 26 counties of the state.

The signs will bear the simple words "Books for everybody." They will be hung out over every small, growing library in California. Eight hundred of them have been ordered already.

CIRCULAR LETTER PUBLICITY

Last spring this letter was sent out by Miss Underhill, the librarian in charge of the Utica Public Library, to manufacturers, superintendents and business and professional men throughout the city, calling their attention to the new industrial room at the library and inviting further suggestions regarding it.

Utica Public Library,
April 5, 1915.

On behalf of the board of trustees we wish to announce to you the opening of an industrial room in the Utica Public Library, and to invite you to visit this new department. We want you to see the room and its resources in order that we may ask your suggestions as to some of the problems of the work, and also that you may extend the invitation to your employees as their needs afford opportunity. This industrial room is the outgrowth of the special effort which was begun on Labor Day, September, 1914, to bring the Public Library more closely in touch with local business and industry.

We are having posters printed announcing the industrial room. Will it be possible for you to see that one or more of these are posted on the bulletin board of the factory or office in which you are interested, or in any public place where it will catch the eye of business and working men?

We would appreciate your courtesy in placing the Utica Public Library on your mailing list for house publications for our collection of trade catalogs.

The Public Library will be grateful for a visit from you, and will welcome your suggestions for new books, also your opinions as to the recent books, ordered on approval and awaiting the judgment of specialists.

Miss Mendenhall is in charge of this department, and we will both be glad to see you here. Very truly yours,

CAROLINE M. UNDERHILL, Librarian.

The posters referred to in the letter are very attractive and have been placed in local hotels, the Y. M. C. A. and in offices and factories throughout the city. About 15,000 persons, or 20 per cent. of the population of Utica, are employed in mills, factories and foundries. Adding to this number the em-

ployes of the electric light, gas, telephone and street railway companies, and of the department stores, and including individual plumbers, paperhangers, mechanics, etc., it is safe to assume that more than 75 per cent. of the taxpayers of Utica belong to the industrial class and will be directly helped by this new industrial room. Already there have been a number of occasions on which it has proved itself invaluable to its patrons. For example, one afternoon a mechanic came to the library very much worried. He stated that he had made a mistake in a structural job because of which he and the eight men whom he employed had been thrown out of employment. He knew he had made a mathematical mistake but what it was he could not fathom. After a while library books were found that exactly touched the problem, the man worked all night on it and by morning he had found a perfect solution for his problem. He went back and convinced the superintendent and took his eight men back on the job. That means pretty practical help.

CLUBS, WORK WITH

The Divoll branch of the St. Louis Public Library has begun a card list of clubs, active and disbanded. The cards give full information concerning the clubs, and contain a list of the members on the reverse side. This last was found necessary to prevent old clubs, whose members had been excluded from the Library for various reasons, from reorganizing under a new name. The cards are arranged under guides for each day of the week.

In April the St. Louis Public Library undertook the task of supplying civic organizations with speakers on designated topics. A list of persons who are willing to give their services in this way, similar to that heretofore prepared by the Civic League, will be printed twice a year in the *Bulletin*, and these persons will be notified by the library whenever it is informed that they are needed as speakers. In this connection the Civic League has turned over to the library its collection of lantern slides, more than 1000 in number, for use with talks on civic subjects.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK

A novel idea to popularize and advertise a library—Young People's Week—has been recently originated and successfully carried out by the Leominster (Mass.) Public Library. The Boys' Brigade of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, the Boy Scouts and Camp-Fire Girls of the Unitarian Church,

and the Knights of King Arthur of the Baptist Church took turns as hosts, exemplifying the character of the work they are undertaking, and the public were invited by a notice printed in the church calendars as well as in the papers. There were exhibitions pertaining to each organization and books relating to each. For several weeks the Leominster librarian gave informal talks to the pupils of the high school on the use of the library and a prize of \$3 and one of \$2 was offered by the trustees for the best essay on how to use the library. The essay was limited to 1200 words and the prizes were awarded at graduation.

Co-operation

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Combination of school and public libraries. Julia C. Stockett. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1915. p. 187-188.

A discussion of the practice recently sprung up of combining school and public libraries in many of the smaller cities of Wisconsin. The plan has worked advantageously in most cases. The school books are usually regarded as a loan to the public library, which is able to give them better and more systematic care than was possible in the school.

It is found that greater accessibility leads to an increased use of the books combined with a marked saving in administrative expenses. Unnecessary duplication of titles is avoided, and the town's money is not spent on two lines for the same object. The "library habit" is much more likely to be formed if the child, school and library are associated.

The lines of division of the school collection vary with the town. Some schools keep all dictionaries, cyclopedias, etc.; others keep only books for high school reference; another gave its bound periodicals; and in Hartford the two libraries are combined in a specially designed room in the new high school building.

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

The relation of the library to the teaching of English. W. Dawson Johnston. *Eng. Journal*, Ja., 1915. p. 21-27.

There seems to exist still, as one of the anomalies of modern culture, a feeling that every library is an end in itself, especially if its collection and circulation are large. Libraries are not related organically to either educational, industrial, or civic institutions, and it is important that they should secure the co-operation not only of other librarians, but especially of officers of other institutions and societies using books.

There should be more library committees in educational institutions to furnish the advice and assistance of experts to assist in book selection. Teachers of literature should be ready to select the best in current literature for the libraries and review it in the papers, if the present commercial control of our reading is to be abolished.

The school library problem has been increased by the introduction of modern methods of study requiring many copies of a given book for collateral reading, which in most cases has not been met with a suitable increase in appropriation. Next in importance to this question is that of examinations, with its crowds of eleventh-hour readers.

It is possible to do much to encourage supplementary reading at home, in literary societies, and in other ways. More credit in the future will probably be given for home reading. Home libraries should also be encouraged, as well as society libraries and book or magazine clubs. No books or magazines mean as much to a student as those he has purchased or assisted in purchasing and has discussed with his associates.

The organization of a school library should be as good as, if not better than, that of the public library. A school librarian has opportunity to bring the school into very close relation with the public library by borrowing necessary books and arranging for their use by classes and clubs, and also by procuring illustrated editions and pictures, lantern slides, phonograph records, etc., for class use. But most important of all are the duties as instructor, for on the training in the use of reference books received in the school library depends much of the pupil's interest and ability to use the public library in after life.

CO-OPERATION FROM A TEACHER

"Co-operation between the schools and libraries" has become almost a slogan for the Massachusetts Free Library Commission. In a village, four miles from a railroad, a retired school teacher found time from the absorbing care of her hens and chickens, to secure some books for the three district schools in the township. Each is separated by three miles of waste land and reached by a wood hauler's road. Twenty-five dollars from her scant savings purchased a radioticon and some postcards for its use. During the winter she gave three lectures in each school-house, made ice cream and cake and sold it, paid for the radioticon and bought a collection of books. The latter she rotated from school to school, enlisting the service of the grocery man. As "all the children have read these books" the

Free Public Library Commission has presented to the town library books for the specific use of the schools.

Government and Service

Staff

STAFF MEETINGS

The 1914-15 report of the St. Louis Public Library describes in some detail the interesting meetings held for the benefit of the staff. Two general meetings of the staff were held. The first on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, took place on the upper floor of the Central Library. The special feature was an exhibit of methods and devices in use in the different departments of the library. This proved to be so interesting that it was continued in the pamphlet room for a week after the meeting. Entertainment took the form of an old-fashioned fair, with acrobatic performances, fortune-telling, a costume exhibit, a "zoo," and refreshment booths.

The second meeting, on March 24, was devoted to a lantern exhibition of some of the slides recently acquired by the library. Those chosen were reproductions of the work of American illustrators. The display was accompanied with comment by various members of the staff. This was followed by several reels of moving pictures, with an informal talk by the librarian on the development of the photoplay, and refreshments were then served.

The usual weekly meetings of department heads and branch librarians were held. Among the matters referred to committees of the staff at these meetings, and decided by the librarian after report and discussion, were: the arrangements for visitors' nights; book-reviews at staff meetings; the compilation of certain indexes; improvement in the present system of locating unbound magazines, and the revision of the rules for handling and recording exchanges. Beginning with January 7, short meetings for the review and discussion of current books were held on the first Tuesday of each month, just before the meeting of the department heads. Such members of the staff as are willing to take part are admitted, and invitations were sent to outsiders likely to be interested.

Rules for Readers

Special Privileges

SPECIAL CARDS

The special card formerly issued in emergencies by the St. Louis Public Library, to readers who had forgotten their reader's cards, has been abolished. The system caused

confusion in keeping records and encouraged readers to disuse their own cards. Books are now charged directly to the reader's name and address, whenever the case is an urgent one. The arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

Administration

General. Executive

Treatment of Special Material

COLLECTING LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL

When the library at Waterloo, Ind., heard that the literary club which meets at the library was telling stories of old pioneer days, gleaned from the older residents, it furnished a substantial leather-bound blank book and asked that the stories be recorded. This was the starting point for an extensive plan carried out by the library for obtaining pioneer history from the whole township. These accounts, as far as possible, are written by the persons concerned.

Shelf

BOOK LABELS

Some unique labels have been pasted in the children's books in the Chicopee (Mass.) Public Library, such as the following:—

I am going to many, many houses,
And I want the best of care,
So don't hurt me, throw me, bend me,
Always treat me fair and square.
Fingers print, pencils mark,
Pens like ink, but books do not.
Pencil mark and finger print
Hurt these pages, don't you think?
If you open me too wide
You will break my back and hurt my side.

Libraries on Special Subjects

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

Business libraries. W. Dawson Johnston. *The Credit World*, Ap., 1915. p. 26-27.

A short article mentioning some of the best-known private libraries belonging to business firms as well as public libraries maintaining business branches, as the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Public Library of Newark. Some of the business methods of administration used in the modern library are enumerated, and a short list of references on business libraries is given.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

NEGROES, WORK WITH

The advantages of colored branch libraries. Rachel D. Harris. *Southern Workman*, Jl., 1915. p. 385-391.

An account of the work with colored people in Louisville, Ky. The first branch was opened in 1905 in rented quarters, and three years later the branch was moved into its new Carnegie building. From the first the branch had the heartiest support of the main library, its trustees and staff, who vied with each other in helping the colored assistants to make their branch a success.

Special efforts had to be made to interest the colored people in the library, for they are not naturally readers. Story-hours for the little children, library clubs for boys and girls, another for the study of French, and the Douglass Debating Club, all helped to interest the younger generation. They served also to popularize the library, and the building is now the great social center for the colored people of the district.

A second branch for colored people was opened in January, 1914, and has met with the same welcome. When the first branch was opened some of the colored people opposed it. They are now unanimously in its favor, and the entire administration, carried on by members of the colored race, has been most satisfactory and successful.

The Douglass Debating Club was organized in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1909, by Thomas F. Blue, librarian in charge of the two colored branches of the Louisville Public Library, and is composed of colored high school boys. The purpose of the club is to acquaint its members with parliamentary usages, to keep before them the great current questions, and to train them to speak in public. The club meets weekly, and a prepared program is rendered. Occasionally a public debate is given, and a prize contest is held annually. The club meets at the Western Colored branch under the direction of the librarian, and has just issued its first "Annual," containing pictures of the officers and prize winners and program of the seventh annual public debate.

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

During the past winter Mr. Alberto Pecorini of New York gave a series of Italian lectures in various public libraries of Massachusetts, under the direction of the State Library Commission, to which the alien Italian residents of the several communities visited by Mr. Pecorini were invited to attend. In his lectures Mr. Pecorini dwelt at considerable length on the opportunities this country offers to the Italian immigrant along educational as well as industrial lines and encouraged his

countrymen in the frequent use of the public libraries of the state. The introduction of these lectures was an experiment, but the results have proved so satisfactory that the plan will probably be extended to include aliens of other nationalities. The lectures will be resumed in the fall, as they have the endorsement of the immigration authorities and the increasing number of library cards taken out by foreigners is evidence of their success.

The commission will give assistance in the matter of books to the value of \$25 to any town of under \$1,000,000 valuation. The commission also endeavors to stimulate interest among the trustees and in the community. It also does a wonderful work for foreigners. It has traveling libraries of foreign books which it will send to libraries that need them. It has 60 traveling libraries in eight different languages. Some libraries it finds have neither funds nor time to reach out to help the foreigner, but the commission finds the foreigner is most worthy of and eager for these books. A traveling library may be kept six or eight months, but the time varies according to conditions.

READING ROOM FOR WORKINGMEN

A workingman's reading room. Julia C. Stockett. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, J1, 1915. p. 220-222.

In this article Miss Stockett describes the library work now being done in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Calgary is a winter rendezvous for all sorts and conditions of men out of a job for the nonce. The library has opened a reading room where these men are made welcome and are fed with literature of a sort they find acceptable. One of the library board, who was himself a working man, devised the plan. The Rex theater was the chosen place, on a site bought for a new postoffice. The electric company gave the light free, the city gave water and a small appropriation; citizens contributed books and old magazines; the parks department gave the benches, and the library sent over some old tables. Checkers and chess were installed and free stationery. Thousands of letters were written there during the three months the place was open.

There were from 150 to 250 men in the reading room at all hours of the day. A few evenings of entertainment were planned for, and some employment was secured. Many of the men were the homeless sort, who had literally nowhere to spend their days, since the charities only provided beds and meals. It is hoped that the success of this experiment will make the establishment of the room permanent from December to April each year.

Children

DIME NOVELS

Blowing out the boy's brains. Franklin K. Mathiews. *Pa. Lib. Notes*, Apr., 1915. p. 140-145.

Recent surveys show that reading claims a large percentage of children's time, but as many books are obtained from the "underground" libraries as from the carefully regulated public institutions. However, through the influence of library and school and the competition of the movies the nickel and dime novel has been hard hit. Recent figures show that the circulation of the leading nickel novel has dropped from 200,000 to 50,000 a week, but the authors of this class of reading are now producing the 25 and 50-cent novel that meets the demand of the parent who judges a book by its price. These books, by destroying the power of the boy's imagination, kill his initiative and resourcefulness and do him incalculable harm. With proper supervision it is comparatively easy to win a child away from these sensational books. The average bookseller is not disposed to promote the sale of pernicious or wicked books, and the chief reason why these trashy books are circulated is because the trade demands something cheap. With the 50-cent reprints of many of the best juveniles it is hoped to combat and remove this danger by supplying good books at moderate prices.

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

ENCOURAGING GOOD READING

The 1914 report of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library describes many methods used for increasing the use of books. Among others a "Waltham out-of-doors" collection, begun in November, was successful in increasing the use of nature books. A list of all the special phenomena to be seen in nature during the current month was posted on the bulletin board, and directly beneath the list was a collection of books giving information on each subject mentioned on the bulletin board. Astronomy was especially popular.

NEW BOOKS ON OPEN SHELF

"A new system has been employed in this room which has been most satisfactory to patrons," says a paragraph on the open-shelf room in the report of the Minneapolis Public Library. "All new books, except those of a heavy or technical nature, have been taken directly from the catalog room to the open

shelf. New books are thus immediately advertised without necessity of catalogs or finding lists. This means that the shelves are freshened almost daily with new material. There are always some special collections to interest readers, such as modern plays, cheerful books, books for special days or subjects of local significance. A collection of intermediate books also has been shelved there as a help to the boy or girl who feels too advanced to go to the children's room, but who feels lost among the adult collection."

CURRENT LECTURE LIST

A card list of coming events such as lectures, exhibitions, and concerts was begun by the St. Louis Public Library in February and is kept on the loan-desk in the main delivery hall. The cards are displayed on one of the new "visible" devices so that the first lines of all can be seen at once. By drawing forward the card just below, the remainder of the entry becomes legible. Each entry includes the date, lecturer's name, name of organization, if any, under whose auspices the event is held, place, and hour. Some of the entries are for events several months in advance, a card being prepared and inserted in its chronological place as soon as notice of the event is received at the library. The entries for the current month—from the 10th of one month to the 9th of the next, inclusive, have been printed in the *Bulletin*, beginning with the April number, with the addition of such explanatory notes and book-references as would seem to be necessary or helpful.

DOCENT SERVICE

Library docent service. Benjamin Ives Gilman. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.*, Mr., 1915. p. 17-21.

The plan for library docent service proposes that public libraries assume as a duty the reading aloud of books and extracts from books to groups of hearers, patterning after the docent service established in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1907, on the theory that books need interpretation as well as pictures.

To the scheme four sources of limitation present themselves: (1) The books adapted for such reading are only part of those in the library. (2) The length of many books presents a difficulty, and in many cases the reading of extracts connected by abridgements of the parts passed over would be necessary. (3) The question of expense would arise. The reader might be given \$1.50 or \$2 per hour, and each listener asked to contribute a nickel at each reading, the library making up

any deficit. (4) The choice of readers would be all important, as a good voice, pleasant delivery, and intelligent appreciation of the work read, would be required.

Readings might be held in a separate room in the library building were such a room available; or the library might offer to provide readers for outside clubs; or the library might compile a series of leaflets each relating to a particular literary work and giving comments and directions for abridgement, enabling individuals to carry on the work independently.

Three good results might be expected. It would offer to the hearers exercise in the neglected art of hearing well. It would bring out the beauty of form in a literary production as silent reading cannot. And it would make plain to all the matter of the book.

Labor Saving Appliances

STAMPING BOOKS

A motor stamp is being experimented with in the catalog room of the St. Louis Public Library. The device is adjusted above the book or card to be stamped, as if the power were to be applied by hand. Pressure of a button then makes an electric connection, which starts the motor, and the stamp is driven against the paper surface with a force of about ten pounds. The device is connected by wire with the nearest electric outlet, and the operation is as quick as hand stamping and much more uniform, while there is no muscular fatigue on the part of the operator. The machine is the invention of Mr. Herman Alweis, the library's head carpenter.

Bibliographical Notes

The Musson Book Co., Canadian publishers, are planning to bind in three-quarter pigskin for library use a small edition of Jeffery Farnol's new novel, "Beltane the smith."

A check-list of annual reports and other current publications issued by or under the authority of the State of New Jersey has just been compiled by John P. Dullard, the state librarian.

The very complete catalog of the Christie collection of Renaissance literature, bequeathed to the University of Manchester, England, may be obtained from Longmans, Green, & Co. in New York, who are the American agents for the book.

A paper entitled "Blaine, Conkling and Garfield: a reminiscence and a character study,"

read by Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, before the Prairie Club of Des Moines in April, has been printed in a 36-page pamphlet for permanent preservation.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library has been made a distributing agency for all official publications of the Birmingham city government. The library is seeking to enter into exchange relations with libraries in other cities of approximately 200,000 population, and will be glad to send out to other libraries on request such publications as it has.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library devoted its June *Bulletin* to a selected bibliography relating to American foundations for social welfare. A brief statement is given of the resources and purpose of each, followed by a short list of references, and each section has been carefully checked and revised by officers of the several institutions. So far as known, this is the first time such a list has been compiled.

Gaylord Bros., of Syracuse, N. Y., have prepared a pamphlet giving directions for a simple card charging system for school, rural, or small public libraries, and enclosing samples of the supplies needed. The rules were prepared with the assistance and advice of Mr. William F. Yust, librarian of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, and have been approved by the library commissions in a number of states.

"Christmas in legend and story" is the title of a collection of stories and poems from various sources, compiled by Elva S. Smith, cataloger of children's books in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor of children's works in the Public Library of St. Louis. It is copiously illustrated with reproductions from famous paintings, and is published by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

A "Cumulative index to the session laws of Pennsylvania, 1915" has been compiled by J. Oscar Emrich, librarian of the Allegheny County Law Library of Pittsburgh, and is printed in a 38-page pamphlet. This cumulative index was first attempted for the year 1911, and was continued for 1913 and the present session. It was published from time to time in the *Pittsburgh Legal Journal*, as bills were disposed of, and in classification follows the arrangement used by Mr. Emrich in his library.

The government of New Zealand, through its commissioner at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Mr. E. Clifton, has very courteously

placed at the disposal of American libraries, without cost, a number of publications relating to New Zealand. Distribution has been undertaken by the University of California Library. Upon application the publications will be sent express collect, under a "charges guaranteed" label, which insures the same rate allowed on prepaid shipments. A list of the publications is printed in the department "Books offered" in the advertising pages.

The Danish Library Guide, compiled by Svend Dahl, published by Lybecker in Copenhagen, 1915, under the auspices of the Library Association, gives a list of 225 libraries in Copenhagen and its immediate district, and 160 libraries in the provinces. This last item does not include 700 small popular libraries, which are members of the Association of Danish Public Libraries. Each city of any size has an average of two libraries. Eight commercial towns have no public library. The book includes lists of important private libraries as well as school and church libraries, and official collections.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BOY SCOUTS
Bridgeport Public Library. Books for Boy Scouts. 3 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY
Smith, E. M. The investigation of mind in animals. Putnam. 5 p. bibl. 90 c. n.

BARNAVE, ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH MARIE
Bradby, E. D. The life of Barnave. 2 v. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 7 p. bibl. \$5.75 n.

BIOLOGY
Douthett, Herman. Studies on the cestode family, *Anoplocephalidae*. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 4 p. bibl. 80 c.

BIRDS
Carnegie Institution. Dept. of Marine Biology. Papers from the Dept. of Marine Biology. v. 6. Homing and related activities of birds; by J. B. Watson and K. S. Lashley; The acquisition of skill in archery; by K. S. Lashley. Washington, D. C.: The institution. bibls. \$1.50. (Publications.)

CHILD TRAINING
Parents' guide; a manual of child nature and nurture; prepared by the Editorial Board of the University Society with the assistance of many others. 2 v. New York: Univ. Soc., 44 E. 23d St. 3 p. bibl. \$7.50.

CHINA—RAILWAYS
Hsu, Mongton Chih. Railway problems in China. Longmans. bibls. \$1.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

CONCRETE
Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Philadelphia. Lessons and general outline, with suggested exercises for a manual training course in concrete . . . Philadelphia: The assn. bibls.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY
Texas Home Economics Association. Domestic economy in the schools; syllabus of domestic economy for elementary and secondary schools of Texas. Austin, Tex.: Univ. of Tex. 6 p. bibl. (Bull.)

DRAMA
Clark, Barrett Harper. The British and American drama of to-day; outlines for their study; sug-

gestions, questions, biographies, and bibliographies for use in connection with the study of the more important plays. Holt. 10 p. bibl. \$1.60 n.

EUROPEAN WAR
Lange, F. W. T., and Berry, W. T. Books on the Great War; an annotated bibliography of literature issued during the European conflict. Preface by R. A. Peddie. Vol. 11. Grafton & Co. 51 p., with author index. 2s. 6d. n.

FORD, JOHN
Ford, John. 'Tis pity she's a whore; and The broken heart; edited by S. P. Sherman. Heath. 7 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (Belles-lettres series.)

GENEALOGY
Moody, Katharine Twining. Genealogical material in the St. Louis Public Library. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Ag., 1915. p. 225-253.)

GEORGIA—HISTORY
Thompson, C. Mildred. Reconstruction in Georgia, economic, social, political, 1865-1872. Longmans. 17 p. bibl. \$3 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

INTERNATIONAL LAW
Oppenheim, L., ed. The collected papers of John Westlake on public international law. Putnam. 9 p. bibl. \$5.50 n.

NEVADA—GEOLOGY
Buwalda, John Peter. Tertiary mammal beds of Stewart and Ione valleys in west-central Nevada. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal., 1914. bibls. 30 c. (Bull. of Dent. of Geology.)

SIBERIA
Czaplicka, M. A. Aboriginal Siberia, a study in social anthropology; with a preface by R. R. Marett. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1914. 20 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

SIDONIUS
Dalton, O. M., trans. The letters of Sidonius. 2 v. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1 ea. n.

SLAVERY
Slavery. St. Louis: W. W. Nisbet. 3 typewritten p. (List no. 99. 50 items.)

SOCIAL SERVICE
Davis, Philip, and Kroll, Grace. Street-land; its little people and big problems. Small, Maynard. 13 p. bibl. \$1.35 n. (Welfare series.)

SOUTH AMERICA
Bacon, Corinne. South America; topical outlines for twenty club meetings, with bibliography. Tentative ed. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 11 p. bibl. 25 c.

STENOGRAPHY
Shorthand and typewriting; list of books on the study and practice of stenography. . . (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, My., 1915. p. 78-80.)

STORY-TELLING
Forbush, William Byron. Manual of stories. Jacobs. 10 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS
Trull, George H., and Stowell, Jay S. The Sunday-school teacher and the program of Jesus. Philadelphia: Westminster Press. bibls. 50 c. n.

TEXAS
Texas. St. Louis: W. W. Nisbet, 12 South Broadway. 3 typewritten pages. (List no. 78. 45 items.)

THEOLOGY
A three-fold catalogue, comprising miscellaneous theological literature, with a large sub-section describing the library of a Catholic priest; preceded by the third part of the church history catalogue. . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 44 p. (No. 537. 1443 items.)

UNITED STATES—GEOLOGY
Leverett, Frank, and Taylor, Frank Bursley. The Pleistocene of Indiana and Michigan and the history of the Great Lakes. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off. 22 p. bibl. (Geological Survey monographs.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY
Becker, Carl Lotus. Beginnings of the American people. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$1.75 n. (River-side history of the United States.)

Dodd, William Edward. Expansion and conflict. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$1.75 n. (Riverside history of the United States.)

Johnson, Allen. Union and democracy. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$1.75 n. (Riverside history of the United States.)

Paxson, Frederic Logan. The new nation. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$1.75 n. (Riverside history of the United States.)

Communications

A QUESTION OF CLIPS

The LIBRARY JOURNAL has received two letters inspired by Mr. Kaiser's communication in the July number. It is a real pleasure to know that librarians—and The Librarian—have read the last page of that issue as carefully as the first, and to have documentary evidence that they have given thoughtful consideration to the suggestion therein set forth. That they do not agree with Mr. Kaiser's recommendation matters nothing. The important thing is to know that the suggestions are read and discussed, for out of discussion in time may come much helpful criticism.

If for every letter printed we continue to receive two letters in reply, we may not always be able to print them in their entirety, but in the present instance, at least, we are glad to give the fullest publicity to the views of Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Pearson on the relative merits of the Gem and other paper clips.

Editor, Library Journal:

I have read with much interest the plea of Mr. John B. Kaiser in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL for the use of Gem paper clips when enclosing stamps in letters. It was forcibly brought to my mind this morning on receiving letters from four different libraries to each of which was attached a 2c. stamp by means of a Gem paper clip.

The point of my letter is this: A Gem paper clip is longer than an ordinary postage stamp, which makes it exceedingly difficult to remove the clip without injuring the surface of the stamp, thereby rendering it unfit for further use.

I venture to suggest that if librarians will use Ideal paper clips, which are somewhat smaller than an ordinary postage stamp, much time would be saved by those receiving letters in which stamps are enclosed.

Very truly yours,

FORREST B. SPAULDING.

*New York Public Library,
August 17, 1915.*

Editor, Library Journal:

Mr. Spaulding has shown me his communication about Gem clips, and I feel that I must ask you to print a few words in rebuttal. I have the utmost esteem for Mr. Spaulding's taste in poetry, and in other minor literary matters, but I am not convinced that he is a safe guide in those larger fields of efficiency and equipment, which are of such real importance to the librarian.

Along these lines, I prefer to follow Mr. Kaiser, whose admirable letter on Gem clips (*et als*) I cannot too enthusiastically endorse. Is Mr. Spaulding familiar with the Descriptive catalogue of the American library association exhibit of labor saving devices and library equipment, held at the public library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., May 25-29, 1914, Washington, D. C., 1914. (Cover-title: Labor-saving devices. A. L. A.) (1 p. l., 43 p., [1] l. 22½ cm.) especially p. 34, 12th line from the top of the page, and 20th line from the bottom? It is only by co-operation along these lines that librarians can hope to achieve the educational ideal, and make the library the true university of the people.

Moreover, as Mr. Spaulding thinks the ordinary Gem clip too large, may I ask if he is familiar with the Junior Gem? If not, I will point out to him the comparative dimensions of the two clips:

Gem	34 mm. x 8 mm.
Junior Gem	23 mm. x 5 mm.

Surely these figures speak for themselves.

Very truly yours,

EDMUND L. PEARSON.

New York, August 18, 1915.

Library Calendar

Sept. 15-17—Minnesota Library Association, Annual meeting, Hotel Keewaydin, Lake Minnetonka.

Sept. 27-Oct. 2—Library week, New York Library Association. Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y.

Oct. 12-14. Iowa Library Association. Annual meeting, Colfax.

Oct. 20-22. Missouri Library Association. Annual meeting, Joplin.

Oct. 21-23. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Butler, Pa.

Nov. 8. Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia.

Nov. 10-11. Indiana Library Association. Annual meeting, Gary.



NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, OPERATED AS A BRANCH BY THE PUBLIC
LIBRARY AND LOCATED IN THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

MUNICIPAL reference libraries and indeed special libraries in general find their chief function in furnishing information on specific subjects, in answer to questions put to them by their clientele, rather than in the usual library use of reference books by readers. For this purpose the co-ordination of these libraries is of especial importance, and an evidence of the success of association in this field is furnished by the organization last month at a meeting in the Municipal Reference Library in New York of a Manhattan district branch of the Special Libraries Association. By such co-ordination and through the help of such ancillary organizations as the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau there is developed a very wide field for procuring any needed information, often on subjects for which the answer may be found in the reference or special library itself, but also, quite as often perhaps, on subjects which demand special inquiry from experts. For instance, the New York Municipal Reference Library was asked not long since by a city department for information on the best paint or other protective covering for steel work embedded in concrete. Experience on this point is so recent that it might be difficult to find the information in books. In this case other city departments would be called upon for information; other municipal reference libraries or other special libraries might be asked for co-operation, or through the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau the knowledge and experience of the several professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology might be called upon. The periodical *Information*, issued from this office for library use, covers general rather than special information, but if its support develops it is not impossible that either in the periodical itself or through a series of special supplements in specific fields even such data may be put at the service of libraries in general.

Two interesting editorial discussions of the book market, which appeared in recent issues of *The Publishers' Weekly*, have been copied through the country and have given rise to some discussion. The first was an estimate of the total number of volumes published in or imported into this country per year, and was called out by the inquiry of a librarian. Confessedly there are no statistics really worth having that answer this question, but the editorial was a somewhat careful guess, based on consideration of different classes of books, which resulted in the estimate that possibly eighty million volumes make the book output per year in this country. The second discussion was one of specific interest to libraries, and estimated the potential book market, in this country of one hundred million people, at perhaps sixteen million book buyers, although it seriously questions whether there are 5,000,000 people in this country who ever bought a book, school or devotional books excepted. While there may be no definable relationship between book buyers, book borrowers, and book readers, it would be interesting to learn if any light can be thrown on the subject from library statistics. It might be worth while to have a summation of the number of borrowers registered in libraries throughout the country, and perhaps this calculation may yet be made. Whether the constituency of library borrowers is larger than that of book buyers cannot easily be determined, but doubtless both libraries and bookstores conduce to each other's welfare, each producing results for the other. Sixteen million buyers of eighty million books would give a purchasing result of five books a year, and we should be glad to know how these figures strike librarians of experience as well as book-sellers.

Book circulation is in more or less close relation with the number of borrowers and

of population, though there is no fixed or definite ratio. The total circulation in Greater New York in 1915 will substantially exceed 15,000,000 volumes, or more than three books per capita of population. In his *Atlantic* article last winter, Mr. George P. Brett spoke of the decreasing circulation of books in public libraries. To some extent this was true last year, though it was not universally the fact, and this year while some libraries show decreases, others show substantial gains in circulation for home use. But circulation is not the sole criterion of usefulness on the part of public libraries and, indeed, circulation may directly decrease by the increasing use of reference books within the library. Moreover circulation is a matter of quality as well as quantity, and, since serious books require more time for reading than novels and other light literature, it is quite possible that there may be more reading at home of library books although the library shows decreased circulation. All this illustrates how misleading library statistics may be in gauging the value of the work of any given library. It will not dampen the ardor of librarians in a good cause if the betterment of reading seems for the moment to show less numerical returns than under earlier conditions, when the proportion of fiction circulated was much larger than at the present time.

A CERTAIN publisher, otherwise in full accord with the library spirit, has made the unfortunate mistake of seeking to commit librarians to expressions of approval of a certain book by offering prizes for the best criticisms of the book from librarians, which means of course commendations that can be used for advertising purposes. It is scarcely probable that librarians of standing will commit themselves to such approval when it is drawn forth by money considerations. Whatever the quality of this particular book, it is quite contrary to the spirit of the library profession to act from such motives or with such ends in view. The purpose of the *A. L. A. Booklist* is to set

forth descriptively the character and quality of a book, condemning poor books by omission and silence rather than by direct criticism, and to lead libraries to base their uninfluenced judgment on such description. To go beyond this in the direction of commercial exploitation would be a serious mistake.

THE resignation of Mr. Theodore W. Koch from the Library of the University of Michigan, has called forth a remarkable testimonial from a large portion of the leading members of the faculty, in cordial appreciation of the great work he has done in the past eleven years in up-building and developing the University Library. Few men have retired from any place of work with such sweeping and cordial testimony of appreciation, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Koch, who has made his mark in almost every department of the library field, may find place worthy of his ability and experience after a rest of at least some months, which his arduous labors deserve and which the sabbatical year granted him should permit. Meantime, the university authorities in making choice of Mr. W. W. Bishop, superintendent of the reading room in the Library of Congress, as Mr. Koch's successor, have taken a wise course, though it is a national public which will regret the transfer of Mr. Bishop from a position which he has so acceptably filled.

BETTER late than never, we reprint in full the review of the history of co-operative cataloging by Mr. William Blease, to which we referred editorially in the March number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. We had hoped before this to give this interesting summary, but special numbers and the crowd of material have hitherto prevented. We will not repeat our editorial comments on the article, but instead invite our readers to peruse it carefully, for to many newcomers in the profession it will give an interesting résumé of the pioneer work of the past.

QUESTIONABLE BOOKS*

By ETHEL R. SAWYER, *Director of the Training Class, Library Association of Portland, Oregon.*

To the free-born American, rampantly independent and vociferously guarding himself with that old blunderbuss volley of "personal rights" from any attempted invasion of his inalienable privilege of going to the dogs in his own way, anything that savors of supervision or censorship partakes of the inflammatory character of the proverbial red rag to his bovine majesty.

We of the sheltered life, protected in the cloistral quietude of the libraries, are not so far removed from the stir of humanity that the placid pool of our tranquillity is not occasionally disturbed by the ripples of this "American independence." Perhaps no moment more fraught with terror and blank despair comes to a desk assistant or a circulation chief than that in which she is confronted with an irate citizen demanding as a free-born (or naturalized) American and a payer of taxes in the city whose hired servant she is, by what authority she presumes to interpose any bars between him and the book of his passing desire. And he is right—he should know—for of such knowledge is born the beginnings of a sympathetic comprehension of the real purpose of the public library in the community, without which all soaring circulation statistics are but as sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal (symbol) of failure with no possibility behind them of true co-operation and mutual understanding between the public and the library employees.

It is really a great moment when we have the opportunity to speak individually to a borrower concerning the purpose of the library—and this matter of policy in the purchase and administration of questionable books is perhaps our most frequently recurring opportunity. Too often our policy is not clearly enough thought out in our own minds and then such an interview is fraught with fully as much benefit to ourselves as to the reader; for after the smoke of the conflict has passed away we find that

it has crystallized in our own minds, by reason of the necessity to stand and defend our conduct, the vague and floating nebulousness of ideas that we have been mistakenly designating as a policy. We may come out of that interview with our old ideas in rags and tatters, but we shall at least hold to the shreds of the convictions left us with a stronger grip and with a new or a clearer light on the matter in hand.

The questionability of books depends very largely, I suppose, upon the point of view of the questioner.

The student of literature questions their style and form and their place in the historical development of the art of literary expression. The bookdealer questions them as a commodity—will they sell? The average reader questions them from the point of view of usefulness and interest, which again shifts with each reader. The reformer and the student of society—from the point of view of their instructional value, truth to facts, information conveyed—questions raised and answered.

The public library has its own measure of questionability—the value of a book for library use, *i.e.*, what are its educational or its recreational potentialities—these qualities being interpreted in their broadest, fullest meaning? On what bases then shall we build our policy of selection of books for library purposes?

There are at least four which it seems to me need constantly to be in our minds.

1. The business basis, —*i. e.*, as administrators of public funds we must see that the public gets good value for its money—value from the point of view of the community at large. No public library has funds enough to buy all books and the selective office is therefore thrust upon us by the community itself. Whether or not we should ever feel justified in buying *every* book asked for if we had unlimited funds is a problem we are mercifully not at this time required to solve.

2. Professional basis. We have a cer-

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tain professional standing to maintain among other libraries. Certain book collections are not professionally "good form"; the best talent in the country has pronounced against them. Surely this should have some weight. We speak of the best medical practice, the best educational theories, the most expert engineering practice, and why not the most authoritative library standards of book selection?

3. Educational basis. We are a co-operative educational institution with the home and the school. We have to take over the work of the schools at a time when they leave the young person adrift in the very beginning of his literary life. We are the larger university. To many people this is the most important function of the library—its educational side. We must therefore include books for the student—ranging in development from the littlest child with his picture book to the gray-haired scholar who seeks our aid.

4. Moral basis. Sir Anthony Absolute said to Mrs Malaprop, "A circulating library in a town is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge." A well is a blessing unless the water is poisoned—when it becomes a menace. The library must keep its springs of knowledge free from the actually poisonous immoralities which sometimes taint our literature. Here comes perhaps the most difficult phase of our question and the one which we are inclined to think of first when we say "questionable books."

Bearing in mind these four finger-posts on the difficult road to selection, shall we try to apply these principles to some of our most troublesome classes?

1. Mediocre books, including among novels, all that class known as "harmless" and "old favorites." Here we find those "perfectly lovely" stories by M. J. Holmes, those "grand" books by Mrs Southworth, E. P. Roe's stories, so inanely noble and so impossibly pure—and will future librarians class here those "sweet" books of Mrs. Barclay, Harold Bell Wright and G. S. Porter? I wonder.

Professionally, these books and the innumerable brotherhood of mediocrities to which they belong, are taboo—not merely because they are old-fashioned but because they present false pictures of life in an in-

ferior manner and brazenly rely on securing entry into the home circle by loudly insisting in season and out of season that virtue is always flauntingly triumphant; and by posing as pillars of morality by ostentatiously supporting certain cherished traditions and conventional standards whose foundations seem to be rather obviously laid in the air. This is not necessarily to scout the standards and traditions but only to call attention to their insecurity if left to meet the strong winds of modern life on the bases upon which such writers build them. These are the prophets of commercialized virtue, the preachers of the doctrine that it pays to be good—not in increased self-development and the gold coin of character—but in dollars and cents and ducal coronets and the chance to gloat over the downfall of the wicked. They are the true sappers of mental vigor with their pre-digested plots, their bloodless characters, their nauseating sentimentality, their anemic untruths to life, which build up about the same mental type as we should expect to find physically developed by a steady diet of French pastry or sawdust.

Who can *think* on such mental pabulum? And if this world needs anything to-day it is a truce to the production of mental sheep and the cultivation of a race of people whose brains are developed above the cerebellum.

It is not always good policy, however, to set at once about putting these books out of your library if they are already in—that depends upon the temper of your public and the particular degree of fondness they have for these authors. A very good way of gradually alienating a proverbially fickle public from these old favorites is to retire them to the stacks—the books, not the public—or the office or somewhere out of sight and issue them only on request—wear them out and gradually retire them from your collection. This can be done with very little comment and almost no friction.

2. There was once an old lady of Delhi
Who refused to read Crockett's "Cleg
Kelly."

When they said "It's the fashion,"
She replied in a passion,
"I know it—so's Marie Corelli."

To which we might add her companions in the realm of sensationalism, Haggard,

Caine & Company. The questionability of these books lies in their abuse and exclusive use—the fact that the palate which has become accustomed to this sort of fare rarely can taste the flavor of a normally seasoned novel; it is like a diet of curry and spiced wine—or to change the figure, it is like watching the vivid rotating lights of a merry-go-round till you are blinded to the light of the stars. The nerves are keyed up to the cracking point and are kept there till their normal feeling becomes one of strain and tension—melodrama, tragedy, hair-breadth adventures and terrors, crime, either for its own sake or as a result of ill-balanced passions, all these elements carried to the *nth* power and insisted on to the screaming point make up the sum of the offenses of which we hold this class of book guilty. Hornung in his Raffles stories makes burglary really a stunning lark. They unquestionably do appeal to many readers and their appeal is legitimate up to a certain point, but it is the lack of balance which marks their questionableness. As pyrotechnic displays they are interesting and pleasantly exciting, but one whose eyes are constantly fixed on fireworks usually succeeds in getting a kink in his neck.

These books also, or at least many of them, the library might better reserve for issue if asked for, rather than include them among their selected volumes of open shelf books. This might be made a collection of those books that the library is willing to recommend for reading. The use of the open shelf for such a purpose may be open to question as constituting an unwarranted obtrusion upon the public of the librarian's own particular point of view, but on the other hand, provided no narrow personal bias is entertained and all books are adjudged fairly on their merits, what easier and less offensive way is there of directing the reading of those whose reading consists chiefly of whatever is offered. Buy the best books of this overstimulating variety and limit the number of titles. Preserve on file reviews of those books not purchased and sure to be demanded, so that readers who are inclined to criticise your conservatism may see that you are not relying on your own unsupported opinion. They seldom stop to read through the reviews, but it

gives them a feeling of confidence in your method and makes them realize that your aim is businesslike—best value for money expended.

3. Perhaps certain of the classics and the new and mushroom-like growth of books on sexology constitute one of our most persistent and delicate problems. Rabelais, Boccaccio, Fielding, Smollett, and others of the books which every large library must have on its shelves for the students of literature—are a source of much embarrassment to readers and assistants alike. My own feeling grows stronger and stronger that the library has no right and no ability to supervise effectively the reading of any adult man or woman to the extent of refusing him the use of such books as the library contains, provided he does not make himself obnoxious to others in his use of them—or for other very special reasons. I do feel, however, that readers should be protected from the misuse of these books, and that people who ask for them, not knowing their contents, should be advised as to the character of the book they are taking and thus be spared the shock of finding it out for themselves, often with much attendant unjust condemnation of the library. Many people who are beginning a course of reading for self-culture, and find these books on a list of recommended titles, as they almost invariably do, are not at all prepared for such literature, do not want it and are very grateful for a hint as to the nature of the book. This sort of supervision is a delicate matter to handle and should always be confined to as few people as possible—preferably to the librarian or to the head of a department. All inquirers for these titles should be referred to the office and there an explanation of the nature of the book can be given, if necessary, and a brief word or two should be added as to the reason for the library's policy of administering these books. The librarian soon learns to tell at a glance the people who know what they are getting and those who do not—and the taking of the borrower into the library's confidence on the matter of the supervision of circulation of these books almost invariably results in his departing unruffled by the necessary extra formality required and with an increased feeling of respect for the

library's attempt to protect its readers. In many cases difficulties are avoided by purchasing the expurgated editions which may be placed on the open shelves. There is an expurgated edition of "Tom Jones," Boccaccio's "Decameron," Rabelais, and selections of Fielding, Smollett, Richardson, Sterne in R. M. Alden, "Readings in English prose of the eighteenth century." These are particularly good to use with high school students who are sent to the library for illustrative readings from these writers in connection with their literature work.

Of the books on sexology, I can say only that, personally, I feel we are defeating our purpose in purchasing them if we hide them away from the adolescent boy or girl for whom they are presumably bought. The average young person is shy about asking for such books and will probably go away to get his knowledge in some less desirable fashion unless we can make the best information easy of access to him. There have been many good books written on this subject within the last four or five years and my plan would be to buy carefully and then put the books within easy reach—restricting and supervising the issue of only such treatments of the subject as were not intended for young people.

Of course I realize that I am all this time skirting about the most difficult phase of this matter and the aspect of it which doubtless comes first to every librarian's mind, *i.e.* the novel, questionable because of its doubtful morality. I believe it the most difficult phase of the subject because of the varying significance to each person's mind of the word "immoral." I cannot hope to treat this subject in a more illuminating way than has been done by Miss Corinne Bacon in her admirable article, "What makes a novel immoral?" printed in *New York Libraries* for October, 1909, and with which you are doubtless familiar.

We have all had our bad moments in trying to show a borrower, and perhaps also to reconcile to ourselves, the difference between dealing in immorality, and the use of sin and its consequences as material for fiction. It is many times difficult to distinguish between the author's good purpose and his very bad taste or painfully inferior art. Hall Caine's "Woman thou gavest me"

was, we are assured, written with the highest moral purpose of showing us the danger spots in real life, but the embodiment of this purpose was so crude and distorted that it failed utterly to achieve the worthiness that could command a discriminating recognition. It bawled and shrieked and laid about it with a violent hammer, but was as void of reality and truth as any most creaking ghost from the old discarded property box of the most untrue-to-life romanticist—and, moreover, it was most immorally ugly. Truth and morality do not necessarily coincide with ugly and unpleasant facts, and although "all that glitters is not gold," nor does all gold glitter always, still brightness is inherent in gold as beauty is inherent in truth.

I should like to classify this kind of questionable book into three descending grades—the problem novel—the pathological study—the immoral book *per se*.

Let us begin with the least questionable—the problem novel, which is one of the varieties of the novel-with-a-purpose, concerning which Mr. F. M. Crawford in his little book "The novel" has much of a derogatory nature to say. The purpose-novel, as Mr Crawford defines it, is (1) "a fraud" because the tacit understanding between buyer and seller at the purchase of a novel is that a work of fiction shall amuse and interest him, and if I do not distort his conception of the form of novel which is demanded by this definition, it must be a romance, a story; (2) "a failure in 999 cases out of 1000." As to the former statement I cannot agree unqualifiedly, since the fiction reader of to-day is quite as likely to be interested as not, in the so-called purpose novel. But his second contention states exactly my feeling on the subject—that by far the greatest number of them are failures—artistic failures and failures as any real contribution to the truths of life to which they purport to add. They are so often but hazily deciphered half-truths distorted by a myopic vision hastily and crudely fitted up with a second-hand pair of piquantly pessimistic blue glasses. Or they are the minute findings of a microscopic examination of a particular piece of dirt which are laid before us as a true and complete analysis of the composition of the earth. Their dan-

gerousness is twofold, (a) encouraging us in evading our own responsibility for our sufferings and disappointments by throwing the fault onto defective social arrangements. We are constantly trying to shift the burden of the responsibility of our own lack of happiness onto some one else's shoulders, instead of laying deep down in our own souls the foundations on which we can erect our truest, enduring happiness. (b) Failure to appreciate fully the power of suggestion. Stevenson says, "Some places speak distinctly. Certain dank gardens cry aloud for a murder; certain old houses demand to be haunted . . ." "The right kind of thing should fall out in the right kind of place; the right kind of thing should follow . . . (and) all the circumstances in a tale answer one to another like notes in music."

We hold up to scorn the old romance because, we say, Emma Jane will get false ideas and become unfitted for real life by setting her heart dreaming and her eyes looking for the mythical Lord Edward. We observe that in given situations lords do not react so on servant maids but in much more unlovely ways. This false idea is bad for Emma Jane. But we do not enough consider, I think, how bad it is for Lord Edward to see himself always portrayed at his brutal worst. So we have misguidedly torn down half of the falsity—the romantic half—the half that fills the little servant maid's day-dreams with visions of unlimited possibilities, but we have kept the other half—the half which compels Lord Edward and all other "lords of creation" to perform their dastardly part—and we call this *realism*.

We are still holding up a false picture of life. Life is not only what is, here, now, and attained, although even to the best of that we are false—but it is also what may be, in the future, to be struggled toward. If we are constantly shown all human nature wallowing in its slime, how can we feel natural with a dry skin—the natural instinct is, of course, to plunge in with the crowd. Who are we to adopt the "holier than thou" attitude? How can we sympathize with unless we share?

The force of instinctive reaction to a familiar suggestion or situation is well known.

We call it habit and study it in our psychology classes and try to persuade people to break bad habits and to form good ones—realizing in how many of life's most important moments our reactions must be of this instinctive sort. And then we hope to train up an honest, moral, clean, sane humanity by familiarizing them chiefly with images of grafters, parasitic rich, crooks, corrupt politicians, degenerate sensualists, all the moral down-and-outs consistently and realistically (the more minutely realistically the better) reacting to given situations. We react instinctively to familiar situations and stimuli, no matter whether they are familiar by reason of past performance or of past contemplation and acceptance. Given a certain situation, then, which response shall we suggest or evoke—the probable, natural, instinctive, unthinking, animal, "realistic" one, or the possible, developed, reasonable, thoughtful, divine, "romantic" one?

"The right kind of thing should fall out in the right kind of place." Indeed yes—and certain dank situations, dripping with the ooze of century long misrepresentation, cry aloud for a murder—for the murder of the paltry solutions, the half-hearted, wholly inadequate answers to our questionings.

What we gaze at we insensibly receive into our natures. Give us then, at least, an equal number of hope-inspiring, constructive, optimistic solutions of life's problems to enable us to keep our balance as we gaze at the mass of present-day dispiriting, destructive, pessimistic readings of human nature, lest we lose courage in the face of present imperfection and doubt the possibilities of future development and the worth of present effort.

"The life of man is not the subject of novels, but the inexhaustible magazine from which subjects are to be selected." When we mine for gold we do not waste time analyzing and weighing out the dirt—we wash it away and hurry on to the gold—we do not write books about the dirt and rocks, but concern ourselves with the wonderful richness of the ore within them. We dwell on its quantity, its superior purity, its possibility of access, the unlimited wealth to be obtained from working for it, the great possibilities of enjoyment for him who has

much of it, and men vie with one another to possess it, cheerfully count life and health and pleasure and friends and home and love of little worth in exchange for it, live to work for it, fight to retain it, die struggling for it. The life of man is a mine to be worked for the gold at its center—not to be scratched and scraped for its surface dirt only.

Do not understand me to be condemning wholesale these problem novels. They are among the most interesting and enlightening books which I have read, and much of our best literary talent has gone into the writing of them. We need to be brought face to face with the great questions which are racking the world to-day demanding solution, and the best considered solution, as the price of our future continuance. But in buying them for the library we must take into consideration their special character—they must be judged as contributions to social questions as well as for their literary qualities. We shall thus come at a fairer basis for selection—fairer to them and much more understandable to ourselves and to our patrons. The contribution to knowledge must be of worth and it must be expressed in terms of at least acceptable literary skill.

Going one step further we have the pathological studies which can perhaps be illustrated by Dreiser's stories and by many of the French novels. They are studies of moral defectives, of neurotically or erotically hypersensitives, and as scientific clinical studies they are profitable and illuminating—indeed when they are executed with the consummate art of the French masterpieces they command our admiration if not our affection.

"Manon Lescaut," as an analysis of sentimentality run to seed and the study of a peculiar type of a weak woman and a man equally weak, though in a different way, is a masterly work—of great educational and morally inspiring potentialities. As a representation of life or an ideal of conduct, it is pernicious in the extreme.

"Sapho," written for the author's boys when they should become twenty-one, as a tracing of the course of a diseased love mania, should be wholly prophylactic in its effect, and should by the very force of its

interest and the delight of its artistry, carry its message into many minds which would be closed to a purely scientific and formal statement of its truths.

Dreiser's "Financier" as a study of the man whose character has all become absorbed in the one characteristic of the successful financier, though lacking in the artistry of the French, is a strong presentation of a possible type of madness. But the danger of this kind of book comes in presenting it to the mind too immature or too unsettled to be able to distinguish its limitations. We should not get the idea that we are looking at life through these books—but only at a part of life and that part diseased. After reading a book about tuberculosis, if we go out on the streets and meet a thin man who coughs—or even several thin coughing men—we do not say that life is tuberculosis—we say that those men are sick. That is, we must keep our conception of normal life separate from our recognition of certain diseased manifestations of it in individuals. This truth remains true, it seems to me, irrespective of the number of individuals observed.

Such reading is not healthful if indulged in exclusively, any more than is the poring over medical treatises of disease. Witness the harrowing experience of the man in "Three men in a boat," who got a doctor's book to read up symptoms on an illness which he feared he had contracted and who was led on from ghastly detail to ghastly detail and finally closed the book with the horrible conviction borne in upon him that he had every disease treated of in the volume with the single exception of housemaid's knee.

The best of these pathological novels the large library surely needs—the small library needs much less, if at all, local conditions would have to determine that—but they should be restricted in their circulation to men and women of mature minds. These novels all belong to the scientific analytical school which disclaims any attempt or any wish to teach anything, to formulate any rule of life, to deduce any moral principles or to express any moral judgments on the characters or situations involved. This modern school is concerned "merely to awaken the torpid reader and lead him to

make on his own account some new revaluations of the codes by which he has been wont to govern his life." This sounds very well in theory, but let us see what it means in practice.

To make some "new revaluation of the codes" for governing life is a work to tax the highest powers of highly developed natures. How many of us have worked out a successful revaluation for all of our discarded codes? How many people do you know, equipped with superior mental powers, who are heroically but pathetically floundering about in a sea of doubt strewn with the threatening wreckage of shattered forms of belief. To formulate a code of life requires disciplined thought and leisure in which to meditate and absolute sincerity and honesty of purpose to arrive at the truthful best regardless of personal profit or loss—time, honest purpose, disciplined thought! Can we for one moment believe that these things are at present within the reach of the average reader? It is like knocking from under him the crutch on which a lame man has been stumping along, clumsily and painfully, it is true, but still moving, and demanding that he walk; or like reviling the crutches for being crutches and not legs and counseling the man to sit down and not try to walk on such poor imperfect members. What is an established code but a substitution of a habit for a conscious volition—an economy of brain energy in social life as the numberless automatic daily acts (such as guide the minor details of every morning's dressing) are in our personal life.

No one has a right to take from another an ideal, a belief, a code of morality, or what-not, unless he is prepared to substitute something better in its place. He should first organize his own life before he undertakes to undermine the structure of another's. Moreover, he does enter the field of morals the moment he begins to create, for he must select his material and subjects, and a man who persistently paints gray or black pictures is subconsciously painting our world gray. These destructive analyses of life should be used as the student uses his texts, as the specialist, the consulting engineers of life, who must know bad material from good and what will stand a certain strain and what will not, collect and study their data.

These books I do not call immoral in the true sense of that word; they are unmoral, the morality lies in our application of the facts they furnish. The truly immoral book is to me the sham purpose or problem novel, the novel which uses the materials and situations of the problem novel merely as a cloak behind which to give free rein to the desire to dabble in and peek and pry into forbidden fields, either from the inability to resist the thrill of such self-indulgence, or for the reason that, unfortunately, this sort of stuff sells, *i.e.* a deliberate trading on the weakness of resistance in others; books whose authors, as Meredith says, "fiddle harmonics on the strings of sensualism."

An immoral book is one whose tendency is to lower the best moral standards of its reader—to hold up to ridicule or contempt the best ideals that mankind has yet been able to dream, without substituting a higher and better—to weaken man's moral and intellectual fibre—to degrade ideals—to confuse issues—to disseminate the idea of comparative virtue, *i.e.*, everybody's doing it and therefore I am no worse than the next man—to make nothing worth while—to play with vice as a pretty piquantly dangerous toy, as does Johnson's "Salamander," that "realistic book with a fairy tale ending," as it has been called. The rest may be poor taste and bad art, but this is immoral. I can best illustrate what I mean perhaps if I read a passage from the high priest of this sort of suggestive, allusive, insinuatingly ladylike immorality, Robert W. Chambers.

She sat regarding him, head tipped unconsciously on one side in an attitude suggesting a mind concocting malice.

"Louis?"

"What?"

"You're very attractive when you're god-like."

"You little wretch!"

"But—you're positively dangerous when you're human."

"Valerie! I'll—"

"The great god Kelly, or the fascinating, fearsome, erring Louis! Which is it to be? I've an idea that the time is come to decide."

Fairly radiating a charming aura of malice, she sat back, nursing one knee, distractingly pretty and defiant, saying, "I *will* call you a god if I like!"

"I'll tell you what, Valerie," he said, half in earnest, "I've played grandmother to you long enough, by heck!"

"Oh, Kelly, be lofty and Olympian! Be a god and shame the rest of us!"

"I'll shamefully resemble one of 'em in another moment if you continue tormenting me!"

"Which one, great one?"

"Jupiter, little lady. He was the boss philanderer, you know."

"What is a philanderer, my Olympian friend?"

[This young lady is a finished Latin scholar!]

"Oh, one of those Olympian divinities who always began the day by kissing the girls all around."

"Before breakfast?"

"Certainly."

"It's—after breakfast, Kelly."

"Luncheon and dinner still impend."

"Besides, I'm not a bit lonely to-day. I'm afraid I wouldn't let you, Kel—I mean Louis."

"Why didn't you say Kelly?"

"Kelly is too godlike to kiss."

"Oh! So that's the difference! Kelly isn't human; Louis is."

"Kelly, to me," she admitted, "is practically kissless. I haven't thought about Louis in that regard."

"Consider the matter thoroughly."

"Do you wish me to?" She bent her head, smiling. Then, looking up with enchanting audacity: "I really don't know, Mr. Neville. Some day when I'm lonely—and if Louis is at home and Kelly is out—you and I might spend an evening together on a moonlit lake and see how much of a human being Louis can be."

The following passage occurs later when the three young men go out for a pleasant evening with "one dream, one vision, one hallucination."

They made three stops at three imposing-looking apartment hotels—The Daisy, The Gwendolyn, The Sans Souci—where negro porters and hall boys were gorgeously conspicuous and the clerk at the desk seemed to be unusually popular with the guests. And after every stop there ensued a shifting of passengers in the taxicabs, until Neville found himself occupying the rear taxi in the procession, accompanied by a lively young lady in pink silk and swansdown—a piquant face and pretty figure, white and smooth and inclined to a plumpness so far successfully contended with by her corset-maker. "I have on my very oldest gown," she explained with violet-eyed animation, patting her freshly dressed hair with two smooth little hands loaded with diamonds and turquoises. "I'm afraid somebody will start something, and then they'll throw confetti, and somebody will think it's funny to aim champagne-corks at you. So I've come prepared," she added, looking up at him with a challenge to deny her beauty. "By the way," she said, "I'm

Maisie Grey. Nobody had the civility to tell you, did they?"

"They said something. I'm Louis Neville," he replied, smiling.

"Are you?" she laughed. "Well, you may take it from mother that you're as cute as your name, Louis. . . . Can you laugh, child?"

"A few, Maisie. It is my only Sunday accomplishment."

"Dearie," she added, correcting him.

"It is my only accomplishment, dearie."

"That will be about all—for a beginning!"

She laughed as the cab stopped at the red awning, and Neville aided her to descend.

And the saddest thing about all this is that Chambers *can* write—with an easy grace and charm that more considerable artists may well envy him. Indeed it is good to think that, at times, his own artistic sense cries out against its shameful treatment and longs to free itself from its commercial harness. In this same book, "The common law," is found a statement of an artistic creed that might be Chambers's own. The words are put into the mouth of the hero, a sculptor, but they seem to me to be a singularly apt criticism of the author's work.

"I'm cursed with facility. Worse still, it gives me keenest pleasure to employ it. It does scare me occasionally—has for years—makes me miserable at intervals—fills me full of all kinds of fears and doubts. . . .

"What shall I do?" he exclaimed so earnestly that she sat up straight, startled, forgetting her pose. "Ought I to stifle the vigor, the energy, the restless desire that drives me to express myself, that will not tolerate the inertia of calculation and ponderous reflection? Ought I to check myself, consider, worry, entangle myself in psychologies, seek for subtleties where none exist, split hairs, relapse into introspective philosophy when my fingers itch for a lump of charcoal and every color on my set palette yells at me to be about my business? . . .

"I tell you I do the things which I do, as easily, as naturally, as happily, as any fool of a dicky-bird does his infernal twittering on an April morning. God knows whether there's anything in my work or in his twittering, but neither he nor I is likely to improve our output by pondering and cogitation."

These are the books which the libraries large and small ought unitedly to discourage by refusal to purchase so far as is possible, and by disseminating reputable criticisms against them to offset the commercial advertisements of the publishers. It is much more effective to have handy a statement of a book's worthlessness by a man whose busi-

ness it is to know, than any amount of shocked averting of the head at its immorality. This latter censoring is merely a whetting of the appetite to the average reader—but if you can start a back-fire of derogatory mention of a book's worthwhileness as a business proposition for the li-

brary, particularly if it is supported by a conversance with that author's writings past, present and to come at least *equal* to the borrower's own, you can often save yourself from being entirely destroyed by the first fierce flames of the public demand for a best-seller of this type.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES*

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of the Public Documents Division of the New York Public Library*

A MUNICIPAL library for the municipal authorities as against a public library for the people is to me a perfectly clear distinction. The first municipal reference library was established in Baltimore in 1907. The movement has not been a sensational success. On the other hand, it has had the conspicuous endorsement of all the most eminent municipal experts of the country, of a large number of civic leagues, and, to a considerable extent, of the academic fraternity. Its material endorsement on the part of the city fathers, with one signal exception, has been inconspicuous. The movement has never had and has not now a dominant spokesman. The municipal research bureau movement owes its recognition largely to the publicity methods of its originator, William H. Allen. The legislative reference library movement owes its recognition wholly to the hammer and tongs method of its originator, Charles McCarthy. The municipal reference library movement has never been pushed in the same energetic manner in which its companion movements have been pushed. The American civic consciousness of this day is embryonic. Within ten or a dozen years there will have come a change—a perceptible change. This embryonic civic consciousness is the principal factor which has retarded the municipal reference library movement. The establishment of those municipal reference libraries which are operative to-day are due in general to the efforts of progressives. Sometimes these men had munici-

pal encouragement, sometimes, acting upon their own deep convictions, they have created municipal reference libraries through agencies other than the city.

Let us briefly review the character of those municipal reference libraries now existing, and then let us examine briefly the chief purpose of a municipal reference library and finally the salient features which spell success or failure for a municipal reference library. The character of existing municipal reference libraries is threefold. Such a library is either supported by the city, by a civic body, or it is maintained by a state or city university. Of the municipal reference libraries receiving city support, the oldest is that of Baltimore, established by state law (Chapter 565, laws of 1906; text Kaiser, p. 403) amending the city charter and creating the department of legislative reference of the mayor and city council of Baltimore. The law provides that the appropriation for salary of the executive officer shall not be less than \$2,000 a year and that there shall also be appropriated a sum sufficient to pay all other expenses of the department. The law further provides that it shall be the duty of said executive officer to investigate and report upon the laws of Maryland and other states and cities relating to any subject upon which he may be requested to report to the mayor, any committee of the city council or the head of any city department; to accumulate all data obtainable in relation to the practical operation and effect of such laws; to investigate and collate all available information relating to any matter which is the

* Read at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association in West Haven, Feb. 26, 1915.

subject of legislation by the General Assembly or the city council; to examine acts, ordinances and records of any state or city and to report the result thereof to any city official requesting the same; to prepare and advise in the preparation of any bill, ordinance or resolution when requested to do so by any members of the city council, and finally to preserve and to collate all the information received so that it may be at all times accessible.

As early as 1908 the Grand Rapids Public Library began to report annually on its collection of municipal documents. In 1909 Mr. Ranck, the librarian, says: "Our experience has already demonstrated that such a collection, properly administered, may be a powerful factor for civic betterment." Although not yet organized as a municipal reference library, to a certain extent the practical work of such a library is being done by the municipal documents' attendant.

In September, 1910, the Minneapolis Public Library opened a municipal research department. Aside from collecting material, the original platform of the department was announced to be "to keep in touch with the Minneapolis city officials, commercial clubs, improvement associations, women's clubs, or any body of citizens, or individuals interested in civic matters, and to place at their disposal such material as will help them to make better city ordinances, or to improve civic conditions." Three years later the librarian reports on the desirability of locating this branch in the down-town office district and the enlargement of its scope to include not only civic but business interests as well, saying that this extension of activity has been urged by the civic and commerce association. This enlarged scope would, of course, take this branch out of the technical municipal reference libraries' class and place it with the special libraries.

The common council of the city of Milwaukee passed an ordinance on February 3, 1908 amended the first of the following June (text, Kaiser, p. 412), creating a municipal reference library, with an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for its maintenance. The ordinance provides that the library should be organized as a branch

of the public library, subject to the same regulations as govern other departments of the public library. It was further provided in the ordinance that if at any time the appropriation should prove insufficient for the support of the municipal library the board of trustees of the public library should maintain the municipal reference branch out of the regular library fund, as other branches of the system are supported. The board of trustees accepted the trust, and after some delay, quarters were assigned to the municipal reference library in the city hall. The librarian is elected by the common council upon the nomination of the librarian of the public library. The duties of the librarian, as prescribed in Section 3 of the ordinance, are almost identical with those of the executive officers of the Baltimore library, already defined. It might be noted here that in the month following the passage of the ordinance establishing the municipal reference library on the eighth floor of the city hall, the common council adopted a resolution transferring the library to the second floor of the city hall adjoining the committee rooms of the council. This change was made as stated in the resolution, because "the library is to be organized mainly for the benefit of members of the common council, in order that they may secure information with the greatest convenience and facility, particularly during committee meetings."

The Municipal Legislature of St. Louis, Mo., by a joint resolution of January 27, 1911 (text, Kaiser, p. 416), authorized the board of directors of the public library to establish "with all convenient expedition" a branch of the public library in the City Hall, to be known as the municipal reference branch. The branch is supported wholly by the public library. In the report of the public library of 1914 it is stated that the work of the branch had been done up to the present with no addition to the regular force other than the municipal reference librarian himself. The St. Louis municipal reference branch is the most active of all these branches in making public the result of its work.

The Chicago Public Library opened its newly established civics room on May 1,

1912. The city had for some years maintained a bureau of statistics and municipal library in the City Hall. On January 22, 1912, an ordinance was passed creating a bureau of information and publicity to take the place of the former bureau, but the new bureau was never organized. On March 31, 1913, another ordinance was passed creating a municipal reference library under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Public Library. The office of city statistician was undisturbed, the remainder of the former bureau of statistics was transferred to the public library and merged with the civics room of that institution. The scope of this civics room is much broader than the usual municipal reference library and is planned to cover the needs of not only city officials, but of citizens at large, organizations and business men. Thus this room with the civics room of the Cincinnati Public Library and the business branches of the Newark and Minneapolis Public Libraries respectively form a group of undertakings of similar activity and distinct from the strictly municipal reference library.

On July 1, 1912, the Philadelphia Free Library opened a municipal reference department in the City Hall. While established primarily for the benefit of members of the city government assistance is not denied to all Philadelphians who may be engaged in the study of civic problems.

Cleveland, Ohio, opened a municipal reference library in December, 1912. The branch is located in the City Hall and is connected with the public library by a bridge. The branch is maintained by the public library. A special reference librarian has not been appointed and the chief librarian says: "Until we have a municipal reference librarian and a larger collection of the special material needed we can promise no great results from this new work, but even now we are hoping to prove its usefulness to city officials."

In March, 1913, the finance department of the city of New York formally celebrated the opening under its auspices, of a municipal reference library. The origin of the library is primarily due to the initiative of the New York research bureau, although that bureau was at no time

concerned in the administration of the library. The library at first occupied temporary quarters in a rented building occupied by many city offices, among them the finance department, and close to the City Hall. When the municipal building was completed in 1914, commodious quarters were provided for the library. During the city's administration an appropriation of \$20,000 a year was proposed for its maintenance, but failed to be approved, and the library was supported out of the contingent fund of the finance department. On April 1, 1914, by a resolution of the board of estimate and apportionment, upon recommendation of the chief finance officer, the municipal reference library was transferred to the New York Public Library, to be administered as a branch. At that time the city appropriated \$13,450 for its support, which sum was continued as the 1915 appropriation, in addition to the quarters given in the municipal building. A weekly news service has been operated since October, 1914, and the branch is meeting with every evidence of success.

In April, 1913, a municipal reference library was opened in the City Hall of Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of the Portland Library Association.

In 1914 the Newark Public Library opened a municipal reference branch in the city hall. Recently the librarian of the public library reports: "It has not been successful thus far." The trouble seems to be conflict with a city bureau of information and publicity established by the city in the city hall. In commenting on the lack of progress of the municipal reference branch the librarian says courageously: "Is this a good reason for withdrawing from this part of the library field? We think not. Many good institutions have helped to create the need they were established to fill. Most city officials, like many men of affairs, have never learned how valuable a tool they have at hand in the printed page and in the precedents, experiences and statistics in the work of city management which may be drawn therefrom."

San Francisco's city clerk is reported to have organized a municipal reference library in the city hall. This I have not been able to verify.

The cities of Pittsburgh, Providence, Reading and Washington, D. C., are dallying with the idea of a municipal reference library. There are cities other than those named where municipal reference libraries exist, but it is supposed that the review that I have attempted is sufficient to demonstrate the efficiency of the project. In the 1912 report of the Oakland Public Library, p. 13, the statement is made that there are then in existence thirty-three municipal reference libraries. In fairness I must acknowledge that I have not been able to check up that number.

In addition to these municipal reference undertakings supported by municipalities, there are municipal reference libraries maintained in the University of Wisconsin, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Michigan, the University of Texas, the University of Illinois, the University of Washington, the University of California, and the University of Minnesota. I will not detain you with a recital of the administration characteristic of these several libraries. A unique municipal reference library is that of the League of Pacific Municipalities at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Now what, in the face of this evidence of municipal reference library activity in various localities and under various conditions of this great country, is the testimony of the purpose to be served? In recommending such a library to the board of freeholders of the city of St. Louis, the Civic League of that city made the following statement: "It is apparent to everyone who has ever given any thought to such questions or has tried to find out anything about his own or any other government, that there is need for an organization or department for the collecting, collating and filing of information on municipal, social, political and economic questions. The value of comparative data in dealing with municipal questions can hardly be over-estimated, especially when so many new problems are constantly arising. A department of this kind would prevent many ill-advised measures now advanced from becoming laws and would often save the city an actual loss by preventing the passage of ordinances which

have proven unsatisfactory in other cities. An officer whose duty it will be to keep in touch with municipal movements everywhere and be ready to supply the information to those who are charged with making the laws and administering them should, we believe, be provided for in the new charter."

The Hon. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University, speaking at a conference of city officials and others soon after the organization of the Baltimore municipal reference bureau, said of the work inaugurated there: "It may fairly be said that that nation which makes the most use of the scientific method is the most advanced nation, taking everything into consideration, and in the long run that nation would outstrip the others. That the industries are dependent upon the cultivation of the sciences is well known. Innumerable striking examples of this could be given. It can also be shown that in the study of the problems of government, whether these problems be those of a municipality, of a state or a nation, the scientific method is of vital importance. What this method is may be summed up in a very few words. It is that method which proceeds in the most sensible way to solve problems. Whenever a wise man has a problem to deal with he first endeavors to find out what the facts are, and after he has learned the facts, he proceeds to action; his conclusions are drawn from the knowledge of the facts. This is the scientific method; this is the only sensible method of going to work in any field, whether it be the field of nature, of business or of government. Progress in its broadest sense is due to the use of this method."

Finally, I wish to point out the distinction between municipal research bureaus and municipal reference libraries. A municipal research bureau is a reforming agency, a probing body, a body whose business it is to throw the spotlight of publicity on any part of the city government which is weakly or badly administered. The municipal reference library, on the other hand, is an informing agency. Its scope is far more limited. Legitimately it is an intelligence agent whose

business it is to collect, collate and to preserve as much information on municipal affairs as possible. Even this apparently limited scope will tax the ingenuity of any wideawake, capable person, and only such a person ought to be put in charge of a municipal reference library.

In great cities a municipal reference library is, more or less, a convenience. In the average sized city, and especially in those cities having a population of mixed nationalities and those which are experiencing a development of modern industrialism upon an order of established conservatism, in these cities, with their consequent complexities of administration, a municipal reference library is a need. In brand new, self-made cities, of the type of which Gary, Indiana, is a prominent example, where initiative overflows, a municipal reference library would seem to be unnecessary. A business is a business, whether private or municipal. Since it is beneficial for the former to keep carefully collected data and reports, why should not the municipality do likewise? An institution where municipal experience in the form of reports and investigations can be collected, thereby making it possible to correct expensive mistakes that are being made through lack of information, ought to pay for itself out of the money otherwise spent on elaborate and complex investigations. In the address of Mr. McAneny at Kaaterskill he asks, "Is it not criminal waste and error for one city to introduce a system of sewer disposal or of milk regulation which another city has found endangers the lives of its citizens? If a measure has proved bad and dangerous for one city, modern science in the hands of a librarian should make it unnecessary for any other city to go through the same experience."

It might be well to summarize the conclusions arrived at by the committee appointed by the National Municipal League in 1909, upon the desirability and use of municipal reference libraries.

Such libraries should be established.

They should be under the control of the public library.

They should be located in the city hall when feasible.

The head should have a suitable training with special training in political science, economics and municipal government.

I might strongly emphasize in connection with this, that the librarian in charge must not look upon his work as that of a reform bureau or as a publicity bureau, but rather as an impartial agency for furnishing knowledge.

The manner of selecting the head of such bureau should be determined according to local conditions of the particular city.

It should be made an agency for the exchange of municipal documents.

The work of such a bureau should collect, collate, compile and disseminate information; aid in drafting of ordinances and furnish correct information to the press, issue bulletins, and remain neutral on all questions.

The second edition of the "Rule book for the guidance of the staff" of the Chicago Public Library, contains on its inside covers a number of apt aphorisms under the heading, "A few quotations." They read:

It was said of the private soldier in Napoleon's army that "in his knapsack was contained the baton of a field marshal."

Folks that never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do.

Some men are ground down on the grindstone of life, while others get polished up. It depends on their kind of stuff.

Do what you are paid to do—and then some; it's the then-some that gets your salary raised.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear were those that never came.

On the inside page of the back cover appear the following, under the heading, "A few more quotations":

You will never push yourself forward in this world by patting yourself on the back.

The man who thinks he can learn nothing thinks a great truth.

It may be more interesting to mind other people's business, but it's more profitable to mind your own.

THE LAW LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE*

BY ARTHUR C. PULLING, *Librarian, Law Library, University of Minnesota*

WITHOUT a doubt the problems confronting the law librarian of the future will greatly surpass those of his predecessor. One has only to look back over the past thirty years to see the rapid growth of legal literature.

The largest library of law books in the colonies in the middle of the 18th century was that of William Byrd, the historian, of Westover, Virginia.¹ It contained three hundred and fifty volumes including statutes. The collection, comprising seven hundred and fifty volumes, of Governor Griswold of Connecticut was considered by President Stiles of Yale in 1790 the best law library in Connecticut at that time.² But seven volumes of law books were contained in the Harvard College Library in 1766.³ "The first distinct law library in America was founded by Philadelphia lawyers who incorporated a Society for that purpose in March, 1802.⁴ In 1805, a catalogue was published containing two hundred and forty-nine titles representing three hundred and seventy-five volumes."

The law books published in England and America before 1800 were very few in number. Hardly more than thirty had been printed in England prior to 1600 and only about forty works of importance were published during the seventeenth century. As to English decisions from 1549 to 1649, fifteen volumes appeared; about fifty came from the press in the next forty years and even as late as 1776, scarcely more than one hundred and fifty volumes of reports were in existence in England.

To-day there are about three thousand eight hundred and ten English Reports.⁵ Ireland and Scotland have three hundred

and seventy-five and six hundred and four volumes respectively. The increase in the number of reports in the British Dominions has been as rapid as in Great Britain. Canada in 1882 had but one hundred and ninety-nine volumes.⁶ This number has now grown to over one thousand and forty-seven. Australia and New Zealand were represented by twenty-five volumes of reports in 1882 while there are now over five hundred and fifteen volumes exclusive of periodicals. The publication of reports of decisions from the British Colonial Courts led Mr. James L. High, author of the "Treatise on the law of injunctions," to write in 1882:

"The law reporter seems to have gone hand in hand with the missionary, and wherever the British flag is planted, or the English tongue is spoken, he may be found transcribing and perpetuating the judicial proceedings of the infant colonies."

At that time there were only two hundred and twenty volumes of reports in the British Colonies; today there are somewhat over two thousand two hundred and forty-six volumes.

American judges and lawyers were beginning to be alarmed at the great increase in the number of reports even as early as 1824. Caleb Cushing, Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1852 and later Attorney-General of the United States, in that year wrote as follows:⁷

"The vast and increasing multiplication of reports as well as law treatises is a very remarkable fact in our legal history. . . . This, we are aware has been a standing complaint these many years. . . . Previous to the year 1804, but eight volumes of indigenous reported cases had been printed in America, and the lapse of only one-fifth

*Address delivered at Berkeley, Cal., June 5, 1915, before the American Association of Law Libraries.

¹Fiske, John. *Old Virginia*. Vol. 2, p. 244.

²Warren, Charles. *History of the American bar*. p. 162.

³*Ibid.* p. 164.

⁴*Ibid.* p. 339.

⁵All up-to-date estimates of English Reports have been compiled from Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell's *Bibliography of British and Colonial Law Reports*. 1913.

⁶Estimates bearing date 1882. 16 *Am. L. Rev.*, 432.

⁷16 *Am. L. Rev.*, 432.

⁸18 *North American Rev.*, 371.

of a century had added to the number one hundred and ninety volumes exclusive of many valuable reports of single cases. Whither is this rapid increase of reports to lead us?"

Between 1824 and 1836, two hundred and sixty-two volumes of American law reports appeared. In 1848, the number had grown to eight hundred; two thousand nine hundred and forty-four by 1882 and three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight by 1885. A somewhat careful count has been made of the total number of existing American law reports up to May 1915. The number is startling, for there are approximately nine thousand volumes of official or semi-official reports, exclusive of some two thousand six hundred volumes of duplicate or collateral reports many of which have inestimable value because of their excellent notes. This is an increase of six thousand volumes in thirty years and to show that the augmentation is not due to any particular group of states a few striking instances may be noted: The number has grown in Oregon from twelve to seventy; Washington from three to eighty-four; Montana from five to forty-nine; Missouri from one hundred and two to four hundred and forty-four; Illinois from one hundred and twenty-eight to four hundred and fifty-six; Nebraska from seventeen to one hundred and one and New York from five hundred and eighty-six to one thousand two hundred and forty-four. The first report of Oklahoma was not published until 1893 yet today there are fifty-one volumes. And one may well use the words of Caleb Cushing:—"Whither is this rapid increase of reports to lead us?" for not less than two hundred and twenty-five volumes of official reports were published during 1914 or a total of over one hundred and fifty thousand pages of judicial decisions. Remarkable also is the number of cases, for I am informed by the West Publishing Company that they received for publication during 1914 approximately twenty-three thousand nine hundred cases.

What, then, has the future in store for us? We can expect a further increase in the annual output of both reports and textbooks from year to year until such time as

we have reorganized our courts or codified our law. It seems to me that the time is coming and quickly when a lawyer will not have even the reports of his own state on his shelves. In some states, Illinois, for instance, it will soon become almost prohibitive for a lawyer to buy the four hundred and fifty-six volumes of reports with eleven volumes of additions each year and pay rent on the office space devoted to shelving them. The lawyer of Missouri is in a similar position with four hundred and forty-four volumes of reports with an annual increase of fourteen. The number of New York and Pennsylvania reports is so vast that it is impossible for a lawyer in those states to own anything like a complete set in the official form. What may we expect from such a condition? Simply this, the lawyers will use the bar libraries, state libraries and university law libraries for most of their work. Professor Williston of the Harvard Law School in an address last year, said:

"What does this mean? In the first place, it means that the sources of the American law are extremely bulky: that the maintenance of a library from which the law can adequately be surveyed has become a matter of vast expense. It is not a great many years since individual lawyers might hope to own a library which contained substantially the whole case law of England and the United States. That time has passed and the time is also passing when most cities and counties can hope to have libraries approximately adequate to ascertain the law even of their own states; for the decisions of other states may on many points be necessary to determine the law of a particular state."

All of us agree, I feel sure, with Professor Williston that the expenses incidental to the keeping up to date of sets of reports is beginning to be almost too great for the small libraries. Not so long ago, I had the pleasure of compiling statistics regarding the expenditures for books and binding in a few law libraries. I did not write to all libraries but doubtless the average would hold good if others were included. I found that twelve libraries of more than forty-two thousand volumes were spending at an average ten thousand dollars per year on books and binding.

That this is not excessive, in fact much below what should be expended in the building up of our libraries, can easily be shown. The dean of one of our leading law schools, the library of which spent \$21,649.00 on books and binding last year, states in his annual report:

"The library has returned during the past year to its merely normal growth."

During 1911-12 and 1912-13, the library in question spent \$39,000.00 and \$37,000.00 respectively.

Perhaps one of the most troublesome problems of today is trying to devise some plan for the development of our law libraries in the future. What reports, what laws, what periodicals and what textbooks shall we purchase and of what countries? There can be no question as to the advisability of buying the reports and laws of Australasia, Canada and the British Colonies. The English speaking world is almost entirely under the so-called common law system. There are a few exceptions such as India, Union of South Africa, Mauritius and Quebec who still use the Mohammedan or the civil law in all matters relating to private law. Therefore, joined as we are under the same system of law and because of our extensive dealings with the British Empire, every library should make an effort to purchase its decisions and laws.

We cannot stop with the law of the English speaking world for the history of our own Anglo-American law directly rooted as it is in the history of Teutonic peoples requires for its investigators an acquaintance with the early legal ideas of Germany, France and Scandinavia. Let us glance for a moment at the situation on our own continent. Lower Canada was explored and settled by the French who introduced into this great territory the laws, edicts and ordinances of France and the custom of Paris. In 1866, Quebec promulgated a civil code, which is an excellent specimen of juristic work, based on the Code Napoléon but recast to meet modern conditions. The civil law brought to Canada by French settlers was subsequently adopted in Michigan Territory, for we find this statement in the case of *Lorman vs. Benson*, 8 Michigan, page 24:

"It is undoubtedly true that at one time the custom of Paris was in force here. It

was expressly abrogated by the territorial legislature in 1810."

Turning now to that great colony established by France in the last years of the seventeenth century and to which La Salle gave the name of Louisiana, we find that its legal history is similar to that of Quebec. Soon after the first feeble colony was planted near Biloxi, its entire commerce, with a considerable control of its government, was granted by charter to Anthony Crozat, a French merchant. By a provision of this charter, the laws, edicts and ordinances of France and the custom of Paris were extended to Louisiana. In 1808, a civil code of law was adopted by the territorial legislature in Orleans, based to a considerable extent on a draft of the Code Napoléon, and prepared by Messrs. Brown and Moreau-Lislet. And so the present state of Louisiana, on the one hand, and the other states which have been carved out from the remainder of the Louisiana purchase parted company in the juridical way; Louisiana continuing its adherence to the civil law in many important matters, and the other states receiving what we loosely call the common law. Today as far as the elementary laws of person and property are concerned, and the equally important law of obligations is to be applied, Louisiana may be said to be a civil law state. In the matter of pleading and procedure, it has substantially the practice which prevailed in the time of Justinian. Glancing at the case of *Louisiana and A. Ry. Company vs. Winn Parish Lumber Company*, 131 Louisiana, columns 303-306, we find numerous excerpts from the works of Baudry-Lacantinerie, Touillier, Huc, the Code Napoléon and Dalloz, *Les Codes Annotés*. The Louisiana Bar Association in 1910 bought the works of Baudry-Lacantinerie in twenty-eight volumes, Fuzier-Herman's *Repertoire* in thirty-seven volumes and the *Codes Annotés* by Dalloz in five volumes besides completing their set of *Journal du Palais*. Doubtless they have other important French works commonly cited in the courts of Louisiana.

Leaving Louisiana, we find in force in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the Spanish Code of Procedure, which represents the Roman practice under the later

empire, also the Spanish Civil Code, the general plan of which is not unlike that of the Code Napoléon and the other European codes of similar character, as well as the civil codes of Lower Canada, Louisiana and Mexico. Therefore, our libraries must be prepared to offer the leading works of continental law to the student of Anglo-American legal history and to the lawyer, whose practice requires him to investigate legal conditions in Louisiana, Lower Canada, Mexico, Cuba, etc.

There are other reasons why we should purchase the leading works on continental law. The first and perhaps the most important is that the daily practice of the law may be served by a library of foreign law. In Minneapolis alone, we have fifty-three thousand Swedes, thirty-five thousand Norwegians and thirty thousand Germans. We presume that from time to time individuals may become affected by legal questions of inheritance, of marriage, of nationality and what not, in which the tenor of the law of a foreign country is material or decisive. Thus a library of French, German and Scandinavian law may save time and expense to our foreign born population. Secondly, the great increase in the bulk of our law will cause investigators to study more and more the systems of law in Germany, France, Spain, Scandinavia and Italy. Codification has been claimed by many to be a cure for our present volume of law. In Germany, they have gone to the bottom of things; made draft after draft of a civil code; receiving criticisms and advice from the great jurists of the country until finally, after twenty-two years of work, the present civil code was adopted. Are we not to take advantage of their exhaustive researches?

The periodicals of the continent are of an immense value because of the leading articles by eminent jurists of Europe. Recently, I was asked to supply all the information available regarding courts of conciliation and small debtors courts in Norway and on the continent. Another request was for facts with reference to the German Penal Code. I found little or no information on those subjects in our legal literature yet the periodicals of Germany and France could be depended upon to throw much light upon these and other

questions of vital interest to Americans. Can anyone make an exhaustive study of conflict of laws without Clunet's *Journal de Droit International Privé*; commercial law without Goldschmidt's *Zeitschrift für das gesammte Handelsrecht*; jurisprudence without Kohler's *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*, and criminal law without the *Zeitschrift für die gesammte Strafrechtswissenschaft*?

During the past century the republics of South America have sprung into world prominence. Can we overlook them in our library of the future? That question has been answered by Dean Thayer of the Harvard Law School, who says:—

"There appears to be no considerable collection in this country of the laws, decisions and doctrinal legal writings of the southern republics, unless perhaps at the Library of Congress. Yet in the process of time these countries seem likely to play a very large part in our commercial and, perchance our political life. As we grow more intimate with them, we shall need more and more to know something of their legal history and everything of the present legal status."

Summing up. The law librarian of the future will have to encounter problems such as the multiplicity of reports, the increase in the number using our libraries as a result, heavier expenditures each year for continuations and binding and the gradual development of our libraries, using the world as our field.

Speaking of the ministry of books to children, Charles Pierce Burton, of Gary, Ind., says: "A book in its ministry to the child not only should be true and leave the right impression at the impressionable age; it should stimulate the imagination. . . . In the early days of boyhood, when the herding instinct is strong upon him, the boy needs stories of adventure which not only are true in that little world of imagination all his own, but will lead him unconsciously toward a proper conception of the outer world. They should give him a broader outlook. Then, if the book can stimulate his appreciation of humor and direct it into more refined channels, it will be doing a real service. Here is where most boys' books fall short. They utterly lack humor."

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING*

THE question of co-operative cataloging may be said to have started in the year 1850, for in that year appeared the "Report of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Constitution and Government of the British Museum." Yet, even before this date there were suggestions as to its desirability. A union catalog was suggested in the time of the French Revolution, and, going back still further, there is Gabriel Naudé, who in his "Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque" (1627) suggests that libraries should "get together the largest possible collection of catalogs, and in this way procure a central catalog by means of which scholars might know where to find the books of which they stood in need."

In the report of the British Museum commissioners, it was suggested that the British government should catalog British works, and other governments their own, and with the results make one universal catalog. This would serve for every library, and all that was wanting was for each library to mark the books they possessed in the catalog by means of their press-marks. The contributions of each government to the catalog was to take the form of stereotype blocks for each title, out of which any variety of plans of cataloging was possible. The cost and time would not be great, "at less cost to each individual government than each government could produce for its own sole use a catalog of the contents of its one national library . . . the expense of preparing the universal catalog would be divided amongst half a dozen nations. The British government is relieved from the necessity of cataloging all foreign works, because the titles of all such would be contributed by foreign nations, and the exchange would entail on the British government only the cost of the stereotype plates of foreign works." When the other nations forwarded their stereotypes they would be inserted into those already possessed by the British Museum, and so the universal catalog would be kept up.

In 1853 appeared the second edition of Jewett's "The construction of catalogues of libraries and their publications by means of

separate, stereotyped titles." In this work he deals with the difficulties in publishing catalogs, and gives plans for obviating these, and also suggests the forming of a general catalog of all the books of the country (United States), but instead of marking just the books possessed by each library in their own private copy, as the British Museum commissioners suggested, Mr. Jewett proposes that the catalog should be furnished "with references to the libraries where each [book] might be found." This goes a step further than the British Museum suggestions, for whereas along with Mr. Jewett they propose a universal catalog, they have in each catalog the markings of the possessions of one library. In Mr. Jewett's there would be the markings of all the libraries possessing the books contained in the catalog, making it possible to know at a glance in how many libraries a certain book would be found.

Later several noted men spoke upon the advisability of universal catalogs. Mr. Ewart in 1854 said there ought to be a catalog of catalogs—a national catalog comprising the books of all the public libraries in the country. Lord Seymour in the same year wished that the public libraries would combine to print a useful catalog that one might consult to see what has been printed up to a certain date. Andrea Crestadora, one time librarian of the Manchester Libraries, in 1856 urges the importance of a catalog of all the printed books in the world, and says "the whole world would rejoice to assist in the noble undertaking." Ferdinand Bonnage issued in 1866 his "Nouveau système de catalogue au moyen de cartes," and in it claims that by means of a card catalog the problem of a universal catalog may be solved. The year 1867 saw started the Royal Society of London's "Catalogue of scientific papers"—the forerunner of the "International catalogue of scientific literature."

In 1875 Sir Henry Cole published a work in which he proposed that the principal European countries should enter into an agreement to furnish a list of the books that were issued from its presses up to a certain date, cataloged in a uniform manner. In the next year was formed the American Library Association.

*Reprinted from *The Library Association Record* for December, 1914.

In 1876, therefore, a host of articles by prominent men of the library world appeared upon co-operative cataloging in the library journals and other periodicals. Articles by such men as Thomas H. Rogers, Melvil Dewey, F. E. Roesler, R. B. Pool, and Jacob Schwarz, each advocating the need of a universal catalog though differing somewhat on its plan. Melvil Dewey lays stress upon the vast economy of labor, patience, and money which would be effected if the cataloging of libraries could be done by some good plan of co-operation.

From 1876 to 1882 articles were produced in good numbers, discussing and planning out the idea of co-operation in the making of a universal catalog. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* did, in 1879, start issuing title slips as a supplement to the *JOURNAL*. In December of the same year, however, appeared a notice to the effect that it could not be sent gratis with the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and would be continued as the *Book Registry*, at the price of 25 cents a copy. In 1880 (February) it was discontinued owing to lack of support and appreciation.

In 1882 appeared the third edition of Poole's "Index to periodical literature" (first edition 1848, second edition 1863), the outcome of the support given by the Library Association of the United Kingdom and the American Library Association to a plan in which fifty different libraries in Great Britain and the United States did all the indexing gratuitously. Next in 1885 appeared an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* upon the A. L. A. Catalog. In this article Mr. Dewey again lays stress upon co-operative cataloging being the means of reducing the cost of catalogs. In 1886 the "Kungliga biblioteket," Stockholm, started a general classed catalog of the foreign accessions in the libraries of Sweden.

By co-operation between the publishing section of the A. L. A. and the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, a series of catalog cards were issued in 1887, but not on a sufficiently large scale and with sufficient promptitude to give the idea a fair commercial test for support.

In 1893 there sprang up two bureaus in the United States for central cataloging—the Rudolph Indexing Company and the Library Bureau, and in January, 1894, central

cataloging was an actual fact. The Rudolph Company's plan was to furnish entries on cards for the indexer for 100,000 volumes, beginning with the "A. L. A. model library" and the other libraries who gave their cataloging commissions to the company; also entries for the new books of the United States, and probably Great Britain, published after 1 January, 1894. They were also to supply the same entries on standard A. L. A. cards for the use of libraries using card catalogs, and to make arrangements with publishers by which entries for new books were to be supplied simultaneously with the books on the date of publication. They did not attempt annotating at the start, only the several subject-headings, cross-references, class numbers, etc.

The Library Bureau's plan was to the effect that they were "prepared to supply public and private libraries, book-sellers, and others interested, with every appliance needed for the many applications of the printed card system," the cards to be issued twice a week covering the cataloging of all standard current books. A regular yearly subscription rate per thousand cards was established, the price varying with the difference in weight or thickness of card. Their plan includes annotations to the extent justified by library support of the enterprise.

The Rudolph Indexing Company had very little practical following and died early, but the Library Bureau continued to issue until June, 1896, when the work was transferred to the A. L. A. Publishing Section, who retained it till October, 1901, passing it over to the Library of Congress.

The Royal Society of London in 1894 saw the possibility of preparing a complete index of current scientific literature by international co-operation. The society therefore sought the opinion of a very large number of representative bodies and individuals abroad, the results of which were conferences in London in 1896, 1898, 1900. At these it was unanimously resolved to compile and publish, by means of an international organization, a complete "Catalog of scientific literature." The central bureau was established in London, the various countries sending their contributions. The first issue of it appeared in 1902, containing

the papers of 1901, and is still issuing its parts periodically.

In 1895 was founded the Concilium Bibliographicum, it being "a central international agency for working out the current bibliography of certain sciences, beginning with Biology." The International Congress of Zoology formulated the scheme and secured the financial support of the Swiss Government and of numerous learned societies of Europe and America. It is notable as being the pioneer in publishing a complete card bibliography for a group of sciences.

In the month of October, 1901, the Library of Congress began their issuing of printed cards, or rather they issued a circular stating that they were ready to distribute copies of the printed catalog cards to such libraries as cared to purchase them. Orders were received in large numbers, and at first could not be executed promptly, but since December 1, 1901, there have been no complaints, orders being fulfilled within twenty-four hours. They also established depositories up and down the country, supplying them with sets of their printed cards.

A further plan the Library of Congress took up was a combined catalog co-ordinating together within one catalog the collections in the libraries of the United States. "The collection is already [November, 1902] proving helpful to the cataloging division, and it will gradually become of great utility to scholars, since those working in the Library of Congress will be able to find out readily the resources of the other largest libraries of the country."

It can be clearly seen up to now that the great drawback to the co-operative movement has been a lack of support by librarians. They did not seem to understand that the greatest results spring up from corporate action. In every department of life the value of co-operation is being increasingly recognized as the thing to attain the maximum of efficiency at a minimum expenditure of money and labor. Libraries therefore cannot afford to lag in this manner and neglect such a means of extending their sphere of usefulness. Yet one can see by this survey of what has been done in the past that little has been accomplished. The fault has been that libraries have been con-

tent to act independently of one another. The Prussian Catalog, a joint catalog of the libraries of Prussia, the work of the Library of Congress, and a few others are exceptions.

The future of co-operative cataloging should be great, and will be upon three main lines, viz.:—

1. A universal catalog made by the co-operation of libraries. This includes such catalogs as may be made by the libraries of a country, county, or town, which will show by symbols the libraries possessing the works contained in the catalog.

2. In the making of catalogs, whether universal or private, each library to undertake a certain section. This to be done by the exchange of slips.

3. A central bureau where a staff is kept to do all the cataloging for libraries at a fixed annual subscription. This will ensure a similarity in the forms of catalogs.

In 1907 a few libraries round about London agreed to co-operate by lending to each other books when a borrower at one wants a book which is in the collection of one of the other libraries in the co-operative scheme. Each of these libraries keeps the catalogs of the others, but even so it necessitates a searching in perhaps all the catalogs before a work is found. To make this group thoroughly successful all the libraries should combine and make a union catalog (scheme No. 1). A committee should be appointed to make uniform rules and regulations, and to superintend the making of the union catalog. This is not a difficult undertaking by any means, for it could be done by combining the slips supplied by the different libraries to compile a catalog of the works contained in the union. The cost of printing would be shared by all the libraries, and would entail only, or less, the expense of the catalog which they would have had for their private collections.

This points out how a union catalog can be made for a small co-operative scheme, but what can be done in this way for a small collection can also be followed for a large—to be worked in cycles. Each large library should be the central bureau of a cycle for the receiving of slips from all libraries whose collections are worthy of being included in the union catalog, with the

British Museum as head bureau for the different district central bureaus. The Bodleian might be the bureau for the east side of England; the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth for Wales; Birmingham Library for the Midlands; Manchester for Lancashire and the northwest side of England, as far as Scotland; Leeds for Yorkshire and the northeast side; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh for Scotland; Trinity College, Dublin, for Ireland; such places as the Isle of Man, Isle of Wight and other islands to be included in the cycle to which it comes the nearest on the mainland. The Isle of Man thus comes under Manchester's cycle.

In this way are the main cycles made, but yet to form a complete network of places for the receiving of slips, cycles within the main cycles must again be made. Taking Manchester for the example, it should work in this way: Manchester is the central bureau for the district subject only to the British Museum. As the cycles have been thrown out from the British Museum in the main division, so subdivisions can be made and thrown out from Manchester, whose subordinates should be at such places as Liverpool, Bolton, Lancaster, and Carlisle, each town the centre of a minor cycle.

The advantage of having cycles within cycles is that a catalog can be made for each cycle, and readers wanting to know, "What books are there in the libraries of the district of Manchester?" can be satisfied with the Manchester district cycle catalog. Others might ask, "What books are there in the northwest of England?" the northwest cycle catalog answers. Then comes the question, "Have you got a comprehensive list of books covering the whole of the British Isles?" for which there is the amalgamated main cycle catalog. By having the catalogs thus in cycles, the different questions just propounded are answered with greater facility by the cycle catalogs than by having just the one main cycle catalog.

Symbols should be used for pointing out in which cycle the works are to be found, each cycle catalog referring to the one immediately underneath it. The main cycle catalog could use the figures 1-8, meaning:

No. 1. British Museum, or South of England Cycle.

No. 2. Bodleian, or East side of England Cycle.

" 3. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, or Welsh Cycle.

" 4. Birmingham, or Midlands Cycle.

" 5. Manchester, or Lancashire and Northwest Cycle.

" 6. Leeds, or Northeast Cycle.

" 7. Advocates', Edinburgh, or Scotch Cycle.

" 8. Trinity College, Dublin, or Irish Cycle.

Each of these cycle catalogs could use symbols for the cycle catalogs next lower in the division as, for the subdivision Manchester, or Northwest Cycle:

M/r. Manchester portion of the cycle.

Roch. Rochdale " "

Liv. Liverpool " "

Lan. Lancaster " "

Carl. Carlisle " "

The division of these cycle catalogs into the different towns of the cycles could then show at what particular libraries the books could be found, as:

Arch. Manchester Society of Architects' Library.

Ath. Manchester Athenæum Library.

C. Chetham's Hospital.

F.R. Free Reference Library.

Lit. Manchester Literary Club.

M.A. Municipal School of Art.

P. Portico Library.

Vic. U. Victoria University Library.

J.R. John Rylands Library.

Committees for the management of the scheme should be formed in each cycle, each being subject to and having power to elect to the committee of the cycle immediately above. These committees shall have charge of the printing, correspondence, and the fixing of the subscriptions.

For scheme number two, "the making of catalogs . . . each library to undertake a certain section," the plan can be similar to that of the union catalog in so far as having bureaus in different parts, though it would differ on these two points: (1) That it is not a catalog of what each library, or libraries, possess, but a catalog of what has been published. (2) That only the larger libraries will be in a competent position to undertake any of the labors, because only

these will have the necessary materials—the books—to work upon.

This means then that only at such places as British Museum, Bodleian, Aberystwyth, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Advocates (Edinburgh), and the Trinity College (Dublin) and other large libraries are there sufficient books to work upon, and so only at such places as these can a cataloging centre be made. There are many special libraries, however, and libraries which possess special collections. These can help by cataloging their special collections, as well as their portion (if responsible for a portion).

The plan of dividing the work of cataloging should be done from some logical basis, as the divisions from Dewey's Classification, each library being apportioned a section or division. One library could take for its portion, "Philosophy," another be responsible for "Religion," another "Sociology," and so on until each library is fitted with a task which it is expected to perform to its best ability.

In the case of the special collections, the libraries owning these collections would relieve the library responsible for the division in which the collection comes. Manchester is thus best suited to catalog the portions numbered 010 (Bibliography), and 020 (Library economy), because of their collection from Thomas Greenwood. They would thus relieve whatever library had to deal with "General works" of these portions.

In the same way would special libraries—law libraries, engineering libraries, theological libraries—be of great help in the formation of catalogs, for these libraries are expected to have the best collections in the particular line for which they cater.

Libraries, however, who have in the first place been made responsible for a division, will have control and be the central bureau or receiving station for their particular division, and will see that everything is right and correct before sending up the slips to the main bureau of all.

The main bureau will see that the slips are exchanged, that is to say, a library which has cataloged a division has the right to have copies of all the slips of all the other divisions. These they will take and

arrange to suit whatever sort of catalog they want for their collection.

Small libraries or libraries which are not contributors should be given the opportunity of buying the slips they need at a nominal price.

The third plan mentioned was, "A central bureau, where a staff is kept to do all the cataloging for libraries at a fixed annual subscription." The idea of a central bureau is good—good from the side of economy of time and money. The central bureau means a place where a staff is kept to do all the cataloging. Of course for the upkeep of such a place a certain amount of expense would be entailed, but the co-operation of all the libraries in this matter removes the difficulty. The idea is this: Each library pays an annual sum equal to its income, and for its cataloging relies upon the bureau, which undertakes to send as many printed cards as are wanted by the library for twelve months. The cards can be made into card catalogs, or edited and sent to the printer to make the printed catalog.

In this way would the cataloging of all the libraries be centralized, and much money, time and energy saved. Another point is that publishers would recognize the value of such a place and send review copies of books of any importance to the bureau. It is estimated that the number of volumes needed annually for a bureau in the British Isles would be 2,000 English publications, and 1,000 American and foreign publications. The purchase of these would cost the bureau an average of 5s. a work, £750, round figures, £800. At the end of six months or the end of the year they could be sold and would probably bring about £300, making net cost for the year for book-buying £500.

The average portion of a library's income spent upon books is 14 per cent. Estimating the number of libraries likely to subscribe to the bureau at 400, and their united income at £370,000, this leaves £51,000 spent altogether by libraries upon books. Taking as before the average price of a work at 5s., the number of works are 207,200, round figures 210,000, and average purchase per library 525 works. Supposing three cards are required for the cataloging of each book, the demand the bureau has to

face annually is 630,000 cards, an average of 1,575 cards per library.

This central bureau might be undertaken by the L. A. for England and the A. L. A. for America, but here it is only proposed to deal with one for England. The bureau might be kept at the L. A.'s headquarters and supported by the libraries of the country, or supported by the government and placed at the British Museum. In case of failure of state aid the L. A. could approach the authorities with a view of establishing the bureau at the British Museum, for here is a full supply of new publications under the copyright acts (this would save the £500 estimated as net cost of books). The staff should consist of only fully qualified catalogers and book selectors.

The work should begin by the book selectors choosing from the new productions those books which are deemed best for public library purposes, and with these a list will be made every month and sent round to all libraries for guidance in purchasing. While the monthly list is being prepared by the selectors, the publications selected will pass into the hands of the catalogers, and when these have been cataloged full catalog entries will be printed on special slips ready for distribution to the libraries who apply for them.

For the annotating—the most important branch of cataloging—only persons who have a good knowledge of the subject treated should be asked for their opinions. No one person can successfully annotate or pass a critical review upon every subject, so specialists in each department must be approached, or, for an alternative, the authors might be asked to issue brief notes giving the scope, etc., of their works.

There is no doubt that the cataloging of the future will be co-operative, perhaps not on the lines here pointed out, but yet similar. Everywhere it is being acknowledged that the amount of energy now expended on this feature of library work is unnecessary, and worse still, in many cases unproductive. The library world has been content with the evolution of single catalogs, surely it has now reached a stage at which co-operation and co-ordination would lead to results a thousand times more satisfactory than those which are now achieved.

Is the time not ripe for a welding together of the separate units into one gigantic whole, a whole in which each, whilst being entirely independent as regards its own management and interests, will yet stand in definite and mutual helpful relations to all other members? This is help without de-facement of individual interests, and the best kind of co-operation possible, and it is to be hoped that the different library authorities will shortly see this and come to realize that "union is strength."

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WILLIAM BLEASE,

Reference Library, Manchester, England.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

ACCORDING to the 1914 report of the British Museum, the war affected attendance at the museum very materially. Up to the end of June the number of visitors showed an increase of over 31,000 above the figures for the corresponding period in 1913, but in August and September the attendance decreased more than 100,000. The year closed with a total attendance of 814,517, or 132,573 less than in 1913. In the reading room attendance dropped from 243,659 to 224,560; in the newspaper room from 17,938 to 16,704; and in the students' rooms of other departments from 37,788 to 31,949.

The extension building, known as King Edward the Seventh's Galleries, was opened to the public May 7. The new building contains five floors, of which one and part of

another are exhibition galleries, while the others are for staff workrooms and storage purposes. The work of transferring collections to the new building was delayed by trouble with the building trades early in the year, and later by the outbreak of the war.

The war has affected the museum in many ways. Over 60 members of the staff at Bloomsbury, and over 30 of those at the Natural History Museum, have joined either the army or navy. Others have been attached to the War Office and the Foreign Office for special duty, while many who were unable to go into active service have joined different voluntary organizations for military, protective, or hospital work. Special precautions have been taken to protect the collections from raids by hostile aircraft. Progress with official publications will be delayed, and the scheme for a re-issue of the "General catalogue of printed books" will be indefinitely postponed.

Of the accessions to the museum during 1914, books and pamphlets numbered 32,539; serials and parts of volumes 71,831; maps and atlases 2942; music 12,391; newspapers (single numbers) 231,882; manuscripts and seals 1353; oriental printed books and manuscripts 4626; prints and drawings 7043; coins, medals and antiquities of various nations 11,762. The Hazlitt bequest will ultimately provide a fund of about £10,000 for the purchase of early English printed books.

During the year 42,063 titles were written for the General Catalog and for the catalogs of maps and music; 41,856 titles and index-slips for the General Catalog and 16,041 for the music catalog have been prepared for printing and 41,360 titles and index-slips for the General Catalog, 1917 for the map catalog, and 12,901 for the music catalog, have been printed. Five hundred columns, including 77 for the heading America, 67 for Canada, and 309 for the United States, have been revised and reprinted. In each of the three copies of the General Catalog, 41,777 slips have been incorporated, making it necessary to rearrange 52,406 slips in each copy and to add to each 576 new leaves.

The number of volumes sent to be bound numbered 17,115, which were returned in 11,341 volumes. In addition 475 volumes were repaired in the binders' shops, 4204

were repaired in the library, 11,630 were cleaned and polished, and 3183 volumes of reports, etc., were put into light binding.

The total number of volumes used in the reading rooms, exclusive of those on open shelves, was 1,474,435, and the number of readers 224,560, an average of 741 daily.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

NEW YORK CITY has on its payroll about 85,000 regular officials and employes, which is approximately one-fifth of the total number of persons employed by the 204 cities of the United States having an estimated population of 25,000 or over in 1915. The twenty-five-story Municipal Building in which the library is located, together with other public buildings in close proximity, provides central offices for the principal administrative departments. The Municipal Building alone houses over 4000 officials and employes. Many of these, of course, have no duties which require them to use a library and no inclination to use it for personal reasons. Nevertheless, the large number of employes and the magnitude and complexity of the city's problems present a large and rich field for library service—a field which in its first year and a half the library has only begun to cultivate. An indication of the prompt response to the service offered appears in the fact that from November, 1914, to June, 1915, the number of volumes circulated increased 200 per cent, while other lines of activity expanded in like proportion.

The New York Municipal Reference Library is primarily a library; it collects and makes available the latest and best materials which are likely to be of use in the manifold activities of any of the city departments. It is not an investigating agency; it is not often called upon to prepare formal reports either for legislative or administrative officials. Most of the city departments are so large that they require on their own staff one or more persons with special qualifications for making investigations and reports. The bureaus of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are investigating and reporting agencies. The

Finance Department has a large bureau known as the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics. The presence of many trained investigators and specialized investigating bureaus, however, instead of limiting the field of the library, creates a special demand for a well-equipped and efficient library service.

New York City is a prolific publisher. Nearly all of its scores of independent departments issue regular reports, and many of them publish weekly and monthly bulletins, as well as numerous special reports and monographs. With the rapid shifting of officials and administrations even the most valuable of these publications are in danger of being lost or forgotten. The library endeavors to collect and preserve a file of all the publications of all the departments. To assist in performing this important function of a depository for all city publications, the Board of Aldermen has passed an ordinance making it the duty of the head of every department and bureau to transmit to the library four copies of every publication as soon as issued.

A central bureau of information and reference to which officials may turn when need arises is coming to be considered an indispensable adjunct to a city government. The New York Municipal Reference Library is not satisfied with this purely passive function. To avoid the waste involved in acquiring material which, however valuable, may never be called for, the library in October, 1914, began the publication of a weekly bulletin entitled *Municipal Reference Library Notes*. The principal feature is a classified list of recent additions. In this way new books, reports, periodical articles, etc., are called to the attention of those who can make the information of value in the public service. About 1600 copies of the *Notes* are distributed directly to employees who desire them. The response to this enterprise has been prompt and enthusiastic.

In the issue of the *Notes* for February 10, 1915, a "Monthly list of New York City publications" was begun. Next to the federal government and to the government of his own city and state, the administrator and the student of municipal and public affairs is interested in the government of

the metropolis of the country. Nearly all large libraries in the United States, and many small libraries also, endeavor to preserve complete files of the departmental and important special reports of New York City. By following this monthly list, libraries and individuals may readily learn of the appearance of publications in which they are interested.

C. C. WILLIAMSON, *Librarian*.

PICTURE WORK FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

THE following outline is revised from that given before the meeting of the Southern Tier Library Club at Owego, N. Y., last spring. It was prepared for the purpose merely of suggesting to the small library the way to begin on getting together a picture loan collection, and how to do so inexpensively. It has been tried out by the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library.

WHERE TO OBTAIN PICTURES

1. *Free of Cost*

Magazines—duplicate copies.

Summer travel booklets issued by railroad and steamship companies give some of the best material obtainable; watch advertisements for current issues.

New York State Museum, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y. (115 colored plates of birds of New York.)

International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill. ("Harvesting scenes," and other booklets. Should have 2 copies.)

Picture supplements of the New York Sunday newspapers often run special features; can be utilized for the picture collection.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill. (Colored posters of American history.)

See also the A. L. A. "List of material on geography which may be obtained free or at small cost." Classified under country and under industry, very complete. Price, 15c.

2. *At Small Cost*

George P. Brown & Co., 38 Lovett St., Beverly, Mass. (Brown's famous pictures. 1c each, 120 for \$1.)

Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass. (University prints. 1c each, 100 for 80c.)

Cosmos Pictures Co., 119 West 25th St., New York. (Cosmos pictures. 10 for 25c; 50 for \$1.)

Perry Picture Co., Malden, Mass. (Perry pictures. 1c each; 120 for \$1. 2c each for pictures in color.)

A. W. Mumford, Publisher, 536 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. (Nature study pictures, in color. 2c each, 100 for \$1.80. See catalog for others.)

The Mentor Assn., 52 E. 19th St., New York. (*Mentor Magazine*, semi-monthly, \$3 a year. Six good gravures with each issue. Back sets obtainable.)

Tissot Picture Society, 37 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J. (Tissot Bible pictures in color. 1c each, 120 for \$1.)

Where different sizes are offered, the price for the standard size is given here.

For publishers of finer pictures, and of large wall pictures see list in part 6 of Modern Library Economy Series, published by the Elm Tree Press, 189 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Also other numbers in same series.

FILING

Pictures are shelved upright like books, in pigeonholes, similar to the plan of the Haverhill Public Library. Ordinary shelves 9½ inches wide were partitioned off into pigeonholes 4 inches apart, 9½ inches high; leaving a space of 3 inches between top of pigeonhole and shelf above.

Large pictures are filed flat in bulletin-case, and a card index kept of them.

Unmounted pictures are filed in large envelopes in cabinet drawers.

CLASSIFICATION

Pictures are classified according to subject, with as many subdivisions as necessary for the size of the collection. A shelf-label denotes the main heading, and guide-cards are used for each subdivision. The plan of classifying and alphabetizing found satisfactory in this library would differ for a larger or for a smaller collection; and as it has grown, some changes have been made. The broad divisions into which the collection is divided are as follows: Bible, Miscellaneous, Useful arts, Fine arts, Literature, Nature study, Portraits, Travel, and History. Old and New Testament pictures are arranged by periods; painting and sculpture by schools; history by periods under the country.

At first all pictures were filed alphabetically in their respective subdivisions. But with the constant handling and looking-over of pictures by teachers and others for selection, it has been found impossible as well as unnecessary to do this. Therefore the only divisions kept strictly alphabetical are Literature, the Fine arts subdivisions, and Portraits.

Divisions of a subject follow each other alphabetically except where arranged by periods. Travel is arranged by country under each continent.

MOUNTING

The pictures are tipped at the corners, and pressed while paste is damp.

Four different mounting papers are used for the sake of variety—a rag paper for the cheaper clippings, a dark grey-green for colored pictures, a cloud-grey for the better pictures in black and white, and a brown for pictures in sepia. The rag paper is bought of Stephens & Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; the better papers are bought of Chas. G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C.; and of Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons, Bleecker St., New York.

On the back of each picture in the upper left hand corner the class number is written; in the upper right hand corner the name of the artist or the title of the picture, etc. The pictures are filed facing the right, so that the name on the back in the right hand corner is the quickest identification.

CIRCULATION

Pictures are loaned to teachers and others in any quantity desired. They are sent out in manila envelopes on which the date due is stamped, and the number of pictures taken written.

A record slip is kept at the library with number of pictures in each class taken, the borrower's number, and date due.

FOR CONSULTATION

The greatest help has been obtained in the organization of the picture collection at the Binghamton Public Library from the Haverhill Public Library, and from the Public Library of the District of Columbia. The *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April, 1914, gives a description of the Haverhill mounted picture collection. The Public Library of the District of Columbia, Wash-

ington, D. C., upon request will send an outline of their picture collection. Much practical assistance can be obtained from consulting both of these reports.

Attention is again called to the A. L. A. "List of material on geography," and to the publications in the Modern American Library Economy Series.

LEILA H. SEWARD.

A BOOK BUYING TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA

DR. WALTER LICHTENSTEIN, the librarian of Northwestern University, who returned from his book-buying trip to South America last spring, has issued a very interesting report on the results of his labors. There were at once so many requests for copies of this report that the first edition was exhausted and a second one has now been printed. Dr. Lichtenstein made the trip on behalf of a number of American institutions, namely: Harvard College Library, Harvard Law School Library, The John Crerar Library, Northwestern University Library, John Carter Brown Library, Northwestern University Law School Library, and the American Antiquarian Society.

He left Evanston on July 4, 1913, and arrived in New York on the return trip March 21, 1915. Salary and expenses, however, were paid for a period of nineteen and one-third months only. The salary amounted to \$4,833.33, while all other expenses came to \$5,654.70. The share of salary and expenses paid by each institution was strictly in proportion to the purchases made for it. In all, there was expended on books \$25,582.33, so that the total expenditures were \$36,070.36, of which the co-operating institutions paid \$35,934.50, the difference representing the profits earned on exchange.

"Unfortunately," says Dr. Lichtenstein in his report, "the material purchased in Paraguay has not arrived in the United States at this time of writing, nor have all the institutions given me the number of books and pamphlets acquired by them as a result of this trip. As near as I can estimate, the co-operating institutions have obtained about nine thousand volumes. Be-

sides, there are seventeen manuscripts, of which one at least is of considerable value, twelve portfolios of documents of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and about thirty thousand sheets of Bolivian newspapers which the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester has taken over, paying one thousand dollars. Leaving out of consideration these newspapers, the manuscripts, and all other material not desired by the co-operating institutions, the net cost per item has been, roughly, four dollars. The average, however, will be reduced when the amounts to be paid for the newspapers and such sums as may be obtained by selling material not wanted by the co-operating institutions have been received. . . . Since much of the material secured could not have been purchased from European dealers, which means that it could not have been obtained except by going to South America, and comparing the prices paid with the prices of dealers who sell South American books, it will be found that four dollars per item is not a high average, but a low one.

"In the course of my trip I visited all the independent countries of South America, and purchased something at least in every country. My largest purchases were made in Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay. In Venezuela and Bolivia and partly also in Brazil the purchases consisted of collections which had to be divided among the co-operating institutions, and naturally included a fair amount of material which, either because the co-operating institutions already had it or because the class of material in question is not collected by the institutions which I represented, can be sold to other libraries in this country. The purchase of collections on joint account in this manner was a new experiment. It did not seem to me to be wholly satisfactory. The chief difficulty was that the material could not be readily divided until my own return to this country, with the result that no one knew until I did return for how much each institution was liable, and hence I was considerably hampered in making further purchases. . . . In countries, however, like those of South America, it is practically impossible to undertake to any large degree the separation of the material.

It is difficult to obtain enough satisfactory cases wherein to pack the books, even under favorable circumstances, and shipping is so expensive from most points that it is undesirable to increase the number of shipments needlessly. Furthermore, the place available in which to pack the books proved in most cases to be such that it was impossible to spread out the books and undertake anything in the way of collation or selection.

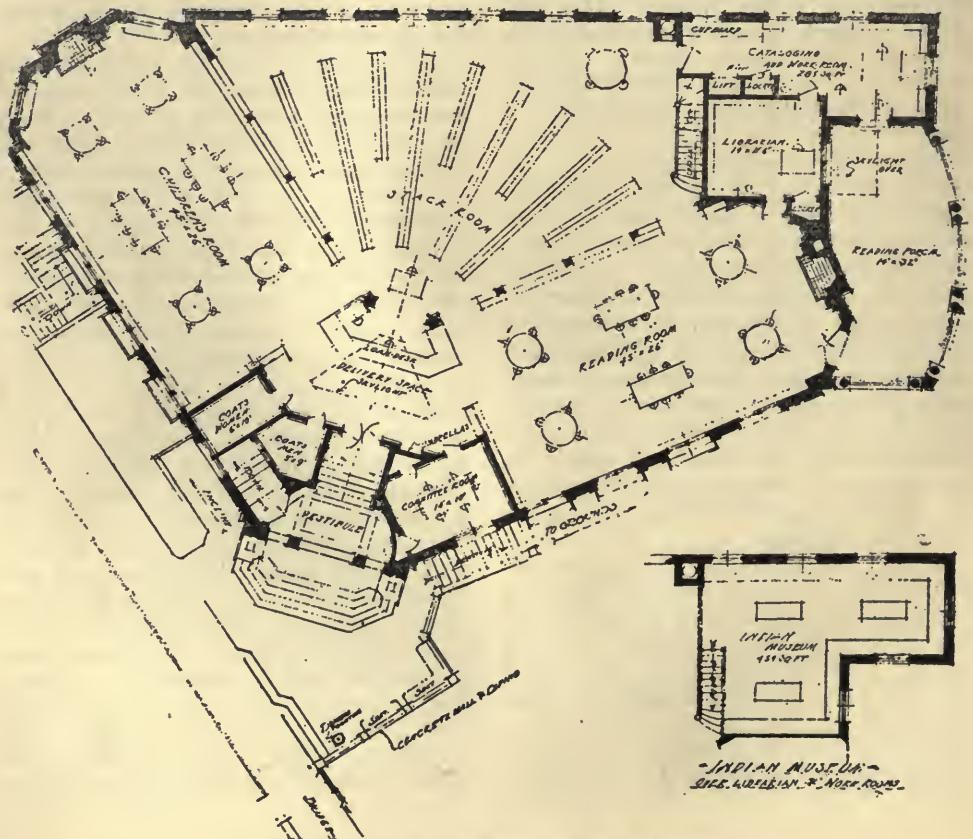
"When the collections came to be divided it was soon felt that the only possible way to divide the cost among the institutions interested was to devise a system of points. A pamphlet was counted as one point, an unbound volume as four, and a bound volume as eight. It would have been impossible to estimate the value of each separate item, and it was found that if exceptions were made for unusually valuable and important sets and volumes, this estimate on the basis of points worked no injustice to any institution."

UMATILLA COUNTY LIBRARY PLANS

THE plans submitted to the Carnegie Corporation for the new Umatilla County Public Library, in Pendleton, Oregon, have been approved by the corporation and officially accepted by the city. The building will stand at the northern end of the Main street bridge overlooking the river, and will cost about \$35,000, of which \$25,000 will be provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

Architectural features characteristic of the early Italian Renaissance period will mark the exterior, and the building will be as nearly fireproof as the funds will permit. The basement walls and floor will be of concrete and the superstructure of stucco on hollow tile; the roof of terra cotta tile. Wood will be used sparingly; only for door and window trims, bookcases, stacks, and furniture.

The two reading rooms are each 26 by 45 feet, and each will accommodate forty read-



UMATILLA COUNTY LIBRARY—FIRST FLOOR PLAN

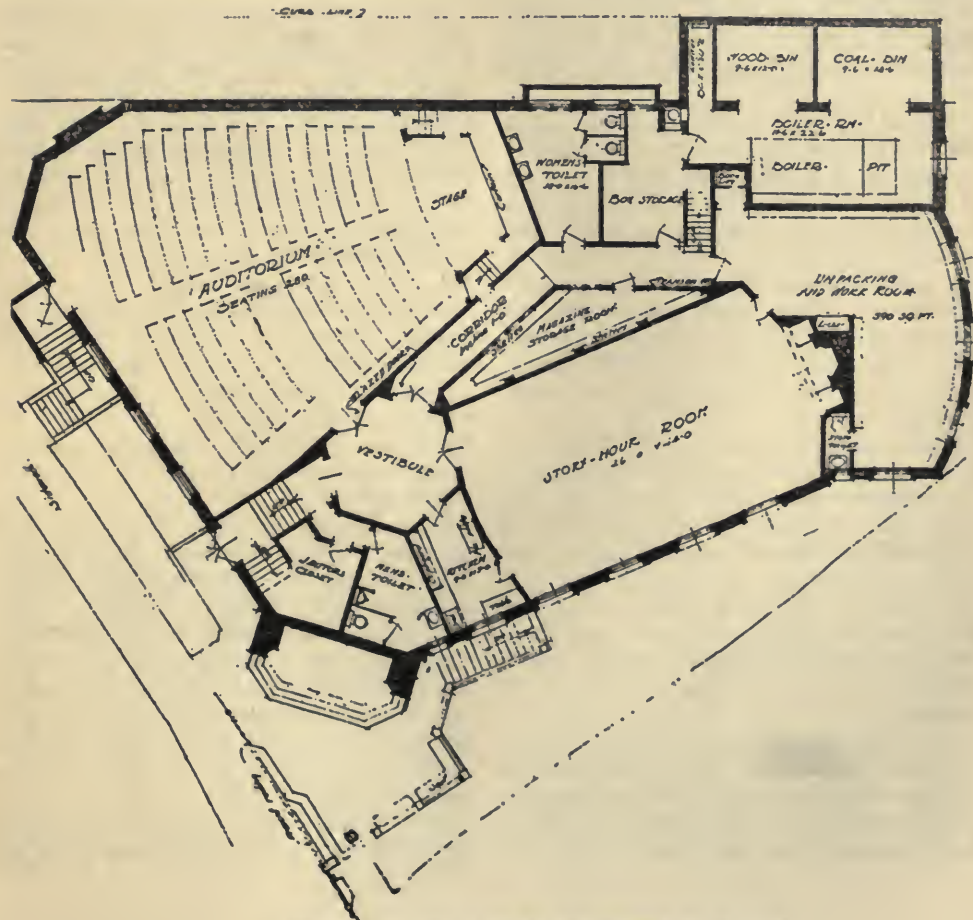
ers. In the children's room, the tables and chairs will be of three graduated heights. Window seats at either side of the fireplace will furnish added space and attractions. The windows of the adult reading room will give a beautiful view over the river toward Main street. From this room, also, one can pass through a French door on to the reading porch which is one of the unusual features of the building. It is 14 by 32 feet and, on the east side where it will be cool in the summer afternoons, will offer a most attractive view up the river toward the mountains.

There are at present nearly 8,000 volumes in the county library. Over 3,000 were added within the past year and at this rate of growth the next ten years will add 30,000 volumes more. When all shelving shown in the plans has been added as needed, 38,000 volumes can be accommo-

dated. After that an upper stack can be added over the present stack room with glazed glass floor and this will increase the capacity to 65,000 volumes.

Nothing more appropriate could be found for museum purposes in Eastern Oregon than a selected collection of Indian relics and space for this purpose is planned on a mezzanine floor above the librarian's office and catalog room. In the basement floor an attractive six-sided vestibule opens on the left into the auditorium, which will seat two hundred and eighty people. Opening from the vestibule on the right is the story hour and club room. A tiny kitchen has been provided in connection with the club room, so that refreshments may be conveniently served when occasion requires.

The county book room is placed underneath the reading porch. This will be used



UMATILLA COUNTY LIBRARY—BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

for a work room and for storing the duplicate books.

The building stands on an irregular sloping lot. A section of concrete wall will be made to enlarge the entrance space and concrete seats built in overlooking the river. At the bridge corner will be placed a drinking fountain. A novel feature will be in the using of the waste water from the fountain for irrigating the parked slope and in forming a water garden in the rocky bank.

CONVICTS WORK FOR A LIBRARY

THE following circular letter of appeal was sent out last month to San Antonio citizens by the convicts in the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville. The letter was signed by L. A. Simon, "prison show ad manager":

"This letter comes from a bunch of convicts. And it is not a 'pity-us' plea. It is an out-and-out appeal to your noble self, combined with just a wee bit of the spirit 'one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

"Listen! Every year, here at the great Huntsville Prison, the boys get together and put on a cracker-jack Fourth of July show, both for inmates and outsiders. Nor is this merely for time-passing, but a vital need for the men; thus putting it up to us, 'we social outcasts,' to make good society's deficiency. We've simply got to raise the money, so that we may read good books, good magazines, good papers—we simply have to help ourselves to our better beings. Will you help, too?

"Of course, we collect some little coin at the gate—but our best and most deserving support comes from the unique program that we issue for this show. And right here is where we hope to declare you in on our souvenir program—if you will. Hundreds of these splendid, preservable programs are distributed here, and thousands are mailed to business houses, public institutions and individuals all over the country.

"To all who contribute—we are proud to devote an entire complimentary section of our souvenir program, hoping that you will respond to this worthy cause with a dollar—more if you like or can.

"Train our minds. Five times as many prisoners come from the illiterate classes as from the literate. Doesn't it stand to reason, then, that the more real education you give your prisoners, the less chance there is for their becoming again a burden and charge on society?

"Is it not evident that every bit of assistance we get makes us more able to cope with the struggle when the gates open again to us? We have to be improved if we again join the social structure—but we can't do it without tools. Will you help us to keep up our library?

"We cannot stand still! We must go forward! Let us give you complimentary space in our truly de luxe prison souvenir program, fit for any desk or household."

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY REPORT

IN the annual report of the Chicago Public Library for 1914-1915, Mr. Legler narrates in detail the campaign for funds which, beginning with 1916, will give the library a quarter of a million dollars additional annually. He recommends a large program of development for the next ten years. Chief of the plans of extension is an increase of branches from 32 to 99, and establishment of libraries in each of the twenty-four high schools on a broad scale of thoroughness and usefulness. For branch libraries he suggests, during the present period of shifting population in Chicago, buildings located on busy business thoroughfares, one story in height, but with ample floor space, instead of buildings of monumental type situated on residential streets.

Summarizing the work of the year, note is made of a large increase in home circulation—a gain of 897,419, with a total recorded use of 5,302,911 volumes, 4,326,057 of this issue being home circulation. Gains over the preceding year were as follows: School circulation, 46,598; branches, 2; deposit stations, 5; business house branches, 2; school deposits, 171; general deposit issues, 106,711; recorded reference issues, 89,968.

Story hours were conducted in fifteen branches, with a total attendance of 18,296.

New departures for the year included the opening of the open shelf music room in November, with a basic collection of vocal and instrumental music, including sheet music. In seven months a total of 15,650 pieces were withdrawn for home use. The open shelf foreign book room was opened the same month, doubling the circulation of books in foreign languages, which were thus represented: German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Polish, Bohemian, Russian, Yiddish, Lettish, Italian, Spanish.

With a loan fund of \$1,000, small rental collections of current books, both fiction and non-fiction, were installed in the Central library and in seven branches, and the outlying deposit stations are served daily through this medium.

A parcel post delivery service was inaugurated early in the year. Some of the outlying deposit stations are served daily through this medium.

In December a system of package libraries was provided in co-operation with a movement fostered by the Association of Commerce for the study of civics in the high schools, and similarly furthered by the Civics Extension Board for the upper grades in the elementary schools.

A ROMANCE OF DICTIONARY MAKING

A DICTIONARY of the Hebrew language is being compiled by Dr. Elieser Ben Jehuda. To accomplish this seemingly simple work, Dr. Ben Jehuda has already given thirty-six years, and the end is not yet accomplished, though it is hoped that four years more may see its completion. No dictionary has ever been made for all the Jewish literature recorded since the time of the Bible, and the language has necessarily developed greatly since the Biblical and Talmudian period in the sciences, the arts and trades, and the language of philosophy. Scores of new words have been made by a committee of scholars who met weekly in Dr. Ben Jehuda's study in Jerusalem in the effort to make Hebrew a language of to-day.

In the libraries of Moscow and Petrograd, Vienna and Parma, Berlin, Munich, Paris, and London, the work has been carried on, and the scholar's notes, on more than half a million slips, were gathered

together in his library at Jerusalem where Mrs. Ben Jehuda has had the tremendous task of transcribing and arranging them.

When the war broke out they came to America and are now working in the New York Public Library on the introduction to the volumes, not daring to risk transshipment of the precious notes.

Four volumes of the work are completed. The fifth is in the hands of the Langenscheidt Press in Berlin, and the sixth is ready for the printer. There will be four more, including the introduction.

They are, of course, in Hebrew. Each word is given its equivalent in the three chief languages of the modern world—English, German, French. Furthermore, it is compared in all the Semitic languages from the dead Aramaic to the living Arabic. The derivation, the various changes in every branch, are noted. Finally, it is presented in all its different shades and nuances by means of definitions and of quotations from Hebrew literature.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

This is our bank of learning, modern and marble floored.

And here I stand like a teller, and gods men once adored,
Old rituals of idols, go blindly through my hands

To a world that, faith forgetting, to-day misunderstands,

And fails to find in its making a larger law's commands.

Here we have twenty talents stored and a thousand score.

And to him that hath shall be given. We lend him more and more.

And from him that lacks shall be taken. And the years shall strip away

From the cheap and the tawdry faces the youth of yesterday,

Readers of tales as vital as a child tells in his play.

And the cheap and the childish credos, the old ancestral lies,

We slowly learn to sublimate. And error's dark disguise,

And the rotting husks and wrappings of truth that the simple see,

We strip from her fair white body. We toil to set her free.

For men made of truth a mummy once and cheated you and me.

We all are the law's small servants; atoms of
 life to-day,
 Like the flowers that fade upon my desk, and
 that child that turns away
 Stunted, pale, consumptive, with her heaven
 in her eye,
 Hugging her book of fairy tales. And she
 loves each golden lie.
 But the world outgrows its fairy tales. And
 the child must grow or die.

Day after day they come and go, the crude,
 the cheap, the young,
 With their little pitiful poets, and their songs
 long since outsung,
 And the God of all light and glory, who caused
 his stars to be,
 Does he read each childish story that they
 write for you and me?
 This is his laboratory, where he toils to set
 men free.

—From "Processionals," by JOHN CURTIS
 UNDERWOOD.

GOVERNMENT AID TO LIBRARIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

THE Dutch government has adopted a new system for fixing the amount of subsidies granted to public reading rooms. The main principle of this system is to give to libraries with a small income material assistance in overcoming initial financial difficulties. For this purpose the income of a library (from municipal or private sources) has been taken as a base, the government granting a subsidy of 50 per cent. on the first 1000 florins, 40 per cent. on the second and third 1000, 30 per cent. on the fourth, 20 per cent. on the fifth, and 10 per cent. on each following thousand to a maximum of 5000 florins.

The war, however, with its far reaching economic influences has played havoc with the entire budget. Most items have been curtailed and from the latest communications we learn that the proposed decreases amount to a deduction of 13,000 florins for the Royal Library; of 3000 for the library of Leyden; of 3600 for the library at Groningen; of 1200 for the library at Delft; and of 17,000 florins on the total amount for public reading rooms.

The following figures from the 1915 budget give an idea of what this government aid means to some of the principal libraries as well as the smaller reading

Royal Library (The Hague), 100,000 florins (books, etc., 54,000; salaries, 46,000).

Library University of Leyden, 53,000 florins (books, etc., 29,000; salaries, 24,000).

Library University of Utrecht, 44,000 florins (books, etc., 24,000; salaries, 20,000).

Library University of Groningen, 30,000 florins (books, etc., 20,000; salaries, 10,000).

Library Polytechnic Institute (Delft), 37,000 florins (books, etc., 20,000; salaries, 14,000; costs of moving, 3000).

Subsidies to public reading rooms: Alkmaar, 750 florins; Amersfoort, 2000; Amsterdam, 5000; Apeldoorn, 1000; Apingadam, 1200; Bussum, 1600; Dordrecht, 1800; Franeker, 750; The Hague, 2700; Groningen, 1800; Den Helder, 1000; Hilversum, 2000; Leeuwarden, 1200; Leyden, 1600; Middelburg, 600; Sneek, 1500; Tilburg, 1000; Utrecht, 3000; Veendam, 1200; Vlissingen, 600; Zaandam, 1200; Zeist, 600; Zutphen, 600. To reading rooms in preparation and to be opened during the current year, 3300 florins. Grand total, 38,000 florins.

IS READING ON THE WANE?

ARE the people of to-day reading more or fewer books than they did ten, twenty, or thirty years ago? Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, is quite certain they are reading fewer and poorer books. Not because good books are no longer written, but because the whole tendency of the times seems to him to be towards mere amusement rather than toward education and improvement. In an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* last winter on "The reading of books nowadays," he deplored the development of what he calls the "butterfly habit of mind," and discussed its causes and its responsibility for the falling off of interest in worth-while books on the part of the public.

The article aroused a good deal of interest both among librarians and publishers because of its sweeping statements on the "very considerable falling off in circulation of all classes of books," and there has been much questioning as to the source of his authority for such a statement. Mr. E. W. Mumford of the Penn Publishing Company has been interested to collect some statistics and they show a decided

increase in the use of books and libraries. These statistics he has incorporated in a letter to the JOURNAL, which is so interesting that we reprint it here.

"Several librarians," he says, "have spoken to me of the statement made by a prominent publisher in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, 1914, as follows:

"'Even at the public libraries throughout the country, where books, of course, cost nothing, the circulation of books is steadily falling off.'

"In another paragraph the writer also stated that librarians attribute the 'falling in circulation of all classes of books' to the counter-attraction of the 'movies,' but it is not clear whether this statement refers to public libraries or to circulating libraries where a charge is made for books.

"Those familiar with recent library progress can hardly understand the basis for such statements. *New York Libraries* for February, 1915, shows that free library circulation in the libraries of New York City in the decade ending 1914 gained 11,971,151 over the previous decade. This gain is three millions greater than the one of the decade ending 1904 over the previous ten years.

"The last report of the New York Public Library shows a gain for 1914 over 1913 in books called for at the Central Building for reference purposes of 441,613; and a gain of 1,196,338 in books for home use.

"Mr. Dudgeon reports that 113 libraries in Wisconsin in towns of all sizes from 1000 population to 373,000 showed an aggregate circulation in 1907 of 2,723,739, in 1912 3,775,410, in 1914 4,147,262. This certainly indicates a steady progress.

"In Washington, D. C., in the ten years 1904-1914 the circulation of books for home use increased 156 per cent. Dr. Bowerman's report for the year ending June 30, 1914, gives a table of twenty-seven libraries in cities of over 200,000, showing the total circulation in each for the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. In practically every one of these cases there has been an increase in circulation in each of the years named.

"Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, mentions eight other American cities in which cir-

ulation materially increased in 1914 over 1913.

"The publisher mentioned may have had in mind the reduction in the comparative circulation of fiction. Twenty years ago fiction was in many libraries 70 or 80 per cent. of the whole circulation. In 1913 the New York Public Library's percentage was 55. In ten years the percentage at Washington has decreased from 84 to 56. Many other libraries show a similar tendency."

It may be that Mr. Brett gathered his data from English library reports, many of which record a decrease in circulation. In Warrington, for example, circulation dropped from 94,090 in 1912-13, to 91,030 in 1913-14, with a corresponding falling off in registration. Newcastle-upon-Tyne lost 15,817 in circulation, largely fiction; Liverpool's decrease is most noticeable of all, the loss in reference use amounting to 53,500, while in circulation it was over 102,000. Birmingham records an increase in circulation but a decrease in reference use, which it ascribes to the weather, saying "a long spell of fine weather affects the issues of reference libraries to a far greater extent than lending departments."

The question is an interesting one and, as has been briefly shown here, it seems to be equally easy to collect figures for either side. Any one with a fondness for statistics might carry it farther and figure out percentages and per capita distribution of books, but whether the results would justify the expenditure of time and energy is left to the investigator to decide.

OUR BIRTHRIGHT

English literature is the birthright of our race. We have produced and are producing some of the greatest of poets, of philosophers, of men of science. No race can boast of a better, purer, or nobler literature—richer than our commerce, more powerful than our arms. It is the true pride and glory of our country, and we cannot be too thankful for it. It is no exaggeration to say that books endow us with an enchanted palace of bright and happy thoughts. A library has been said to be a true university; it is also a fairyland, a haven of repose from the storms and troubles of the world.—
LORD AVEBURY.

SECOND SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE IN WISCONSIN

"Without exception, the most helpful and inspiring library meeting I ever attended" was a comment repeatedly made by library workers present at the conference held by the Wisconsin Library Commission in July. The registration shows 175 in attendance, representing 14 states; 49 Wisconsin libraries sent one or more delegates.

"The librarian and the book" was the central theme of the conference. Brief talks by book specialists and leaders in the library profession presented many types of books and modes of putting these books into the hands of the persons who need them. The greatest value of the conference came to those who took part in the animated discussions. The spirit of these informal round tables cannot be reproduced. Measured by the eagerness of all to have a share in them, the conference was unquestionably successful.

OPENING DAY

For the opening day, July 22, over 75 library workers representing 11 states were present. Brief talks, explaining the aims of the conference were given by Miss Hazeltine and Mr. Dudgeon.

"What the patrons have a right to expect of the public library" was vividly put by Dr. McCarthy of the Legislative Reference Library. Believing that sympathy and kindness are most needed in library work, he said, "If you are dealing with books you've got to love books; if you are a public servant you've got to love public service." Dr. McCarthy emphasized the necessity of keeping in touch with the community and of striving to add to its future citizenship,—concretely, through work in vocational guidance. A spirited discussion of Sunday opening, one of the points urged by the speaker, followed this talk.

Miss Stearns' topic, "Is the public library fulfilling its mission?" was vigorously presented. She laid stress upon the quality of service as of paramount importance, protesting against irksome and unnecessary rules, that often keep the real owners away from the books. The tendency to make the library a social center was commended by Miss Stearns, who maintains that anything

that leads people to books is a legitimate undertaking for the library.

"What classes of books are most worth while" was presented by Miss Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission. From her experience she named the types of books that she knew were read, books on practical ethics, books of information about trades, and on how to make things, books of biography, etc. In the round table "New books which are worth while," conducted by Miss Bascom, interesting comments were made upon definite titles, especially with reference to their value and their appeal in the library.

A visit to the new Wisconsin State Capitol, including an inspection of the offices of the Library Commission and its Legislative Reference Library and Traveling Library Departments, occupied the afternoon of the first day.

CHICAGO AS A BOOK CENTER

Consideration of the library activities in Chicago occupied two sessions on Friday and Saturday, July 23 and 24. The presence of the leading men and women representing these interests assured an increased attendance. Mr. Legler, in speaking of "What is worth while in the Chicago Public Library," told especially of the work of the home circulation department, school branches, branch libraries and deposit stations, each claiming to be the most worth while in the entire library. Dr. Andrews' paper on "What is most worth while in the John Crerar Library," introduced the members of the conference to this important library, with its special collections on medical, technical and social sciences. Mr. Carleton, librarian of the Newberry Library, was to describe this institution, had he been able to come. "Business libraries and the application of library methods to business activities" was discussed by Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*. Libraries in Chicago business houses were cited as typifying the movement. The speaker declared that the wide application of the card system to business records has assured the success of the business library.

Mr. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., speaking on the topic, "How the Chicago office of the A. L. A. can serve you," told

of the accomplishments of the association and especially commented upon the value of the publications issued. Chief benefit from membership in the A. L. A. results, he said, through the publication of the membership list, virtually a "who's who" for the library profession. Mr. Utley also stated that he believed in the next ten years the chief effort in library activity will be put forth to make the public realize the importance of library work.

In introducing Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the Chicago School of Education, Mr. Legler, who had been invited to preside for this session, made the statement that work with the school was the greatest problem now confronting the librarian for solution. Miss Warren's paper on "Notable characteristics of school libraries in Chicago" was an able presentation of the subject. She reviewed the present school library activities and made a plea for the employment of trained librarians in the public schools, instead of assigning library duties to teachers when they have absolutely no interest in it or any idea of what is expected from them. Especially by inculcating habits of study and reading can the librarian help the children. The co-operation of the teacher and the parent must be won. The methods used in the School of Education were set forth in a suggestive manner.

Problems for discussion were presented by Mr. Roden, assistant librarian of the Chicago Public Library, in his talk "Buying books for the library." In book selection he said the best book for the public library is the one which will suit the largest number of average readers, not the book for the specialist, or the "off color" book that may have literary excellence, or the ephemeral work of fiction. Suggestions drawn from his own experience in buying books for the Chicago Public Library were practical. In regard to book prices Mr. Roden declared that the dealers were no longer bound by the net price system and that libraries should buy where they are given the best price. Especially interesting was the discussion that followed. Mr. Roden urged that local book dealers be given support. Mr. Melcher of Stewart's Book Store, Indianapolis, stated that the

average purchase of books per person in the United States was only three-fourths of a book for each inhabitant. This percentage is below that of England, Germany and Switzerland. "Things worth seeing in a big book store" were described by Mr. Wolter, of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The round table discussions for these days on "The profession of librarianship—how we can extend and improve it," led by Miss Ahern and on "Librarians' reading," led by Miss Hazeltine, were spirited and participated in by many speakers. On the first topic many suggestions were forthcoming. Dr. Andrews would have the quality of bibliographical instruction in colleges improved, thus raising the dignity of the profession. Conscious effort to present library work as an attractive vocation to college women, was suggested by Miss Turvill, as a plan that had been attempted before the vocational conference for women in the University of Wisconsin. Miss Lindsay advocated giving a similar presentation to high school students. The social service opportunity in library work, Mr. Utley believes, will attract more young men to the field. Miss Hazeltine and Miss Duren emphasized that the library profession will always demand hard work and that the value of technique, a more esthetic word for drudgery, must not be ignored. Miss Ahern, in summing up, spoke of the necessity that librarians refresh their ideas through attendance at conferences.

The round table on "Librarians' reading," with personal reports, proved most pleasurable. Mr. Legler testified to the charm that modern poetry, especially Richard Hovey, possessed for him. Each should read on lines pleasurable to himself. A plea for the special day each week for reading was made by Miss Preston and echoed by others. Mrs. Mason and Miss Humble found pleasure in memorizing poetry and in re-reading, especially children's books. "Form the habit of picking up a book at odd minutes," was Miss Bascom's suggestion, and she spoke of the cashier in a cafeteria who is reading Lodge's "Life of Alexander Hamilton" in the midst of constant interruption. Mrs. Lemon, of the Omaha, Neb., school system, hinted that librarians like teachers might read in the time spent in

saying "there is no time to read." Miss Warren's suggestions were quite to the point: "Read with enthusiasm, be interested in the subject, keep your point of view fresh, read rapidly to get the heart of the subject."

Members of the conference visited the Historical Library on Friday afternoon and its notable collection of books and many phases of activity were viewed with interest.

A garden party, given by Miss Carpenter, on Friday evening, gave opportunity for those in attendance to become better acquainted. Mrs. Reuben G. Thwaites entertained nearly 90 at Turvillwood, her country home, on Lake Monona, Saturday afternoon. On Sunday afternoon, Miss Hazel-tine was at home to librarians attending the conference. Tea was served and Miss Ahern read aloud several short Irish plays.

POETRY AND BUSINESS

The theme for Monday, July 26, was a study of books of poetry and about business. One of the most vivid and lasting impressions, revealed by the comments made by librarians present during all the sessions, was awakened by Prof. Beatty's paper on "Modern poets and poetry" and the evening devoted to readings from these poets. Listeners felt that Prof. Beatty was right in claiming that modern poetry was full of promise, that it has a living interest and appeal. He said that librarians have a peculiar opportunity to help in popularizing poetry, and Miss Bascom's round table on "Poets and poetry" pointed out a means of creating and stimulating such an interest. Preceding the reading of several poems, a victrola concert was given, demonstrating records for library use. A discussion of victrolas in libraries followed.

"Books on business" were vigorously discussed by R. S. Butler, professor of business administration at the university. His points in regard to selection of business books, the types of books and the phases of the subject that should be covered, were definitely made and extremely practical in their application. Miss Stearns' second talk followed, on "The library and civic and social publications," and was very practical in its suggestions about material for social and civic organizations.

The session closed with a round table led by Mr. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission, on "Books for men." He made a pertinent suggestion that where their co-operation is desired, the business men be asked to do favors for the library, for example, ask their assistance in answering reference questions. As on the preceding mornings, many entered with zest into the discussion. Mr. Melcher was forceful in urging that librarians pattern after the successful book store, if they wish to secure the patronage of men, that they consider accessibility in the library's location; have the entrance less like that of an institution; treat the patron like a customer, making him feel that he is desired; take time to cultivate the qualities of good salesmanship, give good service; have confidence in your wares, if you wish to interest people; read your books; try entering your own library door in the attitude of a stranger to see what impression you would receive; be self-confident especially in talking to business men and overcome timidity.

Walter M. Smith, librarian of the University Library, thought men, when they had time to read, really selected the same books, excepting sentimental books, that women did, but he doubted whether the small library had resources to supply enough books to satisfy a man who wishes to get thoroughly into the subject that attracts him. Mr. Smith spoke a word of warning against overdoing in the matter of attention, which may sometimes annoy the reader.

Window displays were suggested by Miss Preston as a means of attracting attention of men particularly. Mr. Rice, library clerk in the state superintendent's office, believed that longer evening hours were desirable when men are free to come to the library, and that efforts were needed to overcome timidity on the part of men about entering the library, because of their fear of seeming "green." Instruction in the use of the library given through the public school will do more than any other thing to counteract this feeling. Miss Smith, of Madison, Wis., agreed that this was the solution. She made this her aim, when presenting library instruction in the Madison schools, namely, to get the interest of

the boys in the eight grades. As a result of her course the children feel perfectly at home in the library, in the use of the catalog, indexes, bound magazines, etc.

ALUMNI DAY

When the summer conference was planned, the officers of the Alumni Association decided to make this the occasion for a reunion of the graduates. July 27 was designated as alumni day and the program was under the direction of the association. Brief talks were given by Prof. Fish, of the history department of the University, Prof. Campbell and Prof. Lathrop of the English department, two being on the regular staff of lecturers and thus well known to the alumni. Dr. Fish's topic was "Newer books in American history." He named the more notable publications of recent years in the historical field, spoke of forthcoming works, and made illuminating comments upon each title. "Continental novels," the subject of Prof. Campbell's talk, was most stimulating to personal reading and intensely practical in answering the librarian's question what foreign fiction is worth consideration for the library shelves. Prof. Campbell said that novel readers ignore continental literature too much, that no one can readily understand the present English and American novels without reading foreign fiction, especially the fiction of France and Russia. He dwelt especially on the influence of Russian fiction and stated that the Scandinavian countries were producing the very best continental literature at the present time. Specific titles were cited to illustrate each point.

Last in this group Prof. Lathrop spoke on "Reading standard fiction." The function of standard fiction, he said, lies in the stimulus given to the imagination. Novels should be read for fun and to give pleasure. Beyond providing editions that possess charm of appearance, the librarian should do little to influence the reading of standards.

The second half of the alumni program opened with a brief talk by Julia A. Robinson, '09, president of the Alumni Association and Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. She touched upon the widening of the library field and the opportuni-

ties and demands it brings. The round table discussion, "Books our graduates have used successfully," led by Miss Turvill in the absence of Miss Borresen, who had been asked to conduct it, consisted of brief reports from the alumni of the Wisconsin Library School on books used or methods employed to interest people in books. The alumni luncheon and business meeting followed. Thirty-three graduates were present.

On invitation of the Democrat Printing Company, the conference visitors enjoyed a boat ride to Lake Waubesa on the evening of Alumni day.

PUBLICITY DAY

The topic for Wednesday, Publicity day, was first presented by Prof. Bleyer of the University School of Journalism. Made from the view point of the editor, his suggestions on "Newspaper publicity" were pertinent and presented in a forcible manner. He told what kind of news to print and how to print it, laying special stress on the style of writing. Full outlines of his lecture were printed for distribution.

Miss McCollough's talk on "Getting the library before everybody" was a narration of the methods employed in Evansville, Indiana, to advertise the library. The newspaper has been the great medium. Since advertising is really wanted, the speaker believes that it would pay to spend money for such a purpose. Exhibits as a means of accomplishing results were discussed, brief descriptions of the nature of exhibits made at the county fair, teachers' institute, etc. were given. Miss McCullough brought with her a particularly interesting series of posters made to illustrate the work of the library at the Indiana child welfare exhibit. The personal appeal of the librarian expressed through talks to clubs and organizations of all sorts has proved likewise effective; the value of reading lists made for specific purposes, for instance on vocational guidance, waterways and waterfronts, bird books, etc., was emphasized. Illustrative lists used by the Evansville library were distributed to the members of the conference.

Prof. Ross of the department of sociology of the University and author of "Changing Chinese" and "South of Pan-

ama," in a delightfully informal way described "The making of a book of travel." Following this talk came a round table on publicity, led by Miss Drake, who began by describing some of the methods employed in the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library. Personal talks have proved most effective; samples of the circulars mailed in the city water bills, another means employed to "get the library before everybody" were distributed. W. H. McFetridge, of Baraboo, opened the discussion in which many took part. Methods of getting the interest of business men through Commercial and Rotary clubs was especially emphasized by Bert Williams, collector of internal revenue, Madison. He suggested that librarians find out from the secretaries the subjects up for discussion and send lists of books contained in the library on these topics to the members of the committee. These men are eager to become informed on the topics presented. Miss McCollough told of the success attained in trying this scheme in her town. Posters in show windows were also discussed, and the effective work done in Superior was mentioned in this connection. The session closed with an explanation by Mr. O. H. Pate, of the University of Wisconsin agricultural extension division, of the efforts being made to attract the attention of the public to the popular bulletins and circulars containing the latest information along agricultural lines. In the evening a demonstration of educational moving pictures was given by W. H. Dudley of the university extension division. Pictures for the "Pied piper" and for "Silas Marner" were shown, also the colored slides for the "Wonderful adventures of Nils."

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL DAY

In the opening talk on "Equipment and administration of school branches," Miss McCollough described the work being done by the Evansville Library in circulating books through the schools. She described in detail a plan to be inaugurated this year for a branch library in a school building. Miss Smith, librarian of the Madison Free Library, a recognized authority on successful library work with schools, discussed the question "What books should go into the

school-room." Her conclusions were given with positive conviction and aroused deepest interest. Since statistics prove that 50 per cent. of the children complete their education with the fifth grade, this proportion will not become readers or use the library as they grow older, unless their interest in reading is aroused. The best solution is to provide books for the children in these grades and develop the reading habit early. The duty of the librarian is obvious—to furnish enough books in the school-room that the child can read himself, and to see that each child above the first grade has a library card. Sending the children's librarian into the schools to talk about the books in the school-room library will be a means of reaching more children than the story hour.

Following these talks came the round table on "Co-operation between library and school," conducted by Miss Drake. The discussion centered upon methods of teaching the use of the library in the school, in which the plans used in Sioux City, Madison, and St. Louis were described. Miss Smith spoke against "mass teaching," arguing for small classes. Mr. Rice discussed methods by which the rural school child can gain this knowledge and of the "reading circle" plan in Wisconsin. Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota, was asked to summarize the discussion. She agreed with Mr. Legler that the school library is one of the greatest problems confronting the public library, but there should be no rivalry between them. School library work should be viewed as public library extension, the same children being served by both agencies. For school work, the librarian needs a teacher's experience as well as library training. The librarian of the small public library can do much to help the teachers, especially the rural teachers, by talks at Teachers' Institutes and by furnishing lists, especially graded lists. Resources of the school library should be known and needless duplication avoided. The curriculum of the school and the kind of material to be supplied should be understood by the librarian.

Most interesting of the talks given on this day was Prof. Dickinson's on "Some mod-

ern developments of the printed drama," proving as he did the growing interest on the part of the public in reading plays. That this is indeed the case was most evident from the audience that crowded the auditorium of the Free Library in the evening to listen to a dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the man," presented for the entertainment of the conference and the citizens of Madison. Over 250 were present and much enjoyed the reading. Taking part in the reading were Rev. A. A. Ewing, Prof. and Mrs. Arthur Beatty, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Humble, Miss Carpenter, Prof. S. H. Goodnight and M. S. Dudgeon.

ADMINISTRATION DAY

The topics presented on the closing day of the conference were "Newspapers for public libraries" by Prof. Bleyer, a discussion of newspapers for the reading room and for permanent record, and considerations in the choice of newspapers. Librarians were urged to preserve a file of the local papers. Miss Drake's stimulating paper on "Relation of public librarian to sound betterment" was heard with greatest attention. "Problems in staff development," the concluding topic, was given by Miss McCollough. In making staff appointments, the candidate must have the qualifications needful and must be a good investment for the community. The librarian must know how to organize her staff and how to delegate work. Regular staff meetings are most helpful and assistants should have opportunity to attend library meetings. The tendency to "sag" in your work is a danger in small communities where no one else knows what the library's aim should be. The librarian must exert herself to overcome this tendency in the staff.

The conference closed with a roll call with response from each person telling of ideas acquired. A realization of the charm of poetry, a kindled interest in foreign fiction, the importance of work with schools and especially the need of providing reading for the children in the lower grades were most frequently mentioned. With a rising vote of appreciation to the Wisconsin Library Commission and the Library School, proposed by Miss Ahern, the conference closed Friday noon, July 30.

AFTERNOON CONFERENCES

A series of informal conferences and discussions occupied each afternoon during the second week of the conference. Topics with the leaders were: Pictures and clippings, Miss Carpenter; Periodicals, Miss Turvill; Good editions, Miss Turvill; Book selection aids, Miss Bascom; Story-telling practice, Miss Humble; Use of the United States Catalog and other trade bibliographies, Miss Carpenter; Mending demonstration, Miss Turvill and Miss Rolfs.

SUMMER SESSION ON LIBRARY TRAINING

Beginning June 26 a technical course covering the work of the regular summer session was given, attended by twenty library workers in Wisconsin. With the opening of the library conference the regular schedule had been covered so that the students were enabled to attend the sessions of the conference.

The regular course of seven lectures on "Children's literature," given by Miss Humble to the summer school, was held each morning at 8 during the conference. These lectures were open to visiting librarians, many of whom were glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to take the course.

EXHIBITS

A notable feature was the exhibits installed for the conference. In the foyer of the Library School, groups of books, drawn from the collections of the Book Selection department, the Library School and other libraries in Madison, were displayed. These included a special group of new books, books of poetry, books on drama, business and American history. In connection with the course in children's literature, the books for examination were changed each day in the case devoted to this topic. The collection of standards in attractive editions was likewise displayed. When lectures were not in progress, many gathered about the groups to make note of titles for future purchase.

On the gallery walls were hung some of the most timely of the School's collection of picture bulletins. The second week these gave place to illustrative material on publicity, including a special collection of posters prepared by the Evansville (Ind.)

Public Library. In the display cases was reassembled the exhibit, first prepared by the Library School for the University Exposition showing in graphic form the nature of library work. The exhibit illustrated the process through which the book passes from author to library patron.

Quarters were allotted on the ground floor of the Free Library Building for exhibits of library supplies, shown by the Democrat Printing Company, and the H. C. Netherwood Printing Company; library furniture shown by Frautschi & Sons, agents for Globe Wernicke furniture; book binding by the Grimm Bindery. The publications of the American Library Association were also on display, and the University Agricultural experiment station exhibited bulletins and other literature.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST REPORT ON LIBRARY PROVISION AND POLICY

PROFESSOR W. G. S. ADAMS, who holds the Gladstone chair of political theory and institutions at Oxford University, has made for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees a very thorough investigation of the free libraries of Great Britain and his report was submitted last summer. Those parts of it which are not confidential have been published by the trustees in a pamphlet of 104 pages, prefaced, however, by the statement that they "do not commit themselves to the policy or the recommendations which have been submitted for their consideration."

Prof. Adams states that the inquiry was directed "(a) with special reference to the grants made by Mr. Carnegie to assist the development of free public libraries, and (b) with a view to questions of future policy for the consideration of the trustees." To secure the necessary information inquiries were addressed to all libraries receiving aid from the public taxes, with a supplementary inquiry to libraries which had received Carnegie grants, and a special set of questions was sent to small rural libraries established in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland by the late Mr. Coats of Ferguslie. Attention was also given to certain proposals made to the trustees relating to special libraries.

In formulating his report Prof. Adams traces by decades the growth of free tax-supported libraries, from the establishment of the first one in the middle of the last century down to the present time, leaving out of consideration the libraries connected with universities, scientific societies, and those supported by private endowment. It is found that 522 places have adopted the Public Libraries Acts, and the number of tax-supported libraries would be approximately the same. Nevertheless according to the 1911 census figures not more than 57 per cent. of the population lives within library areas, and this is largely in towns and cities. It has been estimated that 79 per cent. of the urban population has access to public library facilities, and less than 2.5 per cent. of the rural population.

Taking up the question of library income, Prof. Adams has compiled tables showing the general growth of library income since 1884, and also the number of libraries and their individual incomes. According to these figures £700,000 is regarded as the total library income for the United Kingdom to-day, a sum which is between three and four times what it was twenty years ago. Considering the second table, it is seen that 200 libraries (more than one-third the whole number of public tax-supported libraries) have an annual income of £200 or less, and that 281 libraries (about half the whole number), have an income of £350 or less.

"This question of income is directly and seriously affected by the fact that the public library rate is by statute limited to 1d. in the pound of valuation, except where special authority has been obtained by a local act of Parliament. Altogether, in 1914, it would appear that 55 library authorities had obtained by special act the right of imposing higher rates, and in most of these cases higher library rates are to-day levied. But the general rule is the 1d. rate, and in small towns, and above all in the rural districts, where the parish council is the library authority, the yield of the 1d. rate is so small that it is well-nigh impossible to support out of the rates an isolated library. For the purpose of library income it is necessary to have in the rural districts larger library areas. . . .

"With regard to the question of salaries, in many cases the income of the library does not admit of employing the services of a trained librarian. But, apart from such cases, there is the fact that in libraries of considerable importance the salary of the librarian is often very low. It is a question of practical importance for the [Carnegie] trustees to consider by what means the status and remuneration of librarians can be improved, as experience shows how vital to the influence and success of the library is the ability of the librarian. The librarian and the books are the two most essential things, and at present they are usually the residual charges on a limited income, to be met after the costs of upkeep, interest, and rates have been paid."

The Carnegie Trustees have made 295 grants to tax-supported libraries, amounting to £1,768,404. These grants extend with few exceptions over the period from 1897 to 1913, and vary in amount from £400 to £120,000. As a rule grants were made only for buildings and furnishings, but in a few exceptional cases they were given for books also. The general condition is that the local authority shall adopt the Library Acts and impose the rd. tax, and provide a suitable site free of cost. Grants are for definite sums, and the obligation of the trustees ceases with the final payment.

In a tabulated statement of expenditures for books and binding in 209 of these Carnegie libraries, having an income from taxes of £1000 or less, is shown that only 22 spend over £150 for books; 67 spend from £50 to 150; and 120 spend less than £50. While the Carnegie grants have had a far-reaching influence on the library movement in the United Kingdom, and have brought home the idea for a free public library as an important local institution, such facts as those quoted above on salaries and book expenditures, seem to show conclusively that the policy adopted has not brought about the results which had been hoped for. The chief criticism may be summed up in the one word "overbuilding." In a number of cases libraries have been provided involving so large an expenditure for the care of the building that almost nothing is left for either salaries or books. Several examples of such over-

building are given in the appendix. In one case a Carnegie grant of £10,000 was made in 1902 for a building in a town of 17,000, the library income being £300. In 1914 the salary of the librarian was only £100, and less than £12 was spent for books. The former librarian writes that previously the library had "accommodation in the municipal buildings, and out of a revenue of £300 spent £80 on books. . . . In this case a Carnegie grant seriously crippled a prosperous library."

Taking up the question of the present situation and future policy, Prof. Adams suggests that first consideration be given to the large population scattered through the small towns and country districts. In this the Carnegie Trustees will have to take the initiative, for concerted action in such districts is difficult to organize. Moreover if an effective library system is to be provided for these rural areas, an enlargement of the library district will be necessary to provide sufficient income. This rural library system should be closely linked up with the educational institutions in the districts; it should be a public state system supported by taxes, and, like the educational system, universal. Its control should be associated with the county education committee, and it should radiate from one or more centres, according to the size of the county.

While advocating the support of the Library Association in its efforts to secure improved library legislation, Prof. Adams suggests demonstrating in selected areas what an effective rural library can achieve under present conditions.

"In these experimental areas there would be: (1) a central library, from which the books are distributed at regular intervals, and from which also there should be supervision of the whole area. (2) Village libraries, usually placed in the school, with the school-master as librarian. This local library should consist of (a) a permanent collection of certain important reference books and standard works; (b) a circulating library which would be exchanged each three months, or at such times as may be arranged."

Prof. Adams also advocates the assistance of special libraries by the establish-

ment of a central lending library from which books may be drawn by the Workers' Educational Association, the Adult Schools, and all other organizations of working men and women who are doing systematic study work. The National Lending Library for the Blind requires expansion of its work, and he is "fully convinced that no greater service can be done to blind readers than that of supporting its admirable work." Likewise a circulating library of medical books, for the use of country doctors and those in the poorer town districts, would be of inestimable value.

In connection with these special proposals, Prof. Adams suggests that better provision should be made for the higher training of librarians. "Personally," he says, "I am of opinion that it is very desirable that the higher training in librarianship should be associated with university institutions, and that the best single centre for such work is in London, though it is also worthy of the consideration of the trustees whether higher courses in librarianship could be arranged in other important centres, such as Manchester or Liverpool, Glasgow or Edinburgh, Cardiff and Dublin."

Finally, Prof. Adams recommends the appointment of an advisory committee including men with representative library experience; the securing of the cordial co-operation of the Library Association, of the state Departments of Education and of Agriculture, and of the local government councils; and even the establishment for each of the countries of the United Kingdom of a small advisory committee on libraries and kindred questions in connection with the Carnegie Trust.

There are 150 of the Coats libraries, consisting as a rule of from 300 to 600 volumes, presented by Mr. Coats on condition that they be housed free of cost and be open free of charge to the public. No provision has been made to keep fresh the stock of books or to provide for their interchange. The Carnegie Trustees might well make an effort to bring these libraries into line with other districts which have adopted a public library policy. In some cases a local town library might act as a local exchange

and supervising center, and one station, which might very fittingly be established at Dunfermline, might be the centre of exchange and administration for all the local centres.

WAR LIBRARIES

THE European—one might almost say the world—war has brought into being a large number of "libraries." We put the word into quotation marks simply because it is used for so many book organizations that have no real library significance. These organizations for the greater part are simply clearing houses for the distribution of books. We would not belittle the work they are doing, but it is necessary to differentiate between the real libraries and the distributing agencies.

We believe that it is proposed to erect a large and commodious building in Leipzig for the preservation of all the war literature in any form that can be acquired. This, perhaps, explains the necessity for a large building. This project would appear to have some official sanction, although, naturally, nothing very definite can be known on this side.

The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has laid the foundations of a great collection of war literature. This collection includes everything obtainable, from thousands of official publications of different countries to picture postcards and tram tickets, as well as copies of trench newspapers. The collection is not limited to French publications, but covers also those of the enemy. So far as we know there is nothing of this kind being done in our own country, at least on any similar scale.

The War Book Club is perhaps the only real war library in this country. It is a newly formed library, which promises to be of importance; it is situated at 5, Clement's Inn, W. C., and contains a valuable collection of most of the better known works on the Great War, including some foreign publications; whilst the library appears particularly rich in pamphlets, brochures, and similar literature, which, after the cessation of hostilities, will no doubt become obsolete or unprocurable; but here they will remain permanently secured for reference by members and special enquirers at any

time. The social and literary side of this War Book Club is also to be developed, and, after the war, the intention is to expand the library on liberal lines, and to collect the historical and diplomatic literature of the various European powers so as to form a reference library of politics and diplomatic history, also including some general literature of foreign countries. The subscription is very reasonable, being, at present, as follows: for 12 months 12 shillings, and for 6 months 8 shillings.

Of the distributing agencies perhaps the Camps Library is the best known. The headquarters of this are at 45, Horseferry Road, Westminster; and the mission of the library is to supply books to soldiers at home and abroad. The Post Office collecting scheme is in connection with this. As is well known, the Post Office receives, without charge for postage, magazines, books, etc., for the Army. These are forwarded to the Camps Library, where they are sorted, both for this library and for the War Library and others, and overhauled before being sent away. A recent report states that from 25,000 to 30,000 are sent to the trenches each week, and 2,000 to 3,000 daily to English camps. These figures are in addition to the numbers sent to the Dardanelles, Egypt, and India.

The War Library, Surrey House, Marble Arch, London, is an organization for supplying light books and magazines to the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors at the Front, in the Dardanelles, Egypt, Serbia, etc., as well as at home. The War Library has supplied more than 800 hospitals, hospital ships, etc.; has supplied, at the request of the Admiralty, books to the Fleet at the rate of one per man; and has supplied and continues to supply eighty hospitals in France. Most of the help here, as in other cases, is of a voluntary nature, even to the execution of those repairs of which "sixpennies" and "sevenpennies" are so often in need. It is said of this, as of other libraries, that whatever you need it can help you. If you have books you can spare it will relieve you of them; if you know a hospital of wounded without books it will supply them free of charge.

Another of these "War Libraries" is controlled by a Committee of the London

Chamber of Commerce. During the past year this organization has sent to the Grand Fleet more than six million papers, magazines, and books, as well as fourteen thousand gramophone records.

Many regiments have formed their own little libraries, particularly in those cases where they are stationed in fixed posts for any length of time for special work.

Many public libraries have sent large numbers of books, withdrawn from circulation, to camps in the vicinity, and in every town where troops are stationed advantage has been taken of the facilities offered by the libraries. And in some cases libraries have treated camps as outlying delivery stations, supplying boxes of books, returnable. All this points unequivocally to the conclusion that the additional use of books has reduced the number in the country by some millions of volumes.—*The Librarian* for September.

Library Organizations

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

The Library section of the N. E. A. held a most inspiring meeting in Oakland, Cal., August 24. The president, Miss Harriet A. Wood, school librarian, Portland, Ore., arranged for three sessions to represent the various phases of the work, while luncheon at noon and receptions in the Oakland High School Library and children's room of the Oakland Free Library following the afternoon session gave opportunity for informal discussion of the ideals and processes developed in different school libraries. Of one hundred and thirty-one organizations invited to send delegates representing normal, high, rural, and elementary libraries, two responded.

The morning session was devoted to normal and high school libraries. In addition to the reports of the committee on normal school libraries, Miss Marjorie Van Deusen, assistant librarian, State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal., chairman, and of the N. E. A. and A. L. A. committees on standardization prepared by James Fleming Hosis, head of the English department, Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill., and Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian, Knoxville, Tenn., the importance of training the normal school students in the proper use of libraries, and still more in a love for books, was brought out by the discussion.

The report of Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girl's High School, Brooklyn, showed that

the past year has been one of great advance. Miss Ella S. Morgan, librarian, Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, Cal., in her report on high school library progress in California compared conditions in 1903, when the first high school librarian was appointed, with those of the present day. With the increase of 70,997 books in 143 high schools to more than 340,000 volumes in 241 schools, there has come a corresponding improvement in equipment and methods of administration. There are now thirty-three high school librarians in California. The paper of Miss Janet Nunn, Spokane, Wash., on "Planning and equipping a high school library" gave definite suggestions that will prove valuable to those establishing a library, and also to librarians anxious to improve present conditions. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Madison, librarian, High School, Oakland, Cal., answered questions asked by the audience concerning high school library problems, discussing the use of periodicals in the library, the essential elements of a charging system, the salary of a high school librarian, and the relationship of the high school library to the public library.

The afternoon session was opened by Miss Katharine Jewell Everts, voice specialist, Pomfret, Ct., who read selections from "The vision of Sir Launfal" and Rabindranath Tagore's "Gitanjali," exquisitely illustrating the use of the voice in the literary appreciation of children. The reports of Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of the committee on rural libraries and Miss Effie L. Power, chairman of the committee on elementary libraries, aroused discussion on methods of bringing books to eager readers in rural districts. Miss Flora Case, school librarian, Salem, Ore., and Miss Ida Holmes, supervisor of history, Clinton Kelly School, Portland, Ore., in their papers on the "Basis of selection of books for elementary libraries" and "The history teacher's use of the library," showed what the elementary school can do to make children love the classics.

In the evening, Dr. J. B. Wolcott, librarian, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., brought out new features in library planning by his stereopticon survey of plans and pictures of the best school libraries in the United States. Mr. Bernard Steiner, librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., in his paper on "The library as a continuation school," showed the possibilities of the use of the public libraries by adults. The subject of Dr. E. O. Sisson, commissioner of education, Boise, Idaho, was "Books and education." He drolly elaborated some heresies of an educator who knows how books may be made a vital part of instruction. Miss

Everts' reading of Lady Gregory's play, "The traveler," held the audience spellbound.

The exhibit designed to show California high school libraries in their relations to the various departments, e. g., history, English, and home economics, was enlarged to answer the questions of superintendents of schools and elementary teachers, who were interested in equipment and management, as well as photographs, plans, book lists, and beautiful illustrated editions of the classics.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Miss Irene Warren, librarian, School of Education, Chicago; vice-president, Mr. C. C. Certain, head of English department, High School, Birmingham, Ala.; secretary, Miss Grace D. Rose, librarian, Davenport, Ia.

MARION L. HORTON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A meeting of this association was held at the Municipal Reference Library Sept. 15, in accordance with a vote of the meeting held at the same place on June 2. Twenty-seven persons were present. Dr. C. C. Williamson presided and Miss Constance Morgan acted as secretary.

Miss Dobbins, upon being asked by the chairman to report for the committee charged by the previous meeting with the preparation of a handbook of the special libraries of New York and vicinity, stated that the committee was not yet ready to report, and the matter was laid over till another meeting.

Miss Frick, for the committee on rules, reported the draft of a constitution and by-laws which was adopted. This constitution provides a permanent organization, with regular meetings on the third Wednesday of October, January, March and May, that of May to be the annual meeting. Dues are fixed by the by-laws at fifty cents. The customary officers are provided, with an executive board to consist of the officers and two other members. Mr. W. P. Cutter and Mr. William Wagner were elected the non-official members of the board. Miss Florence Spencer, having been elected secretary at the election of officers in June, was made secretary-treasurer to conform to a provision of the new constitution. In her absence Mr. Cutter was appointed to act as receiver of dues for the present meeting.

It was voted that the next meeting should be held in the same place and that the preparation of a program should be in the hands of the executive board.

Mr. Wagner then read a paper on the handling of newspaper clippings, describing the system employed by him at the American City

Bureau. The discussion that followed, although brief, indicated considerable divergence of opinion as to the value of clippings and no general conclusion was reached.

Mr. Frederick C. Hicks brought up the question of the present usefulness of the periodical *Special Libraries*, citing an analysis he had made of the contents of recent numbers. He urged that members send suggestions for its improvement to the editor, John A. Lapp, meantime supporting *Special Libraries* by subscribing for it. Miss Dobbins, vice-president of the national association, spoke of the difficulties met in preparing the periodical for publication. After other members had made informal suggestions, the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting will be held on Oct. 20 at 4 p.m., with the Municipal Reference Library.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

To further the interests of school librarians in the state of California, the California School Library Association was formed August 25. Its officers are: President, Miss Ella S. Morgan, Lincoln High School, Los Angeles; vice-president (president of northern section), Miss Marion L. Horton, John C. Fremont High School, Oakland; secretary-treasurer of northern section, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Madison, Oakland High School, Oakland; secretary-treasurer of southern section, Miss Marjorie Van Deusen, Los Angeles Normal School, Los Angeles.

For unity in essentials with possibilities of local meeting, the state is divided into two sections, each with its executive officers, while the president supervises the interest of the whole state and edits the bulletin which is to keep the members informed of library conditions and new ideas in school library work. Meetings will be held in connection with the California Teachers' Association and the California Library Association and the exhibit prepared for the N. E. A. to show what modern school libraries are doing, will be displayed at these meetings.

MARION L. HORTON, *Secretary pro-tem*.

MISSOURI STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Missouri State Library Association will be held at Joplin, Oct. 20 to 22. This meeting at Joplin offers the opportunity of a "Progressive conference" with visits and sessions in Webb City and Carthage, nearby cities in the famous lead and zinc mining district of Missouri. "A county library law for Missouri," and "Instruction in the use of the library to grade pupils" will be the themes of

the conference. Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids has been invited to give an address on "Public library service for the people in the county."

The location of Joplin near the borders of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas makes it possible for the librarians of these states to accept the invitation of Missouri to attend the sessions and take part in the discussion.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, *President*.

Library Schools

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Every class, since the school opened in 1906, was represented at the reunion of the Wisconsin Library School graduates, held in Madison July 27, Alumni day on the summer library conference program. After the morning session, which was open to all delegates attending the conference, a luncheon for forty-three was served at Lathrop Hall and the business meeting followed. Julia A. Robinson, 1909, presided. Business of importance came up at the meeting. A motion was carried to devote all funds received from dues to the maintenance of a scholarship fund and to increase the dues from fifty cents to a dollar per year. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Lydia E. Kinsley, 1907, librarian, Lothrop branch, Detroit Public Library; vice-president, Mary L. Hicks, 1912, librarian Dayton St. branch, Cincinnati Public Library; secretary, Helen Turvill, 1908, Wisconsin Library School; treasurer, Callie Wleder, 1914, librarian, Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

After the Berkeley meeting of the American Library Association, the vice-director of the School made a Pratt pilgrimage along the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West, visiting as many as possible of the libraries where graduates of the School were employed. The first of these was the County Library of Fairfield, of which Miss Clara Dills, 1912, is librarian, and in company with Miss Dills, the State Library at Sacramento, the headquarters of the county work was visited. The Portland Public Library came next, where, in addition to Miss Isom, 1900, there are five other Pratt graduates on the staff. A staff meeting, big as an A. L. A. section, was addressed by the visitor. A twenty-four hour stop was made at Tacoma where Miss Greer, 1908, head of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, was the hostess and Miss Jeanne

Johnson, 1912, head of the catalog department, gave a Pratt luncheon. In Seattle there are Pratt graduates on the staff of both the public and university libraries, and interesting visits were made to each institution, while Miss Agnes Hansen, 1914, gathered all the Pratt graduates in the vicinity at her house for luncheon. The next stop was made at Victoria, where Miss Alma Russell, 1897, head of the catalog department of the Provincial Library, and Miss Marguerite Burnett, 1913, her first assistant, planned so many interesting events as to prolong the projected two days' visit to five. After ten days in the wilderness at Jasper Park, the library pilgrimage was resumed and the libraries of the Mesaba Range were visited. These libraries with their manifold social activities were of the greatest interest, and the three Pratt librarians—Miss Hickman, 1913, of Eveleth, Miss Palmer, 1905, of Chisholm, and Miss Wiley, 1907, of Hibbing—did everything to make the visit professionally interesting and socially delightful. The Duluth and Superior libraries came next, then the Port Huron Public Library, Miss Katharyne Sleneau, 1910, librarian, while a visit to the head cataloger of the Detroit Public Library, Miss Adelaide Evans, 1902, finished the campaign. It was altogether a most delightful experience: seeing the graduates at their work, studying the conditions under which they work, the results they are accomplishing, discussing their problems with them on the spot was all of the greatest value and interest to the visitor and cannot be without a favorable reaction upon the School.

ALUMNI NOTES

Harriet S. Dutcher, 1913, has been made cataloger in the Ohio State University Library.

Louise Richardson, 1913, until recently children's librarian at Hibbing, has accepted the position of children's librarian at Eveleth, Minn.

Edith K. Van Eman, 1913, has been made librarian of the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Madalene Dow, 1914, has resigned from the cataloging department of Columbia University to become librarian of the Barringer High School in Newark.

Miss Sarah Greer and Miss Nathalie Smith, both of 1914, have joined the cataloging force at Columbia University.

Miss Cecile A. Watson, 1914, has resigned as children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library at Youngstown, Ohio, to accept the position of children's librarian in the Queen Anne branch of the Seattle Public Library.

In addition to those reported in July, the following appointments have been made in the class of 1915:

Miss Ethel Brown has been made assistant librarian of the Y. M. C. A. Library in Brooklyn.

Miss Estelle M. Campbell has received a permanent appointment to the staff of the cataloging department of Columbia University.

Miss Myra Buell has rejoined the staff of the St. Paul Public library.

Miss Inger Garde has been appointed to the staff of the Copenhagen Public Library.

Miss Florence Griffith and Miss Antoinette Van Cleef are cataloging in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Miss Janet E. Hileman has been made an assistant in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

Miss Edith McWilliams and Miss Grace Morgan have taken positions in the catalog and reference departments of the Cincinnati Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Summer Library School of the University of Iowa was held during the regular session at Iowa City from June 21 to July 30. The faculty included Harriet E. Howe, of the Western Reserve Library School, Alma M. Penrose, now librarian of the West High School Library of Minneapolis, Alice Williams, now organizer of the Public Library of Fremont, Ohio and Grace Shellenberger, children's librarian of the Des Moines Public Library. Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa commission, lectured during the session, and spent the "Library week" at Iowa City, and Miss Jennie E. Roberts, librarian of the University Library, acted as resident director until the opening of the school.

Other lectures aside from those of the regular program included hearing Professor Dill, the curator of the museum, tell of his journey to Laysan Island and his experiences in gathering the collection of birds from there and also of seeing the Laysan Island cyclorama in the museum. Miss Lois Spencer, of the Democrat Printing Company, discussed "The librarian's desk," and made many practical suggestions. Professor Harry Grant Plum, of the history department, spoke on the "Backgrounds of the European war" and prepared a bibliography of the best books that have as yet appeared.

During the fourth week of the session nearly all of the out-of-town speakers were heard, and all librarians of the state were invited

to attend. Miss Reba Davis and Miss Mary Marks, of the commission staff, told of their work with traveling libraries and the general reference work of the commission. Miss Robinson spoke several times on topics connected with her own work in relation to the libraries of Iowa. The Historical Society Library was visited and the work explained by Professor Shambaugh. Professor Paul Peirce, of the sociology department, told of some of the facts of interest to librarians which were gathered from three township surveys in Iowa; and Miss McClenahan, of the extension department, spoke on "Organizing the social forces of an Iowa community," her facts being based upon the work which she has superintended during the year. Miss Rose gave an account of her work in the Davenport Public Library, and Miss Roberts showed the slides from the Springfield, Illinois, survey. Miss Ahern was a very welcome guest, and her talk on "Fashioning a librarian" was very inspiring to all of her hearers. Mr. Brigham spoke in his most happy vein on "The value of a knowledge of Iowa history." Miss Lillian Arnold, of Dubuque, spoke on some of the newer ideas in library work. The last week of the session brought three other outside visitors, Mr. Utley, who spoke on "Some library tendencies," Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, who gave a stereopticon talk on "The librarian's interest in book illustration," and Mr. L. L. Dickerson, the president of the Iowa Library Association.

The class included fourteen students from Iowa, one from Kansas, one from Illinois, two from South Dakota, two from Missouri, and one from Canada. Ten of the class were in charge of libraries.

HARRIET E. HOWE, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The enrolment for the year 1915-16 consists of 38 full-time and four half-time juniors, and 32 seniors, with a possibility of several more if library vacancies occur in time. Two special students from abroad have been admitted, making the total enrolment 76.

The juniors represent the following states and countries: California 1; Colorado 1; Connecticut 1; Indiana 1; Iowa 2; Kentucky 1; Michigan 1; Minnesota 3; New Hampshire 1; New Jersey 4; New York 15; Ohio 1; Oregon 2; Pennsylvania 3; Rhode Island 1; Vermont 1; Washington 1; District of Columbia 1; Canada 1; Finland 1; Japan 1; Sweden 1.

The following states and countries are represented by seniors: Iowa 1; Massachusetts 2; Michigan 1; New Jersey 2; New York 10; Ohio 1; Pennsylvania 2; Texas 1; Vermont 1;

Virginia 2; Washington 1; District of Columbia 1; Canada 1; China 1.

Colleges and universities represented by the entering class are as follows: Barnard 1; Bryn Mawr 1; Oxford 1; Smith 3; Tufts 1; Vassar 3; Wellesley 2; University of Cincinnati 1; Iowa State 1; Minnesota 1; Vermont 1; Wisconsin 1; and Westminster (Denver) 1; foreign universities, Waseda (Tokyo) 1; and Upsala 1.

The State Normal Schools of Lowell, Mass., and of Ypsilanti, Mich., are represented each by one graduate.

The senior class is composed of graduates or certificate-holders of the following library schools: New York Public Library, Drexel Institute, Pratt Institute, and Western Reserve University. Seniors are registered for the following courses: eight for the school and college course, seven for the advanced reference and cataloging, eleven for the administration, and four for the children's librarians course. Two seniors are registered for two courses, with unpaid practice.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School for Children's Librarians opens its sixteenth year on September 29.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, will lecture to the school Sept. 29 and 30.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Margaret Louise Bateman, 1910, has resigned from the Manchester City Library to accept a position with Ginn & Company, Boston, Mass.

Miss Emily Josephine Caskey, 1913, was married to Sidney Lee Johnson in June.

Miss Harriet Marie McClure, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Miss Alice Stoeltzing, 1916, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library, Tacoma, Washington.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI NEWS

Edith L. Eastman, 1907, has resigned her position of associate librarian of the Wesleyan University Library at Middletown, Ct. to accept the librarianship of the new East Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.

Thirza E. Grant, 1908, has been appointed reference librarian of the Oberlin College Library.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Igera A. Mears, 1911, to Mr.

Harry Burton Hamilton of North Jackson, Ohio.

Beatrice F. Margolies, 1912, assistant in the Woodland branch of the Cleveland Public Library, will attend the New York Public Library School this coming year.

Florence I. Slater, 1912, was married in June to Mr. Harley L. Clarke of Cleveland.

Cora Hendee, 1914, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Florence Cottrell, 1914, has resigned her position of assistant in the Lorain branch of the Cleveland Public Library to accept an assistantship in the Mason City (Iowa) Public Library.

Further appointments of the class of 1915: Harriet King Avery, librarian, Keystone Normal School Library, Kutztown, Pa.

Isabelle Clark, assistant Grinnell College Library.

Stella R. Glasgow, assistant in charge of loan desk and branch work, Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Helena S. LeFevre, librarian, Public Library, Indianola, Iowa.

Bertha E. Mantle, assistant, Oberlin College Library,

Helen M. Ranson, acting assistant librarian, Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.

Alice Williams, cataloger, Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mabel Stafford, 1915, is librarian at Chatham, N.Y.

Miss Gladys Timmerman, 1915, is assistant in the Public Library at Montclair, N. J.

Miss Kathryn Sears, 1915, is desk assistant in the University Library at Syracuse.

Miss Clara Guppy, 1915, is assistant cataloger in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Katherine Mulford, 1915, is assistant in the Library of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

E. E. Sperry, *Director*.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School that closed Aug. 14, was one of the most successful in its history. The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures as follows:

Mr. Earl Barnes spoke on "A new vocation for women," Dr. Eliza M. Mosher talked on "The health of the librarian," Mr. S. L. Wycoff discussed "The relation of the library to the community from the standpoint of a trustee," Mr. Vaughan Macaughy lectured on "Nature study books" from the scientist's point of view.

Mr. S. C. Schmucker gave a delightful address on "Nature books of literary merit," Miss Nancy Beyer gave "Helpful hints in library binding and mending" using specimens to illustrate her talk, Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett spoke on "The technic of the short story," illustrating with one of her own charming stories. Dr. Melvil Dewey addressed the class on "Being a librarian." The students also attended Miss Mabel C. Bragg's story telling classes.

Miss Mary E. Downey resident director lectured daily on library organization and administration. Miss Genevieve Conant gave lectures in cataloging and classification. Each student cataloged not less than one hundred books and classified over two hundred. Miss Ruth Wallace taught the reference course and also accessioning, shelf-listing, binding and mending, loan systems and bibliography. Lectures were followed by practice work, which was carefully revised. On Wednesday and Friday afternoons the class made trips to Westfield where the Patterson Library was used to further demonstrate the subjects of study. The Prendergast Library at Jamestown was also visited and the Art Metal Construction Company gave opportunity to examine library furniture and equipment.

The libraries of 13 states were represented by 28 students. MARY E. DOWNEY.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COURSES

The university will give this winter in its extension department, library courses in bibliography, cataloging and classification, library administration, children's work, and indexing, filing, and cataloging as applied in business. Full information can be obtained from the secretary of the university.

Review

DIE STÄDTISCHEN BUCHERHALLEN zu Leipzig . . . hrsg. von der Verwaltung der Bücherhallen. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1914.

The old municipal library of Leipzig, the Leipziger Stadtbibliothek, dates back to the seventeenth century. Its policy ever since its inception has been to gather and preserve "written and printed treasures for the purposes of research and learned studies," thus restricting its actual use though in theory its doors are open to all. Besides this library, sixteen other public libraries and reading rooms have been developed in the city and its suburbs for the use of the general public. But while the Stadtbibliothek has always enjoyed the good will and general support of the municipal authorities, these sixteen public libraries have not been shown the same liberality.

When in 1913 the municipal authorities decided to raise the standard of the public library system, a study was made of the Free Public Library at Dresden-Plauen, where a new and up-to-date system flourished. Instead of undertaking to remodel the old libraries, with their ancient rules and antiquated buildings, the authorities left them to run along in their old manner, and a new system of four libraries was started.

The administration of this new system has been put into the hands of one head librarian, and 250,000 marks allotted for the inauguration of the system. This is to cover the total cost of the erection of the buildings, their furnishing, and the initial stock of books. The estimated cost of maintenance for the first year is put at 75,000 marks, and is based on the assumption that loan service per reader will cost about 3.50 marks, an amount to be increased by one-fourth if reading-room service is required.

An obstacle in the carrying out of the plans for these four new libraries has been the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of trained assistants, who should be not only familiar with public library work in general but with the "newly formulated methods" adapted from the Dresden-Plauen Library. The first of the four libraries was finally opened the first of April, 1914, with full reading-room equipment and collections of light literature and natural history for circulation. A second, with the same limitations, was opened during the Leipzig Exposition and temporarily located on the place occupied by the Bugra.

While the "newly formulated methods" are not all literally new or original, taken together they do constitute a "proportionate and coherent improvement" in public library service. The principle laid down for book selection is to consider first the needs of the community, and second the demands of the readers. Only the best books are to be included, but even so a long list of approved authors is incorporated in this report.

One of the most important phases of the loan service in these new libraries is the personal assistance and suggestion to be given by the desk assistants to the readers, and the ways and means are described in considerable detail:

"It is not sufficient that a high salaried chief librarian be placed at the head of the staff and that at a great distance a number of very moderately paid assistants with no other than technical knowledge follow. If necessary the salaries of the most important co-workers must be raised at the expense of the pay of the chief librarian.

"The old methods, created for a mechanical quantitative service hardly serve even their former purpose. Principles for those methods that will serve the newly formulated demands are: Relief of the higher paid assistants from mechanical work through division of labor and through help in the work of organization. Thus they will be freed for their real work of advising the reader.

"Considering the multitude of books to be handled, the great number of readers to be served, and the limited faculties of the human memory, the loan librarian must be supplied with auxiliaries in the form of artificial aids.

"New readers for instance may be given two books of distinct different character. The reader's judgment of these books, recorded when he returned them, forms a basis for future selections. . . In case a work demanded consists of several volumes only the first volume is given to a reader whose mental trend and tastes are to be investigated. Demand or refusal of the rest of the work is considered as the criterion desired.

"Library assistants meet and confer outside of library hours with interested and promising readers."

In order to fathom the chapter on classification, (*Systematik*) we must forget for a while all our own conceptions of the value of classification of books on the shelves. In the Leipzig libraries classification is restricted to the catalog, and the books have practically a fixed location on the shelves. Pure classification (*reine Systematik*) exists as a theoretical arrangement of all knowledge, and applied classification (*angewandte Systematik*) is the modification of this ideal arrangement to fit the actual contents of the library and the requirements of local conditions.

Of this applied system the scheme for the natural sciences is given in full. The outline of this branch shows a decided attempt at originality. The wider grouping of the subtopic "Animals" will prove illuminating in this respect, inasmuch as the classes of animals are given not as usually in the ascending but in the descending power.

ZOOLOGY:

- I. Miscellaneous.
- II. Pictorial works and light literature.
- III. General zoology (introduction and scientific presentation of the subject) Biology and history of evolution of animals.
- IV. Geographical distribution of animals.
- V. Systematic complete zoology.
- VI. Mammals.
- VII. Birds.
- VIII. Reptiles, Lizards, Fishes.
- IX. Invertebrates.
- X. Insects.

Zoology is followed by the Natural history of man:

- I. General knowledge of man.

- II. Evolution and antiquity of man.
 - 535 Antiquity of man.
 - 537 Evolution of man.
 - 540 Eugenics, Hygiene of race.
- III. Biology of man.
 - 545 General.
 - 548 Anatomy.
 - 550 Physiology
 - 558 Senses.

The printed catalog is arranged by subjects, and issued in sections for the various fields of knowledge. The complete catalog contains the full outline of the classification scheme, but the latter is not given entire in any one place. For instance, the section on the natural sciences is preceded by the general outline of the subject, with page references to the individual groups. If the subdivision zoology begins on page 74, that page will start with another index showing the sub-groups of the topic, and perhaps refer to page 88 for material on birds, and this will be again outlined and subdivided as needed. In addition to these interspersed graded indexes the catalog is supplied with separate alphabetical author and subject indexes.

The cataloging is done according to a special set of rules based on the Instructions for alphabetical catalogs in vogue in Prussian and most of the other German government libraries, though the latter have been considerably modified. The rules governing the selection of the *Ordnungswort*, the word selected from the title and used much like our title or subject entry, have been simplified on the principles laid down by Gradman in an article on this subject, published in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, of 1908. Instead of the usual bibliographical apparatus, added to the entry by "scientific libraries and publishers' catalogs" a concise note giving contents and character of the book is appended, wherever the title fails to be explicit in these respects. Here are two typical examples:

Gustav Nieman, Kleines Wörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften. . .

The book explains the technical terms and foreign words for amateurs and beginners. . . A second volume is found in the reading room.

Zoologisches Wörterbuch. Erklärung der zoologischen Fachausdrücke. . .

This is, in contradistinction to Nieman's Wörterbuch, a dictionary for those who are already familiar with the more specialized literature of this field.

An adequate treatment of the loan desk service would require the reproduction of numerous forms, diagrams, and other devices in use in that branch of the service.

To each book belongs a book card to be endorsed when the book is loaned out. This book card does not remain in the outgoing book but is put into the *Fristkasten*, that is, the box for filing the cards for all

books loaned out. In this box the cards are arranged according to the dates when the books are due for return. With the return of the book the book card is withdrawn from this box and filed in the *Präsenzkasten*, which represents the books on the library shelves. Here the cards are not filed alphabetically, but according to the applied system of classification. The loan desk assistant consults this box to determine the availability of books demanded by the reader. At the same time he has before him a record of all other books on the subject that are not in use, and can often suggest an acceptable substitute. As experience warrants or demands, certain subjects and not a few of the author cards in the literary field are preceded by what are called "register cards," containing clippings from the printed catalogs showing the total resources of the library on that subject or by that author. These register cards enable the assistant consulting the box to establish the library's possession of a certain book so as to give the reader as far as possible complete information on the subject or the author without being compelled to duplicate the work of searching for the work in question in the catalog itself. Even the individual book card is sometimes accompanied by a duplicate card containing in bibliographical notes all that may be of value to the inquiring reader or advising assistant. This bibliographical information never leaves this box.

The reader's own record of his relations with the library is the *Leseheft*. The methods of recording the loan and return of the book in this *Leseheft* are practically identical with those employed in the filling out of the reader's card in use for the same purpose in American libraries. The *Leseheft*, offering at any time an insight into the reading record of any reader, is one of those artificial aids to the librarian's memory, its value being increased by standard marks symbolizing and recording the reader's judgment of the books read as expressed voluntarily or in response to questioning by the assistant.

The books are shelved in three groups representing three grades of frequency of demand and within each of these they are arranged in four sub-groups, according to size. Division 1-4, includes the most used books; 5-8, the normally used; 9-12 the little used books. The four consecutive numbers in each of these three groups indicate the divisions according to four different sizes in their ascending order. Thus the book number 316.11 indicates that the book is the 316th accession in the groups 9-12. In this group number 11, being the third successive number, indicates the third size. This system of marking is used only in the various catalogs. On the

backs of the books numbers 1-12 representing the twelve shelf divisions are given in the form of symbols, such as asterisks, double line, triangle, and cross, placed above or below the *numerus currens* of the book.

The mechanical nature of this system makes it possible to have all work in the stacks performed by pages, and this fact, says the report with unconscious humor, accounts for the remarkably short distance, from 40 to 50 centimeters, between the stacks.

Book orders are made out on individual order slips. These go to the bookseller who copies them in lists and returns them forthwith. A carbon copy of each order slip is temporarily filed in the official alphabetical author catalog in order to prevent the repetition of the order before the book is received and the official author entry is filed. Simultaneously with the original and the carbon order-slip a third copy is made. This is kept as the order record in the order box, filed under a general running order number (*Kontrollnummer*) with guide cards indicating date of orders. When the book is received this third copy of the order slip is withdrawn from the order box and accompanies the book as *Laufzettel*, (the "traveler" of the American library) on its journey through the various branches of the cataloging and allied services. On the verso of this *Laufzettel* each process from the accessioning to the labeling with the shelf-mark, is recorded with time required for each process and with the initials of the performer.

The order lists, in form of existing bills rendered by the bookseller, contain six parallel vertical columns of which the second contains the running numbers for each order delivered, the fourth is reserved for the *Kontrollnummer*, and the fifth records the price. These are filled out by the bookseller. In the first column are entered successive numbers of the books retained, in contradistinction to the successive numbers of the books delivered in each individual order as entered in the second column. The third column is designed to record such remarks as "returned," "not in stock," "only unbound," and the like. The sixth and last column bears the shelf mark. Thus the file of these order lists is made to serve as a permanent order and accession record, although they do not contain the author's name, nor even the title of the book. It is by the *Kontrollnummer* entered in the fourth column that the book is quoted and it is claimed that the calling of the book by this number means a considerable gain of time. In rare cases where on account of apparent error or confusion of numbers the title is needed, reference to the order box, or in case of older accessions, to

the official author catalog or shelf list (*Standorts-katalog*) will supply the title in short time. Even the shelf list entries contain no more of the author's name or of the title than is required for guidance to the author catalog.

Books are examined when returned by the reader, and a careful record of their condition is kept on specially arranged sheets, with characteristic German thoroughness of detail. No reader, we are told, must be accused on mere suspicion of having caused damage. The assistant's opinion that "this stain could not have been there, when you received this book" is no evidence. Hence a way had to be found to establish a system that would furnish more than mere suspicion or opinion. Of a certain number and kind of books returned the first hundred pages are investigated. The results of these investigations are recorded on a specially devised sheet containing one hundred numbered squares, one for each page, and a margin amply wide for notes, dates, and signatures. A ring marked in square 67 indicates a grease spot on page 67, a hook in square 15, a tear on page 15, a double line records a finger print, etc.

The normal staff of each of the four public libraries is to consist of one librarian (*II. Bibliothekar*) with an initial salary of 2400 marks; one first assistant with an initial salary of 1800 marks; two second assistants with an initial salary of 1500 marks each; two third assistants with an initial salary of 1200 marks each; three clerical attendants with initial salaries of 1200 marks each; four pages with initial salaries of 300 marks each, and two cleaners who begin with 750 marks apiece a year.

On Oct. 1, 1914, a library school was opened in Leipzig by the "*Zentralstelle für volkstümliches Bibliothekswesen*." This school is in close personal touch with the proposed municipal public libraries and it is from this school that additions to the staffs of these libraries are to be drawn.

J. MATTERN.

Librarians

ABRAHAM, Effie Gale, Illinois 1914-15, has been appointed assistant librarian of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

ADAMS, Dr. Arthur, professor of English at Trinity college, has been appointed to succeed Walter B. Briggs, as college librarian. Dr. Adams is a graduate of Rutgers College in the class of 1902. The following year he received the degree of M. A. and in 1905 he received his Ph. D. from Yale. The next two years he was an instructor in English

at the University of Colorado. In 1906 he went to Trinity as assistant professor of English. He was made associate professor in 1908 and three years later a full professor. He received the degree of B.D. from the Berkeley Divinity School in 1910. Dr. Adams is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and of the American Philological Association.

BREWER, Mrs. Helen I., has sent in her resignation as librarian of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, in Newark. Mrs. Brewer was married in June to Mr. Knud Sigurd Bay, of Copenhagen and New York.

BROWNE, Ruth, has been elected as librarian of the Knoxville (Ia.) Public Library, going to the library Sept. 1 from the Seattle Library.

BYRNE, Paul R., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1915, has resigned as assistant in the Legislative reference section of the New York State Library to succeed Mr. J. Howard Dice, 1913, as reference assistant at Ohio State University.

CLAFLIN, Helen M., has been chosen to succeed Miss Eugenia Henry as librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library. Miss Claflin was graduated from Smith College in 1913, and from the New York State Library School at Albany last June.

CLARK, Elizabeth K., Pratt 1907, for some years first assistant in the catalog department of the Multnomah County Library of Portland, Oregon, has been made head cataloger of the Public Library of Duluth, Minn.

CRAIG, Helen M., Pratt 1909, since graduation reference assistant at the Library of the Engineering Societies, has joined the force of the H. W. Wilson Company as assistant editor of the *Industrial Arts Index*.

DAVIS, William Harper, of Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey at Newark, N. J.

DORAN, Jennie, who was given a year's leave of absence from the Denver Public Library to attend the University of Wisconsin Library School, has resigned to become head cataloger in the Calgary Public Library.

EDGERTON, Frederick W., teacher of English at Bulkeley school, New London, has been chosen librarian of the New London Public Library. Mr. Edgerton succeeds Mrs. Walter Learned, formerly Miss Helen K. Gay, who was married recently.

GILFILLAN, Emily M., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.

GUINN, Lillian, for several years librarian of the Stewart Public Library at Grinnell, Iowa, resigned her position July 1. Miss Nina Brecount, for the past two years librarian at Somerset, Ky., has been elected to fill the vacancy.

HALLSTED, Sarah, B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1915, who has been cataloging temporarily at the New York Public Library, goes to the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., as cataloger.

HOLMES, Florence I., B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1912, is cataloging temporarily for the reference section of the New York Public Library.

HURLBERT, Dorothy, librarian at the Moorhead (Minn) Normal School, has resigned.

JOHNSON, Florence, who has been a cataloger in the Cedar Rapids Public Library for the past year, resigned her position to enter a medical school in September.

KOSEK, Anna A., a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School, succeeded Miss Florence Johnson as cataloger in the Cedar Rapids Public Library August 1.

LAWS, Helen M., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, has been engaged in temporary work at the New York State Library since August 1.

LUCHT, Julius, Pratt 1909, has resigned the librarianship of the University Club in Chicago and has gone as librarian to the Public Library at Wichita, Kansas.

MACDONALD, Jean, who was on a leave of absence from the Denver Public Library to spend a year at the University of Colorado, has been appointed librarian of the Boulder Public Library.

MARTIN, Mamie R., N. Y. State Library School 1913-14, resigned her position as librarian of the High School branch of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library and is now cataloging temporarily at the Aurora (Ind.) Public Library.

MAURICE, Nathalie, Pratt 1906, has received an appointment in the cataloging department of Columbia University.

NICHOLS, Gladys, Illinois 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library.

PATTON, Carrie Cade, B.L.S. Illinois 1911, has resigned from the staff of the University of Texas Library and on August 17 was married to Mr. Fred E. Clark, who during the past year has been a member of the faculty of the University of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in Urbana.

PECK, Margaret, has been appointed librarian of the Merrick (Mass.) Public Library to succeed Marion Warren, who has resigned to take a course in the Training School for Children at Pittsburgh.

PIDGEON, Marie K., N. Y. State Library School 1914, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

RICHARDSON, Louise, who has been children's librarian in the Public Library at Hibbing, Minn., has resigned and taken a similar position in the Eveleth Public Library.

ROBERTS, Jennie E., who has served as acting librarian since the resignation of Mr. Wyer in July, 1913, has been made librarian of the University Library in the University of Iowa, Iowa City.

RYDER, Olive M., Pratt 1912, formerly librarian of the Public Library at Meadville, Pa., has been made librarian of the Public Library at Hanover, Pa.

SANKEE, Ruth, 1914-15 Illinois, has been elected assistant librarian of the Sam Houston Normal Institute, Huntsville, Texas.

SAVORY, Mrs. Clara, who had been librarian of the Boulder (Colo.) Public Library for twenty years, resigned in May. In appreciation of her faithful service a bronze tablet was placed in the library in June.

SMITH, Dey B., 1914-15 Illinois, has been appointed librarian of the Morris (Ill.) Public Library.

SMITH, Mary A., librarian at La Crosse, Wis., has resigned and has announced her engagement to Mr. Charles R. MacKenney of St. Paul.

SMITH, Natalie, who has been assistant in the Eveleth (Minn) Public Library, has accepted a position in the Columbia University Library.

SPENCE, Helen B., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and with three years experience in the Public Library of Milwaukee, has been appointed the high school librarian at Grand Forks, N. D., and will also assist with some of the the high school classes. The local school board expects to open the library to the general public as soon as the books are cataloged and the school work is gotten under way.

STEARNS, Mac, head cataloger at the Public Library in Duluth, has returned to her former position in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

STERLING, Alice M., Pratt 1912, has been made librarian of the Public Library at New Castle, Pa.

THOMPSON, Ruth, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1915, was occupied during the summer with temporary work at the library of the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver.

TOBEY, Ray W., has been appointed to succeed Miss Edith Jackson as librarian of the Good Will Schools, in Hinckley, Me. Since his graduation from Dartmouth Mr. Tobey has been head of the English department of the Good Will Schools. He will give special attention to supervising the out-of-school reading of the community. The historical reference room of the Good Will Library will be in charge of Miss Edith Gardner. Over three hundred volumes of history have been added during the month of August to the library of that department.

WARD, Mrs. Bertha B., for the last year the librarian of the Sigsbee School branch of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has resigned.

WILEY, Stella, librarian at the Hibbing (Minn) Public Library, resigned in August.

WING, Alice L., Illinois, B.L.S. 1904, has been appointed librarian of the Ludington (Mich) Public Library.

WINSLOW, M. Amy, N. Y. State Library School, 1916, has succeeded Mary E. Cobb, 1915, as assistant in the New York State Library School.

WOOTTEN, Katherine, former head librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, one of the leading authorities on library matters in the South, has been appointed on the library staff of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

The Maine Legislature, 1915, not only made an annual appropriation of \$3,500 for the maintenance of the traveling libraries, but also appropriated \$1,000 annually for the years 1915 and 1916 for the purchase of special traveling libraries for circulation among high schools located in those cities and towns having no public libraries. These special libraries will be made up of books, lantern slides, charts, and other reference material selected by the State Superintendent of Schools, and purchased and circulated by the Maine Library Commission.

Portland P. L. Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 1489, withdrawals 747; total 71,120. Total registration 8142. Circulation 89,403; reading room use 52,318. Receipts \$14,265.89; disbursements \$13,308.80, including \$7611.65 for salaries, \$478.81 for printing and binding, \$513.67 for periodicals, and \$1648.56 for books.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester City L. F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (61st ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 2946, withdrawals 701, total about 74,000. New registration 2668; total 9865. Circulation 109,613. Receipts \$20,621.35; expenditures for maintenance \$15,284.28, including \$4605.33 for books, \$625.99 for periodicals, \$433.59 for binding, and \$6531.35 for staff salaries. In addition the library spent \$902.88 for moving into its new building in November.

MASSACHUSETTS

The number of library buildings in Massachusetts is notably large. Of these, according to the "Roll of honor" for 1915, 278 have been given by Massachusetts residents or as memorials of former citizens. Only 33 of them are Carnegie buildings. There are 51 libraries housed in separate buildings built by taxation, or located in town, school or engine houses. There are 54 located in buildings owned by the town, halls, historical society buildings or those used by the G. A. R. In 48 towns funds now are being gathered for separate library buildings. The management of the public libraries differs in various towns. The majority, or 275, are wholly owned and managed by the town. In 39 the town has some representation, in 27 it has no representation, but appropriates money for the support of

the institution. Eleven of them—as, for example, Fairhaven and Gloucester—are public libraries, but have no connection whatever with the town government or finances. In the free public libraries of Massachusetts there are housed more than 6,000,000 books, which means two books per capita. Two books is the number usually allowed out of a library on a reader's card, so it is seen that Massachusetts has books enough to keep her people reading all the time, if they were distributed and used with mathematical exactness. The actual annual circulation of books in Massachusetts is, however three books per capita, including adults and children.

Lynn P. L. Harriet L. Matthews, lbn. (52d ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 7198, discards 1491; total 99,744 volumes, 20,614 pamphlets. Circulation 218,295. New registration 2923. City appropriations \$27,816.56; expenditures \$27,815.51, including \$6291.49 for books, \$767.07 for periodicals, \$1361.49 for binding, and \$10,404.39 for salaries.

Northampton. Clarke L. Sarah D. Kellogg, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 831; total 40,476. Circulation 54,020. New registration 1435; total 7723. Receipts \$4482.89; expenditures \$4414.59.

Northampton. Forbes L. Joseph Le Roy, Harrison, lbn. (20th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4021 books, 5165 pamphlets, 113 pieces of sheet music, 170 maps, 1226 pamphlets; total 125,928 volumes, 104,568 pictures, 10,615 pieces of sheet music, 1778 maps, 20,872 pamphlets. Total registration 6829. Circulation 73,995 books, 14,921 pictures. Receipts from aid fund for maintenance, including city appropriations, \$12,422.71; expenditures \$11,742.12, including \$7926.22 for salaries. The book fund yielded \$14,999.36, of which \$13,873.77 were spent for books, magazines, pictures, binding, etc.

Somerville P. L. Drew B. Hall, lbn. (42d ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 7890, withdrawals 7028; total 110,109. New registration 6999; total 18,185. Circulation 425,000. Receipts \$45,151.42; maintenance expenditures, \$45,151.42, including \$7538.88 for books, \$1227.15 for periodicals, \$2033.89 for binding, and \$24,219.84 for salaries.

Worthington. On Sept. 2, the Worthington Library dedicated its new building. Dean Wil-

liam E. Huntington of Boston delivered the address, after which the memorial tablet to Frederick Sargent Huntington, founder of the library, was unveiled.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport. Redwood L. and Athenaeum. Geo. L. Hinckley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 1985; withdrawals 346; total 61,556. Registration, estimated, 350. Circulation 15,353. Receipts \$17,431.04; maintenance expenses \$8,704.35. During the year a part of the library building was remodelled, and further work is still to be done. The former stack room has been transformed into a delivery room and was opened in April. During the two months following it was visited by 3178 people.

Providence. The Public Library has resumed, with the July issue, the publication of its *Quarterly Bulletin* which was suspended last October for want of funds.

CONNECTICUT

Branford. Blackstone Mem. L. Charles N. Baxter, lbn. (19th rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Net accessions 1728; total number of volumes 33,436. New registration 360; total 2681. Circulation 72,963.

Hartford. Ct. State L. Geo. S. Godard, lbn. (Rpt.—biennium ending Sept. 30, 1914.) Accessions 13,913 volumes, 27,950 pamphlets, 44-313 miscellaneous, a total of 86,176 items. Expenditures for the library for the two years amounted to \$67,832.19; salaries totalled \$37,759.54, legislative reference \$3532.50, book purchases \$10,945.92, and binding \$2450.64. It was during this period that the library was moved from the Capitol to the new Library and Supreme Court building, and the report is generously illustrated with views of the new building.

New Haven F. P. L. Willis K. Stetson, lbn. (28th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 13,274, discards 5521; total, 118,000. Total recorded circulation amounted to 426,236, estimated school circulation 28,200, making a grand total of 454,436. Three thousand volumes and the furnishings of the library room were lost in the fire in Strong School in January, but the branch was reopened in about a month in a store. Receipts \$43,242.53; expenditures \$42,803.14, including \$16,273.11 for salaries, \$2552.42 for binding, \$1690.30 for magazines and newspapers, and \$9126.10 for books.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Hudson Falls. After rejecting five bids, the Hudson Falls Library Association has arranged with the Kingsbury Construction Company to build the new library on a percentage contract. As the terms of the contract provide only a small profit for the company, it is believed the total cost of building the library will not exceed the \$10,400 in the building fund. Work on the building has been started and it is expected the structure will be ready for occupancy during late fall. It will be a one-story building and will be located on the Village park.

Rochester. Lincoln branch of the Rochester Public Library, at Joseph avenue and Sellinger street, was opened Sept. 1. During the afternoon and evening nearly 800 persons registered and more than 1,000 inspected the building. Books were issued the following day. The new branch is the best equipped in the city and has more than 6,000 books for circulation. More will be added as there is demand. A new feature is the addition of lists of books in Yiddish and German, which will be particularly welcome to many of the older persons in the district served by the library. Miss Jessie Avery, who has been for three years librarian at Exposition Park branch, has charge of the new branch. A formal opening of the library will take place shortly after the close of the Rochester Industrial Exposition.

Warrensburg. Randolph McNutt of Buffalo, formerly a resident of Warrensburg, has given the Richards Library \$100 for the book fund being raised to replace 5000 volumes destroyed by fire last winter. The We Do Things club at a recent lawn social realized \$115 which was also contributed to the fund.

NEW JERSEY

Haddonfield. Some months ago it was made known without any show of publicity that the owner of a very desirable Haddon avenue property stood ready to donate it as a site for a library building if funds sufficient were raised among the people. Efforts were put forth quietly to ascertain the prospects and it is declared that at least \$20,000 stands ready for the committee at work on the project. It is planned to erect a modern and substantial structure with every convenience and equipment. It is likely that a commodious hall for public assemblages will be included. It is said that plans are almost ready and that work on the building may be started early this fall.

Irvington. Preliminary steps have been taken toward requesting a grant for a new library building from the Carnegie Corporation.

New Brunswick. The Rutgers College Library has received the complete law library of Anthony Dey, forming the nucleus of a law department which is to be made an important part of the library work. It contains the complete statutes of New Jersey and the United States and the New Jersey and New York law reports.

Newark. Four branches of the Newark Free Public Library were maintained in as many public schools during the recent summer term. The library furnished the books and the staff to care for them, and the experiment was far more successful than had been anticipated. Nearly eighteen thousand books were loaned to children and to adults. As a result one of the branches, at least, is to be made a permanent institution; possibly two. The library will supply the books and assistants, and the board of education equips and cares for the rooms. The branches will be open during school hours during the coming year, and also on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays if the board of education desires.

Newark F. P. L. John Cotton Dana, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 19,920; withdrawals 9968; total 215,321. Total registration 39,454 adults, 18,872 children. Circulation 1,122,229. In the bindery department 18,149 books were bound at a cost of \$7858.61, or 43.3 cents a volume. The library has 8 branches and 13 deposit stations, besides factory, school, and traveling libraries, and has a staff of 102 persons. Total receipts were \$140,289.51; expenditures \$140,278.90, including \$19,567.35 for books, \$380.06 for art books and pictures, \$3676.36 for periodicals, and \$47,186.10 for salaries.

PENNSYLVANIA

The income of the State Free Library Commission for the coming year has been cut \$7000, leaving about \$24,000, or less than in any year since 1903. To meet this condition, two members of the staff have had to be dropped where it had been hoped to put an extra worker in the field as library visitor; the summer school session will be omitted next year; the expenditure for the quarterly *Library Notes* will be reduced; the book fund will be cut in half; and other minor economies will be put into practice.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie L. Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (Rpt.—11 months ending Dec. 31, 1914.) Accessions 43,079; withdrawals 28,230; total 433,547 volumes and 34,783 pamphlets. Total registration during the year 14,730; re-registration 6802; total number of cards in force 109,725. Circulation from lending collections 1,351,731 (46,043 in foreign languages). Use of books and magazines in reading rooms 2,762,022. Total attendance 1,587,442. There were classified and cataloged 42,263 volumes, and 65,414 catalog cards were printed, for 7287 titles. The preparation of the copy for the Third Series of the "Classified Catalog" was completed during the year, and the last four parts were issued. Much time and labor were required for the compilation of the indexes, the author index alone necessitating the filing, comparing and checking of over 23,000 entries. The inclusion of all books in foreign languages makes the catalog complete without exceptions. The binding division bound 5547 volumes, rebound 26,458, reinforced 30,124, and performed miscellaneous processes to 12,204 others, making a total of 74,335 pieces handled. Total circulation of embossed books for the eleven months was 4,712, an increase of 420 over twelve months last year and an increase of 857 over the corresponding eleven months. This book collection now numbers 1,842, of which 229 were added during the year. The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society has on deposit 77 magazines and 708 bound volumes, making a total of 2,627 books and magazines available for the use of the blind in the western part of the state. Seventy-three new readers have been added and twenty-five have withdrawn; making the total number of registered borrowers at the end of the year 255. The library used 268 agencies for the distribution of books for home reading. These included the Central Library, 8 branches, 49 adult stations, the library for the blind, 2 children's branches, 4 permanent and 22 summer playgrounds, 116 schools and 65 home libraries and clubs. The stations maintained were in city engine-houses, factories, stores, etc.

Pottsville. The Public Library has received a gift of \$17,000 to complete the purchase of a building site.

The South GEORGIA

Jackson. There is a movement on foot to establish a Carnegie Library in Jackson. The matter has been taken up with the Carnegie Corporation and the proposition will be laid before council at an early meeting.

Savannah. On July 31 Mayor R. J. Davant signed the contract for Savannah's Carnegie library, a white branch for which \$75,000 has been appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation. It is expected the building will be completed by the middle of February.

FLORIDA

Gainesville. A movement is on foot to secure a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation for a new building. The matter is still in abeyance.

Tampa. Permanent organization of the board of trustees of the Tampa Public Library was effected Aug. 24. Some time was spent making an estimate of the amount that will be necessary to furnish the building and purchase the initial supply of books. The building itself, as turned over to the board, is incomplete, in that it is without screens or blinds, both of which will be absolutely necessary before it can be used for library purposes.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. Marble work on the new library building has begun. Marble is being placed from the "grade line" to the "water table," ranging from two feet, six inches in front to about five feet in the rear. The remainder of the exterior face of the building will consist of terra cotta and brick, with veneered columns. Contractors hope to complete the new library by March 16. The building will be two stories in height, with attic. Its width on Market street is 105 feet, and length along Commerce avenue, 70 feet. Cost will be between \$60,000 and \$65,000.

Middlesboro. The Carnegie library here which has been built several years, but not opened because the town has not had the funds to buy books and maintain the institution, is soon to be opened, according to plans of the Woman's club of Middlesboro. A musical was recently given at the library building and the fund raised will be used to buy books.

MISSISSIPPI

Columbus. A committee has been appointed to go to West Point and inspect the Carnegie library there, preliminary to making an effort to secure a similar library for Columbus.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The library budget has been cut \$4,000 a year by the Commission, leaving the organization \$8,000 a year to operate on. Six members of the staff have been notified of releases in consequence, and a new schedule of hours announced for the main library and the branches. All libraries will be closed on Sundays.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids. With the opening of the New South High School in September there was opened a branch of the Public Library in the building. On school days the library will be open from the time school opens until 9 o'clock at night, and on Saturdays and during vacations from 12:30 until 9 o'clock. In addition to the books there will be a considerable collection of current periodicals on file in the reading room. This library will serve both the pupils and teachers of the school and also the people of the neighborhood.

OHIO

Cleveland. Announcement of a gift of \$200,000 to the Cleveland Medical Library has been made by the library council. The gift is provided in the will of Dr. Dudley P. Allen, of Cleveland, who died in New York in January. Dr. Allen founded the library in 1894.

Cleveland P. L. William H. Brett, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 8452; total 519,519. In addition the library cares for about 65,000 volumes in various unaccessioned collections, as well as a large number of pamphlets, making the total number of pieces over 600,000. Books from the foreign language collection formed 8.1 per cent. of the total circulation, as compared with 6.9 per cent. the year before. The foreign accessions, on the other hand, were 2.5 per cent. less than in 1913; this was due to war conditions in holding up foreign shipments, some of which are still delayed indefinitely. Small beginnings were made in two new collections, Dutch and Modern Greek, making 21 languages represented in the foreign collections. Attempts were made to place a Syrian order, but without success, and demands are coming somewhat insistently from one school branch for books in Ruthenian. Total registration was 163,418, and circulation for home use was 3,023,156. Visitors for reading and study numbered 1,738,192. Books were distributed for home use through 560 agencies in addition to the Main Library, an increase of 15. These were 13 large branches; 13 smaller branches, one normal school, 8 high schools, and 9 grade school branches; the Municipal Reference Library; the Library for the Blind; 39 deposit and 56 delivery stations; 381 classroom libraries in public, parochial and other schools, orphan asylums and institutions; and 38 home libraries. The club rooms at the Main Library have had much use, serving for fully 500 meetings of literary, civic and educational clubs, societies, classes, and other groups. In addition the rooms were used for

committee and conference purposes and as special study rooms for debaters and others. Total receipts for the year were \$525,485.73; disbursements \$415,636.15, including \$204,752.49 for salaries, \$39,712.10 for books, \$5511.79 for periodicals, and \$21,766 for binding and mending books.

In the two years from Oct. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1914, 28 public libraries were established by the Indiana Library Commission; 26 gifts were offered by the Carnegie Corporation; 25 library buildings were completed or begun; 10 library boards chose architects and prepared to build; 356 visits were made by the commission staff; 46 public addresses were made by the commission staff; 16 district meetings were attended by the commission staff; 12 state and national conventions were attended by the commission staff; 78 persons were given instruction in 3 terms of summer school, including 25 who took special course in children's work; 107 lectures in 37 libraries were arranged for; 75,970 volumes were circulated from the traveling library department; 24 book collections were organized; 15 library positions were filled through the commission office; 2 counties, by establishing libraries within their borders, reduced to 9 the counties without public libraries; 16 visits to state institutions were made by the commission staff; \$2,500 increase in the annual appropriation was voted; 170 dates were arranged for 11 exhibits; and 26,843 pamphlets were distributed by the commission.

INDIANA

Shelbyville. The city school board has authorized the opening of a branch of the Carnegie Library at School No. 5, and it was opened September 6. It is in charge of the city librarian, Miss Ida Lewis, and her assistants. Should it prove to be a success, other branches will be opened later in other parts of the city.

Walton. This town, which has a population of less than 800, after three years correspondence has secured a Carnegie appropriation for a building. A one-mill tax has been voted in the township, which will bring \$1800 a year for the library support, and the building will probably be completed this fall. Efforts for a permanent library for the people of the township were begun ten years ago, when a Ladies' Literary Club bought a supply of reference books in 1905 for the township school, adding reference and fiction books continually, until a collection of 800 volumes was obtained.

Westville. The new public library building was dedicated Aug. 4. The building was com-

pleted at a cost of \$8,000. It is constructed of brick, trimmed with stone, with a mission style of architecture. The architect was Wilson Parker, of Indianapolis. The building consists of one story and basement. In the latter is a large assembly room that is planned for use for public meetings. The books are placed on the first floor, which is really one large room, with the desk and shelving arranged conveniently. For many years there has existed in Westville a library association, composed of 16 women. This association has about \$1,500 in money and about 2,000 books. The cash will be used to buy new volumes. A new association has been formed, covering the entire New Durham township, and the librarian will be a Mr. Stotz.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. John Crerar L. In the twentieth annual report of the library, for the year 1914, Dr. Clement W. Andrews reports that 160,380 visitors were recorded during the year, a slight gain over 1913. The recorded use of periodicals was 18,765, and of books 176,368. The estimated total use of the library was 585,000 books and periodicals. Outside loans increased, and there were granted 411 requests for 620 volumes from 86 libraries, and 666 requests from 234 individuals. Calls for assistance by telephone were 893, and for information by letter, 151. Total accessions numbered 16,300; 1211 volumes were withdrawn, leaving 337,138 as the total number on hand. In addition 6991 pamphlets and 4824 maps were added, making a total of 112,211 pamphlets and 8625 maps. Receipts from endowment funds and other sources totalled \$212,955, and maintenance expenses required \$168,071—\$27,990 for books, \$9509 for periodicals, \$11,507 for binding, and \$58,715 for salaries for library service.

Neponset. The Public Library is about to move into larger and more central quarters over the post office. The library is growing in popularity with the people in the community, and the board hopes before long to secure the passing of a one-mill tax for library purposes.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

In the tenth biennial report of the Wisconsin Library Commission are given some interesting statistics of the different departments. The traveling libraries sent out served 773 different communities from 198 stations, filled 1258 requests, and had a recorded circulation of 141,196 volumes. During the year 1913-14, 86 libraries were sent out by the book

selection and study club department, containing 1765 volumes, 363 pamphlets, and 106 pictures. They covered 40 subjects and went to 65 towns. This department is in effect a correspondence school and carries on an extended correspondence with librarians, officers and members of clubs, and with many individual readers. The commission's workers made 514 visits to libraries in the state during the two years, each visit varying from a few hours to several days. Each year students in the library school spend two months working in different libraries, such service being given to the libraries in question. In 1913, 37 libraries profited by the work of 35 students, and the amount of work accomplished aggregated a total of 65½ months of work for the state, the equivalent of the entire time of six skilled workers for a year. In 1914, 31 libraries profited by the work of 35 students, and the amount of work aggregated a total of 61 months of free assistance to the libraries of the state, more than the equivalent of the full time of five skilled workers for the year. If this service is rated at \$720 a year, which is the lowest salary, with a few exceptions, received by any of the graduates the first year out of library school (many receiving a salary from \$800 to \$1000 the first year) the work done by the students during the biennial period was worth \$7,920.

Milwaukee. A librarian in the high schools, to catalog books and assist pupils in research work, was determined by the school board textbook committee at its meeting Sept. 1.

MINNESOTA

Eveleth P. L. Margaret Hickman, lbn. (1st ann. rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) The library opened with 1721 books, which has been increased to 4387. Circulation 45,071, an average of 10 times for every book, and according to the population, 6 books to a citizen. Actual registration was 2029, or about one-third of the total population. It is estimated that 43,872 people have used the reading room while the men's newspaper and smoking room has been patronized by 2463 men. With the addition of chess tables and chess men provided by the Eveleth Chess Club it is hoped that the popularity and usefulness of the room will steadily increase. The Sunday attendance has totaled about 6,784 readers, while 2,498 persons have heard the Sunday afternoon victrola concerts which have become exceedingly popular.

Pine Island. Plans have been drawn for the library building at Pine Island, provided for by the bequest of Frank E. Van Horn. The building will cost about \$9,000 and will be

56 x 30 feet in size. According to the wish of the donor, there will be a gymnasium in the basement, equipped with lockers. The gymnasium will also be used as a lecture-room. Hoffman & Mosse of Rochester are the architects.

St. Paul. The Public Library has opened a business branch in the center of the business district in quarters given to the city by one of the largest stationers. This step in the development of the library service was made necessary by the destruction of the collection of business books by the recent fire and by the removal of the library from the business district. It was made immediately possible by the action of the Town Criers, a club of advertising men, who voted to donate one dollar per member for the purpose of establishing a business library and issued a special library edition of the *St. Paul Daily News* with a view to securing further funds for the library. In this way about \$500 was made immediately available for the purchase of books. To the Town Criers' library the Public Library added other books of interest to the business men, particularly books on salesmanship, accounting, and banking, and periodicals for circulation, trade catalogs, directories, etc.

IOWA

The State Library Commission has decided to loan under certain restrictions, the McIntosh stereopticon owned by the commission. Travel and industrial slides for use with this lantern may be rented at reasonable rates, and if the demand is sufficient, a projector may be added for the use of picture cards.

Council Bluffs. The Pottawattamie County Historical Society has asked permission to place its books, documents and trophies in the Public Library. The collection includes many interesting books and documents.

Council Bluffs P. L. Ione Armstrong, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4226; total books 27,932, public documents 35,414. Total circulation 136,029. Total number of borrowers' cards in force 8764. Receipts \$19,570.84; maintenance expenses \$12,428.45, including \$3770.30 for books, \$242 for periodicals, \$349.66 for binding, and \$4815 for staff salaries.

Hamburg. Mayor Richards has appointed a library commission, consisting of nine members, following the decision of the voters for the establishment of a free public library. The new library board has voiced a formal petition to the Carnegie Corporation for a \$10,000 building donation. As soon as this is secured local parties have agreed to donate the site for same.

Lincoln City L. Lulu Horne, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915.) Accessions 2851, discards 484; total 38,507. New registration 2732; total 11,296. Circulation 212,328. Receipts \$12,294.59; disbursements \$12,644.91, (administration \$9278.31, books \$3366.60.)

Omaha. The library at the Central High School has been taken over by the Omaha Public Library. About 400 titles are listed, many copies of each book being on the shelves. The Public Library board will next year add more books to the school library. New shelves are being built in the teachers' room, which will be called the library. Miss Zora Shields, a high school teacher, will be librarian.

Tekamah. Plans are being drawn for the new public library building, and funds from the Carnegie Corporation will soon be arranged for. It is to be a one-story and basement building, 60 x 67 feet.

MONTANA

Roundup. The local Woman's Club opened a public library on Sept. 1. C. A. Heinrich, who opened a music store at that time in the Masonic temple, offered the club space for the purpose free from rent. A large number of books have already been donated to the club for the purpose and the club will take up a collection once each month for additional purchases.

The South West

OKLAHOMA

Collinsville. The city commissioners have formally accepted the offer of the Carnegie Library corporation of \$7,500 for a Collinsville building and an ordinance has been framed creating a library board. It is proposed to give the building a setting on a piece of ground 100 by 140 feet, and one of the sites proposed, if purchased, would place the building among a group of churches, a fine city hall building and the central fire station.

KANSAS

Hutchinson. There is no more attractive place in the administration building at the state reformatory than the library room, which occupies the old gymnasium, with hundreds of square feet in floor space. The library contains more than 4,000 volumes, embracing practically every variety of literature; there are about thirty-five of the leading magazines and periodicals coming to the institution, and a file of the Hutchinson and several foreign dailies are kept for the benefit of the inmates. The boys are allowed to visit the library in

details, at various periods during the day. The room is equipped with furniture made in the manual training department. There are eight large tables, forty-eight chairs, fourteen book cases and other articles. In addition there are a number of school desks, where the boys take their school examinations.

TEXAS

Galveston. Rosenberg L. Frank C. Patten, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 2203; withdrawals 387; total 54,712 volumes and 30,300 pamphlets. New registration 1572; total 12,232. Circulation 72,623. Expenditures for the year were \$23,475.05, including \$2921.31 for books, \$701.09 for magazines, \$461.39 for binding, \$1493.65 for lectures, and \$11,948.66 for salaries.

Houston. A library for the Jewish people of Houston has been opened at the synagogue at the corner of Walker and Jackson. Books may be secured for outside reading.

COLORADO

Littleton. A promise of a \$5000 building for library purposes has been secured from the Carnegie Corporation.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Spokane P. L. George W. Fuller, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 6155, discards 1920; total 64,880. New registration, adult 7159, juvenile 1920; total 34,604. Circulation 404,923. Receipts \$94,671.07; maintenance expenses \$43,593.79, including \$8128.45 for books, \$1675.04 for periodicals, \$1428.50 for binding, and \$21,326.10 for staff salaries. In addition \$2000 was spent for a branch site and \$42,942.33 for new buildings, making total expenditures \$88,536.12.

CALIFORNIA

Antioch. Officials of the Woman's Club have purchased for the proposed Carnegie Library the property owned by Mrs. H. F. Beede on the corner of F and Sixth streets, directly across the street from the Congregational church. The building committee is now busily engaged in looking over the plans, and as soon as details can be arranged a decision will be made. Those in charge of the subscription lists state they are securing additional aid from various sources and over \$600 has already been secured.

Gridley. The contract for the Carnegie Library has been let. The cost with heating plant will be \$6689.

Los Angeles P. L. Everett R. Perry, lbn. (27th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Ac-

cessions 24,639; withdrawals 5010; total 247,523. New registration 41,215; total 99,150. Circulation 1,863,743, a gain of 19.5%. The cost of circulating a book has dropped from 11 cents to less than 10 cents. Receipts \$184,112.20; expenditures \$180,228.44, including \$94,090.45 for salaries, \$22,071.43 for books, \$4151.95 for periodicals, and \$11,601.85 for binding. The new quarters of the main library have proved an unqualified success, and circulation from the central building increased 29%. During the coming year special attention will be given to developing the training school, and to strengthening the municipal section of the sociology department. The library is working to secure an increase in the library rate from .4 to .5 of a mill on the dollar. The endorsement of a large number of clubs has been secured through personal talks by the librarian and the staff. Special invitations were sent out to citizens and clubs to visit the central building, and those who responded were taken through all the departments.

Oakland. The Oakland Municipal Reference Library has been installed in the City Hall, and is now open to the public. This branch of the public library is one of the few municipal reference libraries in the state, and is one of the most complete in the West. It contains books and magazines concerning municipal affairs, civic government and kindred subjects, and an elaborate system of newspaper clippings is indexed and up to date on civic affairs. Mrs. E. H. Overstreet is in charge of the reference library and has spent many months in accumulating the extensive magazine, pamphlet, official report and book collections installed.

Pasadena P. L. Nellie M. Russ, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Additions 7312, withdrawals 286; total in library 49,051. New registration 3147; total 15,578. Circulation, exclusive of magazines and books, 308,147. Receipts from taxation \$31,070; expenditures \$31,070, including \$9150.31 for books, magazines, and music, \$178.40 for pictures and maps, \$1016.15 for subscriptions to periodicals and societies, \$1467.22 for binding, and \$15,188.55 for staff salaries.

IDAHO

Idaho Falls. The Idaho Falls Library, which has been in rented quarters for several years, was moved in July to the new Carnegie library building, completed at a cost of \$15,000.

Canada

ONTARIO

Barrie. Work began early in August on a new \$15,000 Carnegie Library. The building

will be most conveniently situated on a site opposite the market and municipal buildings.

Tavistock. The contracts for the new public library have been awarded. The new building will be 34 by 50 feet, pressed brick, one story high, and will cost about \$6,900. The interior will be finished in quartered oak.

Toronto P. L. George H. Locke, lbn. (31st ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 28,810 volumes, 1086 pamphlets; withdrawals 14,433 volumes; total 230,953 volumes, 20,150 pamphlets. New registration 13,678; total 53,852. Circulation 730,947. Total receipts were \$178,024.87; maintenance expenditures were \$128,177.43, and included \$28,353.87 for books, \$2916.50 for periodicals, \$3705.67 for binding, and \$58,865.80 for salaries for library service.

QUEBEC

Montreal. The formal inauguration of the St. Sulpice Library took place Sept. 12. Mr. Egidius Fauteux is the librarian of the new institution. All the books and archives of the old Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, which for over 65 years had been the rendezvous of all lovers of good books, have been transported to the new library and to them have been added many new books.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Cambridge Univ. L. The sixty-first annual report of the Library Syndicate, for the year 1914, records a total of 59,019 accessions for the year. This includes 139 manuscripts, and 42,966 items secured through the action of the Copyright Act. There were 10,740 titles printed for the general catalog, the actual number of slips inserted being 16,687. The revision of the catalog involved shifting 56,947 other slips. The number of books borrowed from the library was 26,646, as compared with 30,118 in 1913, and 31,492 in 1912. Eighty-two quarterly tickets of admission to the library for study purposes were granted to persons not members of the university. This does not include the many Belgian professors and teachers in secondary schools who are carrying on in Cambridge their lectures to their students, and to whom by special act the same library privileges as are accorded to members of the university senate have been granted up to the end of 1915. Belgian students properly recommended are admitted without paying the usual fee. The library has started a historical collection of pamphlets, newspapers, proclamations, etc., bearing on the war. Positions are being kept open for three members of the staff now serving in the army.

Croydon P. L. L. Stanley Jast, lbn. (26th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mr. 31, 1915.) Accessions 4316, withdrawals 2134; total 75,440. Total registration 15,984. Circulation 509,876, a decrease of 28,822. Forty-eight lectures and readings were given, with a total attendance of 6189. In March the library celebrated, with appropriate exercises, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening, and the report includes a short survey of the library's history during the period.

Dundee F. L. A. H. Millar, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 3724; replacements 566; total 154,992. New registration 11,018, a decrease of 2474 from 1913. Circulation 405,146, a decrease of 12,402 from the total for 1913. Fiction, which formerly constituted about 66% of the total issue, has dropped to 40%. In October 1914 the military authorities ordered the obscuring of the windows in public buildings in case the reflections of artificial light should prove landmarks for an invading enemy. A simple method was devised for the Central Lending Library and for several of the branches. Light frames covered with opaque paper were made to fit into the embrasures of the windows, and the upper portions of these windows were painted dark green. In some of the branches the case-ment-curtains were dyed a dark color, and these plans were found quite effectual.

Liverpool P. L. George T. Shaw, lbn. (62nd ann. rpt.—1914.) New books added numbered 9253; 9448 were withdrawn, 123 lost, and 7889 worn out and replaced. Total in library 184,075. New registration 28,698; total 57,574. Circulation for home use 1,584,149; reference use 489,387; total recorded use 2,073,536. The issue of books to adults decreased 63,208 volumes during the year, ascribed to the influence of the war and also to the closing of several rooms for alterations. Use of books for the blind increased from 3036 in 1913 to 3626 in 1914, due largely to the recently issued catalog of such books. During the year 173 free lectures were delivered, total attendance being 71,824. Twenty-two of the lectures were specially for children. A historical summary, covering the life of the library year by year from its inception in 1848, is printed with the report.

HOLLAND

Leyden. Dr. N. Van Wijk, assistant librarian of the Royal Library, has been nominated professor for Slavonic languages at the University of Leyden.

SWITZERLAND

Berne. The Swiss National Library (Dr. Marcel Godet, lbn.), reports accessions for 1914 were 14,109. Of these 10,267 were

donations and 3842 purchases. Statistics of use show that registered readers numbered 9257; books consulted in reading room, 22,088; and books taken out, 2487. The mobilization deprived the library of the services of five employees, of whom three are at the front. The library participated in the Collective Exposition of Swiss Libraries, which was part of the National Exposition held under the auspices of the Library Association.

Geneva. The University and Public Library (M. Frédéric Gardy, director) reports accessions for 1914 of 5130 books; 6084 pamphlets, and 1871 academic themes. Of these 826 books and 54 pamphlets were acquired by purchase, the other accessions being donated. Readers in the library numbered 2134, and used 45,712 volumes in a working year of 282 days, while 4923 volumes were taken out by 486 persons in the city of Geneva. Outside the city, 387 volumes and one manuscript were lent to 29 libraries, archives or other public institutions in Switzerland, and 15 volumes with 2 manuscripts to 9 foreign libraries. The library itself borrowed 217 volumes and 14 manuscripts from 24 Swiss libraries and public archives and 37 volumes from 7 foreign libraries. Five employees of the library were called to the colors and a sixth has recently entered a training school. As in libraries all over Europe, the equipment of the reading-room has suffered from the cessation of so many periodicals, notably trade or scientific journals, unable to continue publication during the war.

RUSSIA

Warsaw. The *Berliner Tageblatt* recently printed a curious story of Warsaw's secret library, consisting of a vast collection of publications placed at various times on the Russian Index Expurgatorius. When the evacuation of Warsaw was decided upon by the Russian military authorities the order was given, according to the *Tageblatt*, to destroy the collection, which weighed about 150 tons. This order, however, was not fulfilled, the collection being sold instead to dealers for 24 cents a hundredweight. The older part of the collection comprised valuable manuscripts and many volumes of which no other copies are in existence. These sold for two cents a pound. The dealers, the Berlin paper asserts, made a small fortune, as some of the old prints are priceless. The whole story awaits verification.

CHILE

Valparaiso. A collection of 600 volumes has lately been given to the Public Library by the hydrographic office, together with other pamphlets and odd numbers of technical reviews.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

INSTRUCTION IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

Library instruction in normal schools. Delia G. Ovitz. *Amer. School*, Mr., 1915. p. 76.

Our normal schools have kept pace with educational progress in almost every line of work except that of training their students in the effective use of books and libraries. Mr. Dana says, "Most colleges spend more on gymnasiums than on print, and far more on machines, chemicals, retorts, and dynamos than on the laboratory of printed things. This seems incredible but it is true. How to use the world's accumulated knowledge down to and including what was learned and printed yesterday—no learning can be as important as that. Yet, this is not taught well in the colleges."

The United States Bureau of Education has been making an investigation as to what is being done by various institutions in regard to instruction in the management and use of libraries and the bulletin issued shows some interesting facts. Of 166 normal schools replying, 93 report instruction in library methods. Wisconsin and Idaho are the only states requiring this instruction in the normal schools. But as yet there is no uniformity of requirement.

Miss Ovitz makes several suggestions for a library course in a normal school, based on her experience.

1. A required ten weeks' course in reference work in every normal school, planned with two objects in view: (a) the value of the work to the student himself, and (b) its value to the children the student is to teach. She would have the course given by the librarian, but planned to correlate with the work done by other teachers.

2. No teacher should be permitted to teach till she has taken a course that gives her such acquaintance with children's books as will enable her to direct wisely the reading habits of her pupils.

3. There should be in at least one normal school in each state a course designed for teacher-librarians with the aim of preparing a few teachers to organize and manage small school libraries. Admission to this course should be granted only to those who had taken the other courses.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

Co-operation between the Education Committee and the Public Libraries Committee. Reginald W. Brown. *Lib. Assn. Record*, Ap., 1915. p. 141-150.

In 1903 the British Library Association appointed a special committee on public education and public libraries, consisting of eighteen representatives of various educational bodies, and all the Council of the Association. The committee returned its report in 1905, embodying the following resolutions: (1) That special libraries for children should be placed in public libraries, and in all elementary and secondary schools. (2) That the principal text books recommended by teaching bodies be kept up-to-date in the public libraries. (3) That the librarian keep in touch with the educational work in his area. (4) That conferences between teachers and librarian be held. (5) That there should be some interchange of representation between the library and education committees. (6) That the public library be recognized as part of the national educational machinery. Except the last, all the resolutions dealt with work already taken up in a large number of libraries, and the reason given for not considering a more ambitious scheme was the limitation of the library tax rate. Would it not have been better, Mr. Brown asks, to have embarked on a more ambitious scheme and have used it as an argument in support of the removal of the rate limitation?

If the library is to be linked with the work of the school the gap between the end of elementary school days and the real awakening of the intellect must be bridged. Children must be trained in the use of supplementary reference books. They should know at least the names of the standard authorities in the various subjects studied. Special graded catalogs should be prepared, so arranged that they will supplement the list of text books used in the schools. The commencing of practical knowledge should not see the end of book knowledge. It would be simple for teachers to notify the librarian when children are to be sent to do reference work at the library. The number should be stated and the subjects required, and then the work could be arranged

to the satisfaction of both librarian and children.

Whatever work is undertaken with schools should only be attempted with the consent and financial aid of the educational authority.

CO-OPERATION WITH CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Library and continuation school at Racine. A. R. Graham. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 104-106.

Mr. Graham, the supervisor of this Wisconsin school, applied to the Public Library for a sub-station in the school. Sixty per cent of the day pupils had never drawn a book from the school or public library. With the help of the English teacher, who read interesting bits from the books, a taste for more was created and now the station finds it hard to supply enough.

In the evening classes many of the adult pupils do not feel free to go to the public library, so Mr. Graham obtained application blanks for them. When all the cards were filled out the classes were taken to the library, introduced to the librarian, and shown how to draw books. A few weeks later they were taken over again, and many of them now go to read the papers and magazines as well as to draw books.

These evening school pupils seem to like books along historical lines. Folk stories are often used as supplementary reading, and prove a link between the old country and the new. Naturalization classes in the school had the greatest difficulty in finding material in interesting form. The library reaches about 1800 readers through this school.

One trial at co-operation between library and continuation school. Mary A. Smith. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 99-103.

This work, in Madison, was begun with three domestic science classes, chosen because their instructor had specially asked for help. The same sort of work will be done with others.

The library began with the knowledge that many intelligent women are ignorant of all the literature on household arts, hygiene, care of children, etc., even when they use the library for other material.

At different times the library had put on reserve books carefully selected by an instructor, expecting that reference to them by the instructor would lead to their use. The plan was a failure. The same result was feared if a group of books were lent to the school, or if a mere list of books was sent. So the reference librarian prepared short annotated lists, took some of the books mentioned, and discussed them with the classes.

The shelving of books in the library was also explained. These talks were given three successive weeks, and then after an interval of two weeks, to avoid crowding, they were resumed. Different lists were given out, to scatter the demand for books, and the lists adapted to suit the classes. As a result the books on the lists are in constant circulation, and many of them have been bought by the members.

The various lists given out on domestic science and business are appended to the article.

Library Extension Work

LECTURES

During the ten years of work of the lecture department of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas, the lectures have been very popular, with an unusually large attendance. The library has had about 100 different lecturers, and about 200 lectures have been given with a total attendance of over 85,000. This is an average of about 425 at each lecture, a much larger attendance than was anticipated when the lecture work was inaugurated. The lectures are given in the library lecture hall, seating about 700 people, generally in the evening at eight o'clock. A number of lectures designed especially for children have been given during the daytime. The library lectures are often illustrated with stereopticon, blackboard, scientific experiments, or otherwise. During the past season six illustrated lectures on "Northern European states and their problems" were given during the Christmas holidays; in January-March six weekly lectures on the nineteenth century English poets were given; in February there were lectures on Goethe's "Faust," Shakespeare, the Venetian Republic, astronomy, the enjoyment of pictures, and a series on Schubert, Schumann, and Tschaikovsky, with musical illustrations; while the season closed with lectures by Edgar J. Banks on some of the ancient peoples, and by Lorado Taft on American sculpture and sculptors.

Library Development and Co-operation

DEVELOPING SERVICE

Extensive extension and intensive extension. Matthew S. Dudgeon. *Pub. Libs.*, Je., 1915. p. 247-251.

An intense effort to reach every individual within the community now having a library is just as important as establishing new libraries, and this without branding it as "missionary work." "Placing the public's own books before the public whether in a factory, in railroad shops, or in a settlement house, is not a missionary act. It is a matter of duty and business. It is no more a missionary act than

is the act of the grocer clerk who sells the customer a package of breakfast food. Both are in the feed business. He is feeding the body, the librarian is feeding the mind."

The librarians need to "quit cultivating a sentimental spirit toward our duties" and "get a clear conception of the work legally required by our employment. In other words, when we deliver books where they were never delivered before we are simply decently honest and fairly efficient employees."

Success in library work demands only two simple things: knowledge of literature and knowledge of people. While the average librarian reads, studies, classifies, and arranges her books carefully she is apt to regard the people around her *en masse*. Closer and more careful study of people is necessary if the library is to reach all groups.

Women and children are more served and possibly better served in the library than are men. "Is it not true that the scarcity of men among library patrons indicates that there is too little in the library that appeals to the purely masculine?" To establish universality of service, therefore, special attention must be given to attracting more men and boys to the library, especially those who are workers. To reach municipal officials is important. School officials as well as pupils must be attracted and held. Library directors and trustees must not be overlooked. The men in all the professions are voracious readers if only the proper material can be furnished them. The demand for business literature surpasses the supply. The public service corporation and its employees must not be forgotten. Too often the skilled mechanic is forgotten, while the ambitious but unskilled laborer finds little to help him master some of the rudiments of a trade. Finally the public-spirited men and women in every community who are interested in all sociological and civic movements should be sought out and served.

Universal service means universal interest, universal appreciation, unanimous popular support and logically increased appropriation, especially if the increase in patronage is from men.

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

STRENGTHENING INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIONS

Libraries and industries. Robert W. Parsons. *Lib. Asst.*, Ja., 1915. p. 3-12.

Mr. Parsons "favors public library specialization in scientific and technical literature with the object of assisting the poor workman to become a good workman, and a good workman to become a master of his craft." That is,

each library should specialize in the literature of the industries or trades peculiar to its locality, subordinating, but not neglecting, the collecting of literature relating to the more general trades such as building, engineering, etc. The satisfaction of the working classes with the library will lead to a better support of the library, so by helping the workers the library helps itself.

As methods of appealing to the community Mr. Parsons enumerates open access, classification, cooperation with local societies, local press, etc., and cooperation with universities, technical schools, etc., and then proceeds to discuss the advantages of each in detail, with practical suggestions for their execution. Most of the means proposed are common practice in this country, and his suggestion that special literature be collected along three lines—books, periodicals and trade catalogs—coincides with the American custom.

DEVELOPING INTEREST IN LIBRARY

Modern methods in modern libraries. W. J. Harris. *Lib. Asst.*, Jl., 1915. p. 118-123.

The two outstanding features wherein the library of today differs from that of fifteen years ago are its use of modern advertising methods and the growth of what are known as library activities. It has become firmly established that to reach its highest utility and success, a public library must be kept continually before the public. Most local papers will willingly print short library notes on the work of the library and the new books. This material should be short and attractive, well-organized, non-critical, and impartially distributed. Mr. Harris believes that every public library needs a publicity department as part of its equipment, and that if a systematic advertising campaign is carried on, a more generous financial support will result.

Among the more prominent library activities of the past few years are: reading circles; the regular publication of library notes and bulletins; free lectures; the conduct, where possible and suitable, of a nature study stand; the issuing of book lists; the circularizing of societies and clubs with book lists on their special subjects; the co-operation and good will of the local press; picture collections and exhibits; and story hour work. The library should work in correlation with schools, seldom done successfully at present in England, according to Mr. Harris.

To get the time to do all these things the mechanism of the libraries should be standardized. Co-operative cataloging and classification would save both time and money. The *Library Association Record* has done admirable

work in this respect, and further development would give librarians more time to devote to their readers.

Circulars, Booklists, Bulletins, etc.

BLOTTERS

The Newark Public Library has been issuing a series of blotters this year, each bearing one of the librarian's characteristic epigrammatic utterances, many times supplemented by a short list of books. For instance, the first one reads:

THE BENEFICENCE OF NOVELS

Did you ever notice how kindly you feel toward the person who has read and enjoyed the novel you have read and enjoyed?

Perhaps if you read all the novels you would feel kindly toward everybody.

Try it.

Then follows a baker's dozen of first-rate stories.

Another one has a list of books on the questions of the day, introduced with the sentence, "Reading is often better than hearing: it is listening, not talking, that has done the world so much harm."

A list on hypnotism and mental suggestion is introduced thus:

MIND ACTING ON MIND

Do you believe that one person can influence another person by just willing that other shall think or feel or act in a certain way, or shall be conscious of a certain thing? Some do. I don't.

Here are a few books on both sides of this belief.

The appeal the library makes to all classes and the resources on which it can draw in serving them is shown in blotter no. 3.

A READER'S GUIDE

Each day the Library is able to direct

The Worker
The Thinker
The Expert
The Novice
The Inquirer
The Investigator
The Home-maker
The Wage-earner

Their questions are answered from 250,000 Books, 20,000 Periodicals, 55,000 Clippings and Pamphlets, 7,000 Maps and 500,000 Pictures.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
1915

Library Support. Funds

LIBRARY INCOMES IN ENGLAND

War economies. *The Librarian*, Ag., 1915. p. 4-5.

A protest against the practice, increasing in frequency, of cutting down library appropriations for the benefit of the general expenditures of other departments of the local authorities' activities. In some cases the tax for library purposes has been reduced; in others the tax remains the same but the authorities refuse to pay recommended book purchases,

and the resulting balance at the end of the year may be transferred to the general account and the rate reduced for the ensuing year. It is felt that the council of the Library Association should issue a manifesto showing that with the great rise in prices libraries have to practice the most rigid economy to pay their way and give efficient service, and that if some small savings could be effected here and there the amount should be invested on behalf of the library rather than thrown back into the general fund.

HOARDING LIBRARY FUNDS

Misapplied economy. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1915. p. 204-205.

Editorial condemning the policy of many libraries of carrying over each year a balance from their appropriation, on the grounds that (1) the library is organized for the specific purpose of turning money into book service for the community; (2) support of the library depends on public favor, which corresponds to the amount of service it renders; (3) appropriations will not be increased nor even maintained when the money already appropriated is not used; (4) the success of the library depends more on its faith in itself and its community than on any balance in its treasury; (5) it is treating present users of the library unfairly to deny them the full service they pay for, for the sake of future service to future patrons, (6) this last statement being supported by an official opinion recently declared by the State Board of Tax Examiners, which condemned the authorities of a certain city for allowing the regular appropriation to its library in the face of an accumulation of \$8000 in its treasury.

Government and Service

Executive. Librarian

MENTAL EQUIPMENT OF A LIBRARIAN

The librarian as a unifier. Andrew Keogh. *Bull. of N. Y. P. L.*, Ag., 1915. p. 591-595.

To maintain mental health and to attain professional success a librarian must have an abiding consciousness of unity in his work. Without it he confuses unity with uniformity, and energy with efficiency; becomes immersed in details; makes of work a routine without enthusiasm; and loses the balance and harmony of the normal mind.

The evil is inherent in his occupation, for the librarian's daily round is a frittering away, a scattering of his mental energy as he touches on a hundred different subjects.

A librarian deals with buildings, with books, and with men. Unfortunately he is not always

given opportunity to plan his building, with due regard for ease and economy of administration, and "many libraries are still in the stone age, spending on maintenance the income which should be available for their real function."

In book acquisition he has a freer hand, for specific recommendations, following a general policy, are usually left to him. So book purchase must be unified, both in apportionment of funds and in the method of choosing individual books. Exchanges should be systematized, and only appropriate gifts accepted. Once acquired, the books must be organized for use, and classification and cataloging done with care.

Lastly, the librarian must have acceptable human relations with all who come in contact with him. He organizes the library for the public; he also organizes the public for the library. He calls on individuals for help in book selection, on experts for lectures and book annotations, and on collectors for exhibits. He deals with the corporate public through every organization that can help him or be helped by him. He has relations with other library boards and with all library associations and enterprises.

He determines by self-analysis and by noting outside criticism his own place in the personnel of the staff, and chooses for his associates people having the qualities he lacks. He sees to it also that every member of his staff has opportunities for self-development. By thus unifying all his work the librarian not only attains professional success but unifies his own mind. Balance and harmony become characteristics, and he sees life steadily and whole.

Staff

STAFF RULES

The "Scheme of service" for the staff of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, first adopted in 1911, has just been reprinted. According to this statement "the staff of the library shall be appointed, promoted, and retained for educational and technical qualifications and efficiency," and "no relative or member of the family of a trustee shall be employed in any capacity." Section 8, placing the highest officers of the administrative grade—librarian, assistant librarian, etc.—in the graded examined service, is of interest.

Section 18, establishing two evenings in the week and 38 hours for a week's service when three evenings are necessary, and 40.5 hours per week otherwise, are liberal and wise provisions; they were adopted four years ago by this library, antedating, so far as known, any similar action by any other large library.

The week's vacation in winter, supplementing the three weeks' summer vacation, with pay, has been found a valuable arrangement. The hours and vacation of the clerical ungraded service (39 hours a week, with two weeks' vacation with pay) are adjusted to be in agreement with the employes in the other city hall departments.

Hours. Vacations

HOURS

The 1914 report of the Cleveland Public Library says that the library's experiment with the seven-and-a-half hour day, inaugurated in the fall, is showing even better results than were anticipated. It has made possible a rearrangement of schedules which is carrying the work in increasing quantity not only without additional help, but with greater ease and efficiency on the part of the staff, and has been so greatly appreciated that it is hoped it will be made permanent.

Rules for Readers

Reference Work

CENSORSHIP OF BETTING NEWS

In Greenock, Scotland, the advisability of obliterating all betting news from the newspapers in the reading room of the public library, has been under consideration. The librarian has found that several libraries in Scotland and England have carried out a similar policy, and the "blacking out" has seldom been regarded as a hardship by the readers.

In Greenock the news room has been the resort of several men who came to get betting information, and who often annoyed other readers by monopolizing the papers. The librarian recommended the obliterating of all betting news from the papers, and suggested it might be done by pasting on gummed slips, on which local tradesmen might advertise and from which a small revenue might be obtained. It has been unanimously agreed to try the experiment for six months.

Home Use. Loans

BORROWERS' RULES

The Public Library of Somerville, Mass., has extended its service until now each adult borrower may have at one time from the adult collections one seven-day book (due within one week); one unbound periodical (due within one week); and any reasonable number of other books (due within one month). Such loans will be recalled after two weeks if needed by another borrower. "One novel" is extended to "any reasonable number" including one seven-day novel.

The use of all books (fiction, non-fiction, bound periodicals), not in great demand is now practically unrestricted, the line of distinction being that of demand rather than the usual division between fiction and non-fiction.

Administration

General. Executive

Treatment of Special Material

DRAMATIC LITERATURE

Public libraries and the drama. W. Dawson Johnston. *Bull. of Bibl.*, J1., 1915. p. 180-182.

Montrose J. Moses, the dramatic critic, says the dramatic library we need should be an independent public one, not a part of club, university, or public library. However that may be, several universities and large public libraries have noteworthy dramatic collections.

In developing the drama department of a public library affiliation with national and local societies and clubs is of great importance, and the department should receive much assistance from the latter.

The scope of the drama library Mr. Moses advocates is broad, and the material could be divided into three classes, historical, theoretical, and practical. The smaller library can only make a selection of the more popular literature on these subjects, but it may properly undertake a complete collection of everything relating to local dramatic history. Special shelves in both reference and open shelf rooms for dramatic literature for study or home reading, picture bulletins and lists of books and magazine articles, and the publication of complete or select lists of dramas in the library, are some of the ways in which the librarian can stimulate interest in the drama.

Dr. Johnston also gives some useful lists of addresses of societies and publishers from whom valuable catalogs and information can be obtained.

DRAMA LEAGUE

The Drama League and the libraries. Barrett H. Clark. *Bull. of Bibl.*, J1., 1915. p. 182-183.

During the past five years the Drama League has done much to stimulate interest in printed plays. Two years ago about a hundred libraries were members of the league. They received all the league literature, started drama departments, and in many cases organized drama classes. Since then this work has more than quadrupled, so that the libraries, especially in the smaller Western and Mid-Western towns, have become study centers.

The league, in its *Drama Quarterly*, offers guidance in the selection of plays. There is great need for a large dramatic library such as no library has yet undertaken, but even the smaller libraries can organize a dramatic department. A concrete suggestion is that each library interested should secure all the Drama League publications, together with other drama lists, and then buy what books it can as fast as they are published, for drama books soon get out of print.

Cataloging

ANALYTICALS

Subject analytical cataloging. W. George Fry. *Lib. World*, Ag., 1915. p. 36-41.

A plea for the closer analytical cataloging of books, especially in the small and medium-sized libraries, where it often happens that the only material on many subjects is hidden away in books of collected short articles, proceedings of societies, etc. Sample cards are included, showing what such analytical work will reveal in unexpected places.

PRINTED CATALOGS

"I want a library catalog that I can take home." Corinne Bacon. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1915. p. 205-207.

The card catalog seems to be breaking down through its own weight in the larger libraries, and even in the medium-sized libraries readers are often annoyed by the number of cards for unimportant or seldom-used books. In the very small library the librarian often does not know how to make a good catalog, or lacks the time to do it properly. Is it possible to standardize these libraries so that the librarian may take advantage of co-operative cataloging done at a central point? With the development of country libraries, and deposit stations alike in rural and urban districts, libraries are developing a clientele that demand a printed catalog, since they cannot come to the central library.

The chief arguments against the printed catalog are its expense, its lack of up-to-date-ness, its necessarily incomplete record of what the library contains, and its inclusion of some books not on every library's shelves.

While the expense is prohibitive for the average individual library, by dividing the cost among a number of libraries each might afford its own catalog. With the help of the linotype it is comparatively easy to keep a catalog up to date, reprinting it yearly with cumulative bulletins issued to cover the period between editions. That it may be incomplete, omitting old text books, government docu-

ments, etc., will be considered an advantage by the average reader, and that it will contain some titles of good books not in the library may be an advantage in calling the reader's attention to books which may be borrowed from larger libraries.

The H. W. Wilson Co. believes such a standard catalog is feasible, and proposes to compile one in dictionary form, annotated, with publisher and price, including fiction but no juveniles, to be issued in several sizes, and revised yearly.

Binding and Repair

END-PAPERS

The Forbes Library at Northampton, Mass., has just adopted its own distinctive style of end-papers for use in all rebinding. So far as we know this is the first time a library has made use of its own device for binding work.



FORBES LIBRARY END PAPERS—EXACT SIZE

The papers are printed in a soft sage green and in pale buff, and interwoven in the design are an open book with the mark of ownership, the city seal, the lamp of learning, etc. The design was put together at the library and the lithographic work was done by Milton Bradley Co. of Springfield.

Shelf Department

FILING PROBATE RECORDS

With the help of several judges of probate from different parts of Connecticut, the State Library has solved a plan for checking, record-

ing, arranging, making and keeping accessible the probate files from different districts deposited in the State Library. This plan has been approved by the Connecticut Probate Assembly. It shows not only the number, date, and kind of estate of which the files have been deposited by each district, but also the actual number and kind of papers relating to each estate.

It is briefly described in the librarian's biennial report for 1913-14 as follows:

1. Papers from each probate district are kept together as a separate section in the record vault.

2. All papers of an estate are to bear the accession number of that estate, and to be brought together in a standard document envelope, properly endorsed with name, date, kind of estate, exact contents and date when deposited in the State Library.

3. The estates within the district are to be arranged alphabetically.

4. Every estate is to have an index card bearing the essential data, which card shall be filed alphabetically with similar cards from other districts, thus easily, quickly and definitely locating the papers of any estate at any time deposited in the library by any probate district.

5. A receipt to the judge of probate to be in book form, with one line devoted to an estate, which shall contain an exact inventory of the papers filed and space for volume and page where each estate is found in the court records of the district. These estates being arranged alphabetically, this receipt at once becomes a complete index to the records of each probate office, and shows at a glance what papers relating to an estate are officially extant and accessible. A reproduction of part of the official receipt covering the files deposited by one district, is given.

Libraries on Special Subjects

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Specialization: its advantages and disadvantages. Richard Holland Johnston. *Spec. Libs., Je.*, 1915. p. 93-97.

The specialization here considered is that made necessary by the numerous and wonderful inventions of the nineteenth century. Improvements in design are made so rapidly that manufacturers are forced to specialize on some one line in order to succeed, and similarly in the professions the same tendency toward specialization is found.

The natural result of this specialization is the problem of preparation and the once prevalent belief in late specialization on a broad

educational foundation must be considerably qualified. Under present conditions the earliest practicable specialization is desirable.

As specialization widens the sphere of knowledge and multiplies the need for special sources of information, there has sprung up in association with business houses what has been termed special library service, which places great stress on current information and uses individual authorities and experts much as the library uses printed information. Its main function is to secure at any moment in compact form the latest information on the most minute point connected with the business concerned. Such work, in a score or a hundred different lines, is impossible for the general library because of the enormous expense it would involve, and hence there have arisen the finance library, the railroad library, the insurance library, and so on.

The greatest danger in such libraries lies in the isolation in which the specialists in charge stand to each other. There is no clearing house for the exchange of their expert knowledge. Moreover the specialist is liable to a lack of perspective with which to view his work. The voluntary association of men occupied in similar interests has already begun and will spread, and in the end there will undoubtedly be an exchange bureau between specialists, which will be of advantage to the businesses represented as well as to the individuals enrolled.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES—ADMINISTRATION

Some administrative problems of special librarians. Andrew Linn Bostwick. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1915. p. 97-100.

In a special library there is unfortunately no well-defined line of demarcation between administrative and routine duties, because the library is usually small, and limited in its field and clientele. So the first problem is one of size. When the special library is a branch of a large public library, as are several of the municipal reference libraries, much of the routine work is done at headquarters.

A second problem is the selection of material, for the special library must be prepared to give quick, up-to-date service at all times. The librarian must keep in touch with affairs in his sphere of activity, must know local conditions and people, and be ready to anticipate the wants of his patrons.

The third problem relates to cataloging. A highly developed catalog, with analytical work carried to the utmost, is a necessity, and it is in constant need of revision if it is to be kept up to date. On the other hand there is much

ephemeral material which hardly justifies the work of cataloging.

A fourth problem is that of service, which is two-fold. The special librarian must make the extract and summarize the material desired by the patron, who in the public library would be obliged to do it for himself. Moreover the librarian must maintain close relations with his clientele and be ready at all times to give unbiased information on the subject of his specialty.

Another problem is the need of proving to the board of directors or the firm—the employers—that the special library really pays. The special library must justify its existence, and it must demonstrate that financial benefits, though indirect, are really due to its work.

Special problems will confront the legislative or municipal reference librarian under the direct control of city or state authorities, and the best solution is to put the library under a special board of a non-political nature.

BUSINESS LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

Suggestions for making a business library practical. W. S. Gifford. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1915. p. 100-104.

Every business library is created to meet special needs which a public library cannot satisfy, and its utility depends on its success in meeting those needs. Obviously no universal standard method of handling the details can be set up, but there are certain general problems common to all.

1. Scope. The field of information to be covered must be decided first of all. Besides all information on the special line of business followed by the concern, allied lines of business may need to be covered; the probable future trend of the business needs to be considered; and the extent to which theoretical literature on business administration or practice, and books for the education of the employe, shall be included, must be decided. The librarian may have to take the initiative in suggesting changes in scope, but the officers or heads of departments should give serious consideration to the question.

2. Location. When branches or departments are scattered in several places, it is not desirable to keep all material in one place. Even if all the branches are under one roof it may be better to give to the various departments the material relating to its particular work, but it is well to let the librarian keep general supervision over all.

3. New information. One of the librarian's chief duties is to see that all proper sources

of information are reached, and that all new information is immediately available. In deciding what material should be kept and what rejected, the librarian should be assured of the co-operation of department heads.

4. Cataloging and indexing. The necessity for a record of author and title and library number of each book or pamphlet is unquestioned. The cataloging by subject, or indexing, is much more difficult. The index must be arranged so that the layman as well as the librarian can locate material, but care must be taken that no unnecessary indexing is done to cumber the whole. The thoroughness of the indexing will vary with the size, the complexity, and the needs of the organization, and should cover only those points that touch the present need.

5. Arrangement of books. The books should be arranged by subjects and the shelves clearly marked, and where one book covers two or more subjects the shelf-placard might refer back to the catalog or to other sections. A marker should show when books have been taken from the shelves, and pamphlet and short magazine articles may well be put into binders and shelved with the books.

6. Methods for extending the influence of the business library. (a) The librarian must keep in close touch with each department and branch. (b) He must see that all information of interest reaches all persons interested. (c) Some method of informing employees of library accessions must be devised. (d) The library staff must be prepared to assist and advise employees at all times, relieving the latter of much wasted effort in fruitless search.

RAILROAD LIBRARIES

The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington. *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 1-4.

This library was established Aug. 1, 1910, and now contains about 40,000 items. Approximately 200 daily, weekly and monthly publications, are examined not only for the articles, which are indexed, but also for notes of current material on railway topics. The library must provide material for historical and statistical comparison, and has what is probably the most extensive single collection on government ownership of railways.

The library acts as a medium of exchange in railway duplicates between a number of libraries. A few libraries send all such duplicates to the Bureau library, while a large number of others give ready access to their duplicate collections. The Bureau library keeps

for its own information a catalog of the railway contents of an increasing number of libraries, (some sixty-odd at present), to which its more distant members can be referred in an emergency. This catalog is also the basis for the distribution of duplicates. The library furnishes to the Library of Congress cataloging copy on books it owns which are not in the larger institution.

Ten thousand numbered folders contain articles taken from general periodicals. Besides its effort to provide current information, the library welcomes the addition of old timetables, train rules, maps, and engineers' reports.

The library as an efficiency tool. D. C. Buell. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1915. p. 105-108.

A description of the educational work organized on the Harriman railway lines, by which the library has become the tool for the development of the railways' employees.

About six years ago it was realized that proper attention to their development was not being given, and after a careful analysis of the situation it was decided that a modification of correspondence school methods would be the best way of handling the educational work, and the Educational Bureau was so organized. Existing books, instructions and educational matter, supplemented when necessary by specially written instructional pamphlets, are used as lessons on the multitude of subjects covered by the term "railroading." Many of these special texts had to be prepared, and they were written by road officials actually in charge of the various lines of work, subject to editorial revision by a special office staff. To supplement them a very carefully selected library of railway literature has been gathered at headquarters.

It has been found that many men tire of the routine of study from lesson texts, and after eight or ten lessons it has been found stimulating to send them a book from the library covering the same ground and giving another point of view.

For the first four years this service was free. Then it was put on a self-supporting basis and one dollar a month charged the men, who have since taken greater interest in it, study better, and seem better satisfied with the service than when it was free.

The result of the bureau's work has been seen in the increased efficiency and the better and safer service rendered by the line. The organization of the bureau has brought out the crying need for practical instructional material that can be made available through the

libraries, books written in good English and giving accurate information.

Special railroad collections in general libraries. *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 4-7.

Sketches of the railroad resources to be found in the Library of Congress, the Hopkins railroad library at Stanford University, the J. J. Hill library at the University of Wisconsin, the John Crerar Library at Chicago, the Boston Public Library, Interstate Commerce Commission Library at Washington, New York Public Library, Western Reserve Historical Society, and Purdue University.

These are followed by description of the libraries maintained for the benefit of their employes by a number of railroads. The Baltimore and Ohio road started its circulating library in 1885, with 4500 volumes, and now uses 674 agencies for delivery. The Seaboard Air Line has operated a system of free traveling libraries for its employes in six Southern states for over a decade, and has been a potent factor in bringing about library legislation in all these states. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road began operating reading rooms in 1898, and now has twelve reading-rooms and club houses, with all the facilities of a first-class hotel, and twelve other reading-rooms. The total expense of operating is \$50,000 a year. It has \$385,000 invested in buildings and equipment, and has about 18,500 volumes in its reading rooms, besides providing in the last season over 500 entertainments. The company has a law library of 3500 volumes in its Chicago office, together with about 500 text books and a large number of statutes and reports. The Boston & Albany railroad library was opened in February, 1869, and was maintained till 1908, when it was turned over to the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at West Springfield, Mass. Employes of the Pennsylvania road established the Altoona Mechanics' Library in Altoona in 1858. The road owns the present building and 750 shares of the stock. This is a subscription library, with life membership for \$35, and stockholders shares at \$5 for the first year, \$2 for each subsequent year. The Pennsylvania road has a reference library at Pittsburgh, and an office library in Philadelphia. The Wells Fargo Company has a circulating library, with headquarters in Jersey City, to which the dues are 10 cents a month. A number of other railroads possess small libraries, both reference and circulating, for the use of officers and employes.

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LIBRARY

The library of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and its rela-

tion to foreign trade. D. A. Skinner. *Spec. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 41-42.

The library covers as fully as possible the most recent printed information issued by commercial and trades organizations in foreign countries, where this will not duplicate other collections in Washington. Many requests for assistance come from merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States, and detailed replies are sent to all. For the last few months the chamber has been issuing a series of bulletins on conditions in foreign markets, and another on foreign trade in particular kinds of goods. Two foreign address lists have recently been compiled. One gives the names of organizations, together with the names of officers, addresses, and a brief statement of purpose. The other lists the names, addresses, and purposes of certain foreign organizations that give particular attention to the development of foreign trade.

TECHNOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

The library of the chemical laboratories of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. F. Fricker. *Spec. Libs.*, My., 1915. p. 82-83.

This library, not to be confused with the company's general industrial library, has been in existence for several years, but only within the last three years has systematic classification of its material been attempted.

The library has a little over a thousand books and pamphlets, with a good many domestic and foreign chemical and trade journals. These are carefully read as soon as received, and a record made of all material bearing directly or indirectly on the technology of rubber. Abstracts are made of the more important papers. These are written on special 3x5-inch blanks of heavy ledger paper, and the thousands now in the library form one of the most important assets of the collection. Less important material is simply indexed. Clippings are forbidden, as all journals are bound. Special attention is given to patent literature, and free use made of government publications. Trade catalogs have a very small place in the library.

Books and pamphlets are shelved together and classified according to the Dewey decimal system and the Cutter-Sanborn tables. The abstracts mentioned are classified by the expansion of the Dewey system adopted by the International Institute at Brussels. The library has complete author and subject catalogs, and plans to begin soon on a dictionary catalog. Most of the books are purely reference works and are intended to be used only in the library. Exceptions are sometimes made, however.

Abstracts, patent specifications and catalog cards are never allowed outside the library.

work of the Service by other writers, is maintained and published at intervals for reference.

ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

A unique engineering reference library. *Reclamation Record*, S., 1915. p. 426.

There has been assembled in the engineering section of the Washington office of the Reclamation Service, for the use of visiting engineers and others interested in irrigation, a library of over 500 volumes of histories, specifications, engineering investigations, cost data, etc., of the various projects under construction and being operated by the Reclamation Service. Many of these volumes are in manuscript and often illustrated with photographs.

On their receipt in the Washington office the reports of project managers are given accession numbers and filed in book shelves for convenience of reference. All volumes as far as possible are arranged alphabetically by state, and then by project.

A card index is also kept of volumes and contents. Each card gives accession number and letter to designate state and project, as, for example:

East Park Dam.	Cal. (California).
Construction and cost.	O—16 (Orland).

In addition to these "project and feature histories" files are kept of the printed annual reports and congressional hearings having to do with the Reclamation Service, state engineers' reports, state co-operative reports, water supply and stream flow bulletins issued by the Geological Survey, bound volumes of the engineering periodicals, and a select list of books on engineering and irrigation. A file is also kept of price lists and bulletins available for distribution, and also a subject file of information (principally engineering) which it is thought would be of interest. This file is indexed under about 50 headings, among the subjects being the following:

- Abutments, standard concrete (plans).
- Cement (standard specifications).
- Dams (plans and specifications).
- Dams, rolling (plans and specifications).
- Excavation tables (handbook).
- Farm-unit plats (price list).
- Flumes (standard plans).
- Gates, high-pressure (plans).
- Hydraulic data (handbook).
- Irrigation farming (pamphlets).
- Land survey notes (pamphlets).
- Maps of national irrigation projects.
- Pipe, wood stave (plans and specifications).
- Retaining walls (standard plans).
- Sand-cement manufacture (data and cost).
- Specifications, irrigation structures.
- Telephone lines (cost and specifications).
- Valves, balanced (specifications and plans).
- Water-power development, etc.

An index list of all engineering articles by engineers of the Service, and of articles on the

General Libraries

For Special Classes—Children

REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN

A slight change has been made by the Los Angeles Public Library in the rule governing the guarantee required on children's applications. Either of the child's parents is now accepted as guarantor, when an additional name is given as reference, though the parent be neither taxpayer nor card-holder. For the first six months of the year a record was kept of the registration of children under fourteen, and it was found that 2,805 cards were issued, limited to use in the juvenile departments of the main library and branches.

CHILDREN, RULES FOR

The Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas, has printed a little folder with the rules for children who borrow books given in simple language. After the usual information about library hours, number of books allowed, fines, and change of address, the last page of the folder tells "the way a library book makes many visits." It says:

"Be very careful of all books loaned to you. Remember to be even more careful than if the books really belonged to you.

"Being careful means a great many things. It means seeing that your hands are quite clean when you handle the book. It means also that you are not to turn down the corners of the pages, or to mark or tear or in any way harm the book. If you are interrupted while reading and wish to keep your place, use a very thin book-mark, one that is no thicker than a single sheet of paper. Thick, heavy book-marks injure books. Then if you wish to make the book very comfortable and secure, you may wrap it up carefully, always remembering to leave it in a safe place, so that no harm may come to it when you are not by to guard it.

"If you remember what being careful means and treat your books accordingly, they can visit many boys and girls and make them all as happy as they have made you."

FINES IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS

An investigation of unpaid fines for the period of registration (3 years) was made in the Cleveland Public Library in the spring of 1914. The proportion of children with un-

paid fines to the total number of children registered, varied from 43 per cent. to 6 per cent. "On the whole," says the 1914 report, "it was the highest in those branches where a maximum amount of work is accomplished under hampering physical conditions. In the branch which is adequate for its work, the percentage of unpaid fines is decidedly lower than at the others which are not adequate. In two foreign branches, one serving Jewish people and the other Polish, it was possible to ascertain the actual number of children who borrowed books in the first three months of 1914, and of these the number of children who had unpaid fines charged against them was 22 per cent. and 24 per cent., respectively. This is merely telling in figures that under the fine system many children are permanently deprived of the home reading of books.

"In comparison with the entire number of children with unpaid fines, the percentage of those who had paid part, was on the whole, considerably higher than might be expected by those who regard the problem of unpaid fines as chiefly due to carelessness, unwillingness on the part of the children to use their pennies for their debts rather than for candy, etc. In one branch it averaged 40 per cent. of the total number; an evidence of the eagerness of the children in that neighborhood for books.

"Before this intensive study was made, a suspension plan was tried out in three branches. Since the study was made the suspension plans have been put into operation in four other branches where some solution of the problem was most pressing. In all these branches fines are charged for damaged and lost books only, for overdue books the child borrower is denied the privilege of borrowing books for a short period: three days for books returned one day overdue, four days for books two days overdue, etc. Under this plan, children are not permitted to pay a fine as an alternative. A rough card record of children who are suspended is kept, and repeated offenders are given a longer sentence. This seems to be a more practical plan than does the fine system for use in a great industrial city with a high percentage of families without fixed incomes. For the children, it has the advantage of being a punitive measure with which it is entirely within their power to comply."

CHILDREN'S READING

What the children of today are reading. Katherine H. Wead. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, F., 1915. p. 42-44.

First in the child's interest come picture books. Then follow fairy tales, myths and

hero tales, with such classics as "Robinson Crusoe," "Arabian nights," "Gulliver's travels," and, if a child can be helped over the hard places, "Pilgrim's progress."

One of the difficulties in training the modern child along literary lines is his aversion to a big book and his discouragement if there are long descriptions at the beginning. He wants a book that he can read quickly, that is full of action, and that is new—and he does not want to re-read a book. With the exception of "Ivanhoe" and "The last of the Mohicans," few children to-day voluntarily read either Scott or Cooper.

The boy is easier to deal with than the girl, for his interests are wider. His books can be grouped in three classes. First, stories of boys who earn their own living and work their way up in the world; second, stories of adventure; and third, stories of school and athletic life.

It is good for a girl to read boys' books, for they take her out of herself. Most books for girls are weak, and there is little range of interest. School stories are always popular. A few girls will read and enjoy tales of olden times; and the remainder of books for girls are home stories. If these are good they are the best type for they tend to make a girl more contented with home. Girls demand love stories, but the subject should be presented in a wholesome manner.

The choice of non-fiction books is not difficult, for if their style is pleasing to children, and they are accurate, they are generally good. Poetry is usually avoided. It is so much more enjoyable read aloud it is a pity parents do not make more use of it. If a juvenile book can not interest a grown person, it is a pretty sure test it is not worth the children's reading.

School Libraries

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

High school library problems. Dr. Sherman Williams. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1915. p. 174-178.

The chief purpose of reading is to create higher ideals, finer tastes, and better habits. Our ideals come through our associations, and since we and our fellows are mostly commonplace people, we must depend on books to give us contact with the fine minds of our own and other times.

Not much good is likely to result from compulsory reading, and much harm may come. The pupils need to be led, not driven, to read good books. The first step toward building up this reading habit is to secure a fair-sized and well-selected library, of books which are not only good, but good for school use. There is no use in trying to have pupils

read books for which they are not fitted. To help to a wiser selection, the New York State Education Department is issuing annotated lists of books suited for high school libraries.

Another difficulty is the way literature is taught in our high schools, largely due perhaps to the fact that there are examinations to be passed. The "dissection" of literature is likely to kill all interest in it. Still another difficulty is the indifference to the school library and ignorance as to its value, manifested by many principals and teachers. This is not the fault of the teacher. The fault lies in requiring them to do that for which they have had no training. Every institution that trains teachers should send out people who will have a clear idea of what is to be read by pupils, and why, and what results should follow.

For the best results, every secondary school should have a trained librarian, with complete control of the library work in the high school, and general control in the grades.

"There are three proper functions of the school library:

- 1 Reading for pleasure.
- 2 Reading to supplement school studies.
- 3 Reading for the sake of culture, for uplift, to create higher ideals.

"These are stated in the inverse order of their importance but in the direct order of ease of accomplishment.

"The librarian through the use of the bulletin board or by other means should constantly be calling the attention of the pupils to books that are worth while, to articles in magazines and to other sources of literature that are worth their attention, always being careful not to ask them to read that in which they will not be able to arouse any interest. Pupils should work, and work hard, read that which is hard to read, but not that in which they have no interest and in which their interest can not be aroused.

"In connection with the studies pursued in school the librarian may wisely have each teacher furnish her with a statement of the work she is to take up with her classes the following month. Suppose it to be English history: Let the librarian call the attention of the class, by means of a classroom bulletin, to the works on history, biography, historic poems, and historic fiction that will throw light on the subject and give added interest to it. In referring to books, the page, or at least the chapter, containing matter of special interest should be given. This plan can be followed in history, biology and other school studies to great advantage."

Reading^g and Aids

Aids to Readers

PERIODICALS INDICATOR

The Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio, has secured a plain seventy-five cent "Telephone index" of the Visible index concern (Rand), which has celluloid tubes in which can be inserted typewritten strips. On the strips are typed the names of all the library's periodicals and the strips are then inserted in the tubes. When the assistant checks the magazines as they come in, she arranges the tubes in the holder under the headings: "Magazines received today," "Magazines received yesterday," "Some of the recent magazines." This index then hangs beside the periodical rack, and the public can at all times know which are the "newest" magazines.

The tubes not in use are kept with the periodical checklist so that there is no extra labor involved.

Bibliographical Notes

The Chicago Public Library has gotten out a second and revised edition of its "Rule book for guidance of the staff in branches."

A list of all the publications of the Club of Odd Volumes was printed on p. 34-44 of the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, volume 9, Nos. 1-2, 1915.

Librarians who have collection of prints will be interested in the first instalment of an article on "Methods of producing and preserving prints," by C. W. F. Goss in the *Library Association Record* for August.

The chapter on "Library activities during 1913-14," written by George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., for the 1914 report of the Commissioner of Education, has now been reprinted in a separate pamphlet.

The library of the Kansas State Normal School has sent out two mimeographed lists of interest this summer. One is a list of books for teaching reading without readers, for use in rural schools, and the other has material for the teaching of peace.

The list of "Best books of 1914" has been brought out by the New York State Library as Bibliography bulletin 56. This list has been published annually since 1897, and includes 250 titles chosen from the publications of the preceding year and recommended to the smaller libraries of the state.

Dr. Bostwick's new book on "The making of an American's library" has just been published by Little, Brown & Company, and is written "to help the man or the woman who is a real reader to build up a real library—the library which, however humble, will be the library of real service, and not the library of mere show."

A "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson for boys and girls," written by Jacqueline Overton of the New York Public Library, has just been published by Scribners'. The book is dedicated "to the boys at the Yorkville Library and to all other boys who love to tramp and camp and seek adventure . . . with the hope of making them better friends with a man who also loved these things."

In making up their periodical subscription lists for 1916 librarians should consider inclusion of the new periodical *Information: A Digest of Current Events*. Its start after the lists of last season were made up compelled a number of librarians to postpone their orders. Intended primarily for library reference room use, every library that can possibly afford it should have a copy on file.

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for July has a list of passages in the writings of Dickens that are especially adapted for reading aloud, and also a list of plays suitable for group reading in women's circles. The same number also contains (p. 235-238) a suggestive list of reference books as a basis of purchase for a library of 2000-5000 volumes, compiled by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School.

Believing there are still libraries who desire to have Copinger, "Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum" 2 pts. in 3 vols, 1895-1902, but who consider the present market price too high, G. E. Stechert & Co. are considering making an anastatic reprint. The set would cost about \$30 (as against the present market price of \$80), and the work will be undertaken if a sufficient number of advance orders are received.

The Somerville (Mass.) Public Library got out two interesting short lists of books for vacation reading this summer. One, called "Books for young people," was compiled by Miss Mabel Williams, the high school librarian; the other, a "Summer reading list for boys and girls," was compiled by Miss Alice G. Higgins, who has charge of the children's room. Both lists are made up of the well known books that have been favorites with young people for many years.

The 1915 edition of the "Municipal year book of the city of New York" has appeared. It has been prepared under the direction of the city chamberlain and is distributed by the Municipal Reference Library. It tells in a concise and straightforward manner the more important facts relating to the city government and the functions of the various officials and departments. It is sold at the nominal price of 15 cents, and should prove of value and interest to citizens of other cities.

The *Minnesota Public Library Commission Library Notes and News* for June contains a short article on "Scandinavian literature" by Emma B. Nilsson of the Minneapolis Public Library. Minnesota leads all other states in its Scandinavian population and consequently its library experience with these races is especially valuable. Miss Nilsson describes the distribution of Scandinavian books to different branches and stations, and gives long lists of recommended authors and poets and dramatists from the north countries.

Another instalment of the "Modern American library economy" as illustrated by the Newark Public Library has come out in a revision and enlargement of the second part of the Business Branch pamphlet first published in 1910. The new chapter describes the treatment of maps, atlases, and geographical publications in this branch. As they have increased in number and have become more varied in character, they have called for the invention and construction of various mechanical devices for their storage and easy handling, and for the devising of practical methods of recording them—all of which items are treated with clearness and detail in this new edition.

The American Book Trade Manual, of which the initial issue has just been published by the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, is intended to be a reference tool for all concerned in book publishing, buying and collecting. It is first of all a series of directories, covering private collectors, publishers and booksellers combined in one volume; but it includes also important information regarding book matters, in part reprinted from the Annual Summary Number of *The Publishers' Weekly*, and to that extent duplicating the material of the same sort in the American Library Annual. The directories have been separated from the last mentioned publication, partly because that was becoming unduly large and partly to give to the book trade as well as to libraries a separate publication in its own field. The list of private collectors, formerly given in the American Li-

brary Annual, has now been triplicated in arrangement, so that information may be had of the collector by name in the alphabetical list, by location in the geographical list, or by specialty in the subject list. Probably the last arrangement will be of most value alike to libraries, to other students and collectors on like subjects and to booksellers who have offerings to make in the particular specialties. Every pains has been taken to insure that the list is a live one and as adequate as practicable, the publishers having had in this the assistance of booksellers, librarians and others throughout the country. The lists of booksellers in the United States and also in Canada have been gone over very carefully, by correspondence and personal canvass. No attempt has been made to include small shops which sell books only incidentally, but it was difficult to draw a hard and fast line. The list of publishers gives all represented in the weekly and monthly records of new publications in *The Publishers' Weekly* for the year previous. It is therefore a live list, automatically corrected from issue to issue. It is hoped that this publication may be useful not only to the booktrade but to libraries and to book collectors generally.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

AMERICAN Library annual: 1914-15; including Index to dates of current events; "Library work" cumulated; bibliographies; statistics of book production; lists of library and booktrade periodicals and organizations; select lists of libraries; etc. R. R. Bowker Co. 437 p. \$5 n.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mudge, Isadore Gilbert. Bibliography. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 25 p. (2 p. bibl.) (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. xxiv.)

CLASSIFICATION

Library of Congress. Classification. Literature: subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 273 p. 15c.
Printed as manuscript.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Johnston, R. H. Special libraries. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 19 p. (4 p. bibl.) (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. viii.)

STAFF MANUALS

Chicago Public Library. Rule book for guidance of the staff in branches. 2. and rev. ed. 54 p.
Somerville (Mass) Public Library. Scheme of service of the staff. 7 p.

TECHNICAL PERIODICALS

Gates, Alice Jane, comp. and ed. Catalogue of technical periodicals; libraries in the city of New York and vicinity. New York: Lib. Board of the United Engineering Society. 110 p. \$3; pap. \$2.50. (Lib. of the Engineering Societies. Bibliographical contributions.)

TECHNICAL TERMS

Moth, Axel. Technical terms used in bibliographies and by the book and printing trades (forming a supplement to F. K. Walter's "Abbreviations and technical terms used in book catalogs and in bibliographies"). Boston Book Co. 263 p. \$2.25 n.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

Rawson, Fannie C., comp. Good books on agriculture, forestry, roads. Frankfort, Ky.: Ky. Library Commission. 19 p.

AIR-BRAKES

Air-brakes. (In *Mo. Bull.*, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, J1., 1915. p. 224-273.)

BAHAISM

Holley, Horace. Bahaism: the modern social religion. Kennerley, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

BENNETT, ARNOLD

Darton, F. J. Harvey. Arnold Bennett. Holt. 5 p. bibl. 50 c n. (Writers of the day.)

BIRDS

Books and pamphlets on California birds. (In "California fish and game." Vol. 1. San Francisco, 1914. p. 175-177.)

McGregor, Della. Birds in legend and story. (In *Bird-Lore*, My-Je., 1915.)

BRONZES

Richter, Gisela M. A. Greek, Etruscan and Roman bronzes. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art. 7 p. bibl. \$5.

BUSINESS

A catalogue of business books. A. C. McClurg & Co. 56 p.

Books on business. (In *San Francisco P. L. Mo. Bull.*, J1., 1915. p. 108-112.)

Books on business letter-writing and accounting; selected list prepared by the Dept. of Business Administration, Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. (In *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1915. p. 210-211.)

Jackman, William James, and Russell, Thomas Herbert. Transportation, interstate commerce, foreign trade. Chicago: Nat. Inst. of Business. 3 p. bibl. \$3. (International business library.)

Neystrom, Prof. Paul H. Business books; lists of books that will appeal to the business man, the salesman, the store employee, the advertising man, and others. (In *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 119-124.)

CITY PLANNING

Riverside (Cal.) Public Library. City planning; a reference list. 28 p. (Bull. 121.)

DRAMA

Bascom, Elva L. Modern drama; a reading list. (In *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ja., 1915. p. 17-20.)

Foshay, Florence E. Twentieth century drama: English, Irish, American. Part 1. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, J1., 1915. p. 183-187.)

Howe, P. P. Dramatic portraits. Kennerley, 1913. bibls. \$1.50 n.

EDUCATION

Shelp, Blanche B., comp. List of references relating to education. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, F.-Mr., 1915. p. 67-72; 77-80.)

EUROPEAN WAR

Books bearing on the European War; recent additions. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, S., 1915. p. 257-262.)

Die deutsche Kriegsliteratur. 3. Heft, Heuer-scheinungen März bis Mai, 1915. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs. 27 p.

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, J1., 1915. p. 570-576.)

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ag., 1915. p. 615-627.)

FINE ARTS

Fine and applied arts, comprising architecture, decoration, ceramics, costumes, Cruikshankiana, early printing, engraving, etching. . . New York: Schulte's Book Store. 32 p. (Catalogue No. 64, 1915. 656 items.)

- FRANCE, ANATOLE
George, W. L. Anatole France. Holt. 4 p.
bibl. 50 c n. (Writers of the day.)
- GOVERNMENT AID
Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references
on government aid to farmers and immigrants. (In
Spec. Libs., S., 1915. p. 119-126.)

Communication

UNIFORM BOOK CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL LIBRARIES

Editor *Library Journal*:

The writer is not a librarian nor has he ever been an employe of any library; but general observations have led him to ask—why can not the Dewey, Cutter, or other library catalog numbers be printed with each book? While there may be some objection to such a plan, two years have not been sufficient to overrule, in the mind of the questioner, the advantages which might come from such a system.

These advantages would fall under two headings, first, there would be a great saving, to the libraries, in the cost of cataloging; and second, it would tend to establish a uniform library policy throughout the country.

The desirability of a uniform cataloging policy is more and more evident, especially as the literature of our time is growing at a tremendous rate. Each subject is ever being subdivided by specialists dealing only with their own particular field. This condition of affairs is calling for catalogers trained in these special subjects. The wide range of this literature added to the individuality and training of the cataloger multiplied by the number of libraries using catalogers results in a classification of books which is far from uniform. With the establishment of a uniform catalog policy the patrons of each library could become more familiar with the system of classification and thereby greatly save their own time and that of the library attendants. This would be particularly true in the libraries of educational institutions in which library patrons are usually permitted to go to the stacks. Professional men would know that no matter in what institution they might work the books and periodicals would have the same number. This would have a tendency to furnish an incentive to know the library classification.

It would appear that the greatest support for such a scheme would come from the librarians themselves when they realized that, if each book came to them with the complete classification printed within, the cost of cataloging would be greatly reduced. The time required for study and the determination of the proper number would be eliminated and the cost of cataloging would resolve itself into

the cost of lettering which under proper supervision could be the work of a minor employe. If this saving was effected in every important library in the country an enormous amount of money would be released for the purchase of new books, and then the publishers themselves might get behind the movement, or at least co-operate with the board of classifiers.

The writer would not attempt to work out the details of such a scheme except to say that such a policy would require that all publishers submit forthcoming books to a library commission or the Library of Congress, for classification, before they are placed upon the market, so that the numbers could be printed, say on the fly leaf with the copyright notice. The library commission having this work in charge would of course employ cataloging specialists trained in their own particular line. Both the Dewey and Cutter numbers as well as the Library of Congress number could be printed in each book, so that the purchasing libraries could make their selection. All periodicals could be given their proper number and the same printed on the back of each title page for every volume.*

Finally small libraries with insufficient funds and private libraries would become classified automatically, if the owner so desired.

WM. E. LAWRENCE.

*Oregon Agricultural College,
Corvallis, Ore.*

*Since writing the above the author's attention has been drawn to a similar plan of co-operative classification to be applied to technical literature for the purpose of clipping. Cutter, W. P.: "Classification of technical literature." *The LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 40:419-420, June, 1915.—W. E. L.

Library Calendar

- Oct. 12. Eastern College Librarians. Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Oct. 12-14. Iowa Library Association. Annual meeting, Colfax.
- Oct. 13-15. Texas Library Association. Annual meeting, San Antonio.
- Oct. 20-22. Missouri Library Association. Annual meeting, Joplin.
- Oct. 20-22. Vermont Library Association and Vermont Free Library Commission. Joint annual meeting, Burlington.
- Oct. 21-23. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Butler, Pa.
- Oct. 26-28. Kansas Library Association, Wichita.
- Nov. 8. Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia.
- Nov. 10-11. Indiana Library Association. Annual meeting, Gary.



THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 11

"LIBRARY WEEK" at the Catskills was of unusual attendance and interest, the total of 200 and more participants exceeding attendance at the A. L. A. conferences until that at Fabyans in 1890. The program planned by Miss Underhill, as president, and her associates of the program committee, was ingeniously arranged to give successively a view of past, present and future in relation with the State Association and library development in general. The two papers which we print elsewhere illustrate happily the tone of the meeting. The large relationship of library problems with wide outlook upon affairs is exemplified in Mr. Bostwick's paper, and with practical problems of the day is shown in Mr. Legler's paper. Both were productions of which any profession might be proud, and Mr. Bostwick's, dealing with the larger and more literary subject, reached a high level of literary and ethical quality. In bringing together the executive board and a number of other leading librarians from several states, the Catskill meeting proved itself another illustration of the value of "library week," a week in which personal discussion and informal planning were among the most valuable features, to an extent impossible in the crowded program and large attendance of A. L. A. conferences. The presence and contribution of Commissioner Finley as official head of the library as well as other educational interests of the state, was especially gratifying.

In the piazza talks which were one of the most fruitful informalities at the Catskill conference, a good deal of discussion was given to Mr. Lee's plan of "sponsors for knowledge" which was developed to the point recorded by him in a paper elsewhere. The plan represents one ideal of the American library system, the possibility of answering any question from any

inquirer, but its danger is that if successful it may be pushed to an extent which would defeat the very purpose of the plan. Success is therefore a question of delimitation, and the plan is most likely to work out if not started on too large a scale. A number of libraries are in possession of special collections or special information or are in touch with special experts, and thus already have the means to be of service to other libraries in answering inquiries. On the other hand it is not to be expected that libraries will obtain professional advice, either gratuitously or for a nominal fee, which can only be the result of professional training on the part of experts whose education has cost money and whose services are worth money. The profession will watch with interest the development of Mr. Lee's plan into practical realization, and it is to be hoped that it will not encounter the difficulties which make the excellent plan of a general clearing house for duplicates and library exchanges so impracticable of realization.

THE better reading week for Boy Scouts and other boys planned by the Scout authorities is that for November 28—December 4, and librarians and their staffs should be primed with a full supply of the best boys' books and the spirit to stimulate continuous interest among boy readers that will last for the ensuing twelve months. An annotated bibliography of books approved by the Scout authorities was printed in connection with *The Publishers' Weekly* of October 23, and special imprint editions have been printed for booksellers, which can also be purchased at manufacturing cost by libraries desiring to use this as a bulletin. This bibliography will be valuable as a permanent purchase list month in and month out, and it should be studied by all children's librarians and others who have to deal with reading for boys. We

print in this issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a brief article by Mr. Franklin K. Mathiews, who has been the inspiring spirit in this movement.

THE illustrations of the A. L. A. exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition will interest those who had not the pleasure of seeing it at the time of the Berkeley Conference. It is to be regretted that much of the Leipzig material suffered so seriously that in some respects this exhibit was less valuable than that abroad. On the other hand, the endeavors to fill gaps and to extend the exhibit were fairly successful. Much of the credit of this success is due to Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, formerly of the Los Angeles Public Library, who took charge of the installation when Mr. Gillis' illness made his further direction of the work impossible, and who was in direct charge except during the three weeks when Secretary Utey, notwithstanding his hard labors at the conference, took personal charge in Mr. Wheeler's place. To Dr. Hill's committee on the Leipzig and San Francisco exhibits, to Secretary Utey, and to Mr. Wheeler, the library profession is indebted for exemplification of its methods and achievements, as shown in this exhibit, which should bear rich fruit possibly a generation hence as well as in the nearer future.

THE library profession is attracting increasing attention from educators as the happy result of missionary work in the educational field. A course of lectures at the New York University School of Commerce on various phases of woman's work is to include a lecture on librarianship, which Miss Hasse will give from her abundant experience. Another significant development is a proposed library course at the Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women in Brooklyn. This is announced as the first endeavor to give an evening course in librarianship, and its progress and

results should be closely watched. It should do much to stimulate interest in the library calling among Brooklyn young people, but there is, of course, the danger that the scheme may result in rather crude and inadequate training which will serve neither the interests of the student nor of the library. It is to be hoped that the experiment will be so well worked out that it may prove of useful result.

IN speaking of municipal reference libraries and the information they need, we inadvertently omitted mention of the work the H. W. Wilson Co. is doing for them through the Public Affairs Information Service, for which a year ago Mr. Wilson enlisted about forty libraries at a fee of \$100 each. This seems, of course, a large price for a periodical in which this service is placed at the disposal of reference libraries, but on the other hand the service has been found so valuable by many libraries that there is good ground to hope that it may be permanently continued. The publication under the title of *Information*, which has been put forward from our own office this year, is of wider scope. As its title indicates it was shaped to meet actual library wants, and it has had very warm commendations from the libraries which have tested its usefulness. It was announced, however, at a time when most libraries had already made their purchase list of periodicals, and its first year will naturally be one of financial loss. We bespeak for this publication careful consideration from libraries which have not taken part in its support, as it is planned to answer a very large number of the inquiries which come to the information desk and to librarians generally, and which are often difficult to answer without disproportionate cost of labor and time in research. The publication is both co-operative in aim and cumulative in method, and it is proposed to combine the material of 1915 into an annual which should be a library tool of first importance.

SOME TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN THOUGHT*

BY DR. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

THE modern American mind, like modern America, itself, is a melting pot. We are taking men and women of all races and fusing them into Americans. In the same way we are taking points of view, ideas, standards and modes of action from whatever source we find them, combining them and fusing them into what will one day become American thoughts and standards. We are thus combining the most varied and opposing things—things that it would seem impossible to put together. Take our modern American tendency in government, for instance. Could there be two things more radically different than despotism and democracy?—the rule of the one and the rule of the many? And yet I believe that we are taking steps toward a very successful combination of the two. Such a combination is essentially ancient. No despotism can hold its own without the consent of the governed. That consent may be unwilling and sooner or later it is then withheld, with the result that a revolution takes place and the despot loses his throne—the oldest form of the recall. Every despotism is thus tempered by revolution, and Anglo-Saxon communities have been ready to exercise such a privilege on the slightest sign that a despotic tendency was creeping into their government.

It is not remarkable, then, that our own Federal government, which is essentially a copy of the British government of its day, should have incorporated this feature of the recall, which in England had just passed from its revolutionary to its legal stage. It was beginning to be recognized then that a vote of the people's representatives could recall a monarch, and the English monarchy is now essentially elective. But to make assurance doubly sure, the British government, in its later evolution, has been practically separated from the monarch's person, and any government may be simply overthrown or "recalled" by a vote of lack of confidence in the House of Commons, fol-

lowed, if need be, by a defeat in a general election. We have not yet adopted this feature. Our President is still the head of our government, and he and all other elected Federal officers serve their terms out, no matter whether the people have confidence in them or not. But the makers of our Constitution improved on the British government as they found it. They made the term of the executive four years instead of life and systematized the "recall" by providing for impeachment proceedings—a plan already recognized in Britain in the case of certain administrative and judicial officers.

As it stands at present we have a temporary elective monarch with more power, even nominally, than most European constitutional monarchs and more actually than many so-called absolute monarchs such as the Czar or the Sultan. In case he should abuse the power that we have given him, he may be removed from office after due trial, by our elected representatives.

In following out these ideas in later years, we are gradually evolving a form of government that is both more despotic and more democratic. We are combining the legislative and executive power in the hands of a few persons, hampering them very little in their exercise of it, and making it possible to recall them by direct vote of the body of citizens that elected them. I think we may describe the tendency of public thought in governmental matters as a tendency toward a despotism under legalized democratic control. It may be claimed, I think, that the best features of despotism and democracy may thus be utilized, with a minimum of the evils of each.

It was believed by the ancients, and we frequently see it stated today, that the ideal government would be government by a perfectly good despot. This takes the citizens into account only as persons who are governed, and not as persons who govern or help to govern. It is pleasant, perhaps, to have plenty of servants to wait upon one, but surely health, physical, mental and moral, waits on him who does most things

*Read before the New York Library Association at Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, Sept. 28, 1915, and before the Missouri Library Association at Joplin, Mo., Oct. 21, 1915.

for himself. I once heard Lincoln Steffens say: "What we want is not 'Good Government'; it is *Self-Government*." But is it not possible to get the advantage of government by a few, with its possibilities of continuous policy and its freedom from "crowd-psychology," with its skillful utilization of expert knowledge, while admitting the public to full knowledge of what is going on, and full ultimate control of it? We evidently think so, and our present tendencies are evidence that we are attempting something of the kind. Our belief seems to be that if we elect our despot and are able to recall him we shall have to keep tab on him pretty closely, and that the knowledge of statecraft that will thus be necessary to us will be no less than if we personally took part in legislation and administration—probably far more than if we simply went through the form of delegating our responsibilities and then took no further thought, as most of us have been accustomed to do.

Whether this is the right view or not—whether it is workable—the future will show; I am here discussing tendencies, not their ultimate outcome. But it would be too much to expect that this or any other eclectic policy should be pleasing to all.

"The real problem of collectivism," says Walter Lippmann, "is the difficulty of combining popular control with administrative power. . . . The conflict between democracy and centralized authority . . . is the line upon which the problems of collectivism will be fought out."

In selecting elements from both despotism and democracy we are displeasing the adherents of both. There is too much despotism in the plan for one side and too much democracy for the other. We constantly hear the complaint that concentrated responsibility with popular control is too despotic, and at the same time the criticism that it is too democratic. To put your city in the hands of a small commission, perhaps of a city manager, seems to some to be a return to monarchy; and so perhaps it is. To give Tom, Dick and Harry the power to unseat these monarchs at will is said to be dangerously socialistic; and possibly it is. Only it is possible that by combining these

two poisons—this acid and this alkali—in the same pill, we are neutralizing their harmful qualities. At any rate this would seem to be the idea on which we are now proceeding.

We may now examine the effects of this tendency toward eclecticism in quite a different field—that of morals. Among the settlers of our country were both Puritans and Cavaliers—representatives in England of two moral standards that have contended there for centuries and still exist there side by side. We in America are attempting to mix them with some measure of success. This was detected by the German lady of whom Mr. Bryce tells in his "*American Commonwealth*," who said that American women were "*furchtbar frei und furchtbar fromm*"—frightfully free and frightfully pious! In other words they are trying to mix the Cavalier and Puritan standards. Of course those who do not understand what is going on think that we are either too free or too pious. We are neither; we are trying to give and accept freedom in cases where freedom works for moral efficiency and restraint where restraint is indicated. We have not arrived at a final standard. We may not do so. This effort at mixture, like all our others, may fail; but there appears to be no doubt that we are making it. To take an obvious instance, I believe that we are trying, with some success, to combine ease of divorce with a greater real regard for the sanctity of marriage. We have found that if marriage is made absolutely indissoluble, there will be greater excuse for disregarding the marriage vow than if there are legal ways of dissolving it.

Americans are shocked at Europeans when they allude in ordinary conversation to infractions of the moral code that they treat as trivial. They on the other hand are shocked when we talk of divorce for what they consider insufficient causes. In the former case we seem to them "frightfully pious"; in the latter, "frightfully free." They are right; we are both; it is only another instance of our tendency towards eclecticism, this time in moral standards.

In some directions we find that this ten-

dency to eclecticism is working toward a combination not of two opposite things, but of a hundred different ones. Take our art for instance, especially as manifested in our architecture. A purely native town in Italy, Arabia, or Africa, or Mexico, has its own atmosphere; no one could mistake one for the other any more than he could mistake a beaver dam for an ant hill or a bird's nest for a woodchuck hole.

But in an American city, especially where we have enough money to let our architects do their utmost, we find streets where France, England, Italy, Spain, Holland, Arabia and India all stand elbow to elbow, and the European visitor knows not whether to laugh or to make a hasty visit to his nerve-specialist. It seems all right to us, and it is all right from the standpoint of a nation that is yet in the throes of eclecticism. And our other art—painting, sculpture, music—it is all similarly mixed. Good of its kind, often; but we have not yet settled down to the kind that we like best—the kind in which we are best fitted to do something that will live through the ages.

We used to think for instance that in music the ordinary diatonic major scale, with its variant minor, was a fact of nature. We knew vaguely that the ancient Greeks had other scales, and we knew also that the Chinese and the Arabs had scales so different that their music was generally displeasing to us. But we explained this by saying that our scale was natural and right and that the others were antiquated, barbaric and wrong. Now we are opening our arms to the exotic scales and devising a few of our own. We have the tonal and the semi-tonal scales and we are trying to make use of the Chinese, Arabic and Hindu modes. We are producing results that sound very odd to ears that are attuned to the old-fashioned music, but our eclecticism here as elsewhere is cracking the shell of prejudice and will doubtless lead to some good end, though perhaps we can not see it yet.

How about education? In the first place there are, as I read the history of education, two main methods of training youth—the individual method and the class method. No two boys or girls are alike; no two have like reactions to the same stimulus. Each

ought to have a separate teacher, for the methods to be employed must be adapted especially to the material on which we have to work. This means a separate tutor for every child.

On the other hand, the training that we give must be social—must prepare for life with and among one's fellow beings, otherwise it is worthless. This means training in class, with and among other students, where each mind responds not to the teacher's alone but to those of its fellow-pupils.

Here are two irreconcilable requirements. In our modern systems of education we are trying to respond to them as best we may, teaching in class and at the same time giving each pupil as much personal attention as we can. The tutorial system, now employed in Princeton University, is an interesting example of our efforts as applied to the higher education.

At the same time, eclecticism in our choice of subjects is very manifest, and at times our success here seems as doubtful as our mixture of architectural styles. In the old college days, not so very long ago, Latin, Greek, and mathematics made up the curriculum. Now our boys choose from a thousand subjects grouped in a hundred courses. In our common schools we have introduced so many new subjects as to crowd the curriculum. Signs of a reaction are evident. I am alluding to the matter here only as another example of our modern passion for wide selection and for the combination of things that apparently defy amalgamation.

What of religion? Prof. George E. Woodberry, in his interesting book on North Africa, says in substance that there are only two kinds of religion, the simple and the complex. Mohammedanism he considers a simple religion, like New England Puritanism, with which he thinks it has points in common. Both are very different from Buddhism, for instance. Accepting for the moment his classification I believe that the facts show an effort to combine the two types in the United States. Many of the Christian denominations that Woodberry would class as "simple"—those that began with a total absence of ritual, are becoming ritualized. Creeds once simple are becoming complicated with interpretation and

comment. On the other hand we may see in the Roman Catholic Church and among the so-called "High Church" Episcopalians a disposition to adopt some of the methods that have hitherto distinguished other religious bodies. Consider, for example, some of the religious meetings held by the Paulist Fathers in New York, characterized by popular addresses and the singing of simple hymns. As another example of the eclectic spirit of churches in America we may point to the various efforts at combination or unity, with such results as the Federation of the Churches of Christ in America—an ambitious name, not yet justified by the facts—the proposed amalgamation of several of the most powerful Protestant bodies in Canada, and the accomplished fact of the University of Toronto—an institution whose constituent colleges are controlled by different religious denominations, including the Roman Catholic Church. I may also mention the present organization of the New York Public Library, many of whose branch libraries were contributions from religious denominations, including the Jews, the Catholics and the Episcopalians. All these now work together harmoniously. I know of nothing of this kind on any other continent, and I think we shall be justified in crediting it to the present American tendency to eclecticism.

Turn for a moment to philosophy. What is the philosophical system most widely known at present as American? Doubtless the pragmatism of William James. No one ever agreed with anyone else in a statement regarding philosophy, and I do not expect you to agree with me in this; but pragmatism seems to me essentially an eclectic system. It is based on the character of results. Is something true or false? I will tell you when I find out whether it works practically or not. Is something right or wrong? I rely on the same test. Now it seems to me that this is the scheme of the peasant in later Rome, who was perfectly willing to appeal to Roman Juno or Egyptian Isis or Phoenician Moloch, so long as he got what he wanted. If a little bit of Schopenhauer works, and some of Fichte; a piece of Christianity and a part of Vedantism, it is all grist to the mill of prag-

matism. Any of it that works must of necessity be right and true. I am not criticizing this, or trying to controvert it; I am merely asserting that it leads to eclecticism; and this, I believe, explains its vogue in the United States.

It would be impossible to give, in the compass of a brief address, a list of all the domains in which this eclecticism—this tendency to select, combine and blend—has cropped out among us Americans of to-day. I have reserved for the last that in which we are particularly interested—the Public Library, in which we may see it exemplified in an eminent degree. The public library in America has blossomed out into a different thing, a wider thing, a combination of more different kinds of things, than in any other part of the world. Foreign librarians and foreign library users look at us askance. They wonder at the things we are trying to combine under the activities of one public institution; they shudder at our extravagance. They wonder that our tax-payers do not rebel when they are compelled to foot the bills for what we do. But the taxpayers do not seem to mind. They frequently complain, but not about what we are doing. What bothers them is that we do not try to do more. When we began timidly to add branch libraries to our system they asked us why we did not build and equip them faster; when we placed a few books on open shelves they demanded that we treat our whole stock in the same way; when we set aside a corner for the children they forced us to fit up a whole room and to place such a room in every building, large or small. We have responded to every such demand. Each response has cost money and the public has paid the bill. Apparently librarians and public are equally satisfied. We should not be astonished, for this merely shows that the library is subject to the same laws and tendencies as all other things American.

Hence it comes about that whereas in a large library a century ago there were simply stored books with no appliances to do anything but keep them safe, we now find in library buildings all sorts of devices to facilitate the quick and efficient use of the books both in the building and in the readers' homes, together with other devices to

stimulate a desire to use books among those who have not yet felt it; to train children to use and love books; to interest the public in things that will lead to the use of books. This means that many of the things in a modern library seem to an old-fashioned librarian and an old-fashioned reader like unwarranted extensions or even usurpations. In our own Central building you will find collections of postal cards and specimens of textile fabrics, an index to current lectures, exhibitions and concerts, a public writing-room, with free note-paper and envelopes, a class of young women studying to be librarians, meeting places for all sorts of clubs and groups, civic, educational, social, political and religious; a bindery in full operation, a photographic copying-machine; lunch-rooms and rest-rooms for the staff; a garage, with an automobile in it, a telephone switchboard, a paintshop, a carpenter-shop, and a power-plant of considerable capacity. Not one of these things I believe, would you have found in a large library 50 years ago. And yet the citizens of St. Louis seem to be cheerful and are not worrying over the future. We are eclectic, but we are choosing the elements of our blend with some discretion and we have been able, so far, to relate them all to books. to the mental activities that are stimulated by books and that produce more books, to the training that instils into the rising generation a love for books. The book is still at the foundation of the library, even if its walls have received some architectural embellishment of a different type.

When anyone objects to the introduction into the library of what the colleges call "extra-curriculum activities," I prefer to explain and justify it in this larger way, rather than to take up each activity by itself and discuss its reasonableness—though this also may be undertaken with the hope of success. In developing as it has done, the Library in the United States of America has not been simply obeying some law of its own being; it has been following the whole stream of American development. You can call it a drift if you like; but the Library has not been simply drifting. The swimmer in a rapid stream may give up all effort and submit to be borne along by the current, or he may try to get somewhere. In so doing,

he may battle with the current and achieve nothing but fatigue, or he may use the force of the stream, as far as he may, to reach his own goal. I like to think that this is what many American institutions are doing, our libraries among them. They are using the present tendency to eclecticism in an effort toward wider public service. When, in a community, there seems to be a need for doing some particular thing, the library, if it has the equipment and the means, is doing that thing without inquiring too closely whether there is logical justification for linking it with the library's activities rather than with some others. Note, now, how this desirable result is aided by our prevailing American tendency toward eclecticism. Suppose precisely the same conditions to obtain in England, or France, or Italy, the admitted need for some activity, the ability of the library and the inability of any other institution, to undertake it. I submit that the library would be extremely unlikely to move in the matter, simply from the lack of the tendency that we are discussing. That tendency gives a flexibility, almost a fluidity, which under a pressure of this kind, yields and ensures an outlet for desirable energy along a line of least resistance.

The Englishman and the American, when they are arguing a case of this kind, assume each the condition of affairs that obtains in his own land—the rigidity on the one hand, the fluidity on the other. They assume it without stating it or even thoroughly understanding it, and the result is that neither can understand the conclusions of the other. The fact is that they are both right. I seriously question whether it would be right or proper for a library in a British community to do many of the things that libraries are doing in American communities. I may go further and say that the rigidity of British social life would make it impossible for the library to achieve these things. But it is also true that the fluidity of American social life makes it equally impossible for the library to withstand the pressure that is brought to bear on it here. To yield is in its case right and proper and a failure of response would be wrong and improper.

It is usually assumed by the British critic

of American libraries that their peculiarities are due to the temperament of the American librarian. We make a similar assumption when we discuss British libraries. I do not deny that the librarians on both sides have had something to do with it, but the determining factor has been the social and temperamental differences between the two peoples. Americans are fluid, experimental, eclectic, and this finds expression in the character of their institutions and in the way these are administered and used.

Take if you please the reaction of the library on the two sides of the water to the inevitable result of opening it to home-circulation—the necessity of knowing whether a given book is or is not on the shelves. The American response was to open the shelves, the British, to create an additional piece of machinery—the indicator. These two results might have been predicted in advance by one familiar with the temper of the two peoples. It has shown itself in scores of instances, in the front yards of residences, for instance—walled off in England and open to the street in the United States.

I shall be reminded, I suppose, that there are plenty of open shelves in English libraries and that the open shelf is gaining in favor. True; England is becoming "Americanized" in more respects than this one. But I am speaking of the immediate reaction to the stimulus of popular demand, and this was as I have stated it. In each case the reaction, temporarily at least, satisfied the demand; showing that the difference was not of administrative habit alone, but of community feeling.

This rapid review of modern American tendencies, however confusing the impression that it may give, will at any rate convince us, I think, of one thing—the absurdity of objecting to anything whatever on the ground that it is un-American. We are the most receptive people in the world. We "take our good things where we find them," and what we take becomes "American" as soon as it gets into our hands. And yet, if anything new does not happen to suit any of us, the favorite method of attack is to denounce it as "un-American." Pretty nearly every element of our present social

fabric has been thus denounced, at one time or another, and as it goes on changing, every change is similarly attacked.

The makers of our Constitution were good conservative Americans—much too conservative, some of our modern radicals say—yet they provided for altering that Constitution, and set absolutely no limits on the alterations that might be made, provided that they were made in the manner specified in the instrument. We can make over our government into a monarchy tomorrow, if we want, or decree that no one in Chicago shall wear a silk hat on New Year's Day. It was recently the fashion to complain that the amendment of the Constitution has become so difficult as to be now practically a dead letter. And yet we have done so radical a thing as to change absolutely the method of electing senators of the United States; and we did it as easily and quietly as buying a hat—vastly more easily than changing a cook. The only obstacle to changing our constitution, no matter how radically and fundamentally, is the opposition of the people themselves. As soon as they want the change, it comes quickly and simply. Changes like these are not un-American if the American people like them well enough to make them. They, and they alone, are the judges of what peculiarities they shall adopt as their own customs and characteristics. So that when we hear that this or that is un-American, we may agree only in so far as it is not yet an American characteristic. That we do not care for it today is no sign that we may not take up with it tomorrow, and it is no legitimate argument against our doing so, if we think proper.

And now what does this all mean? The pessimist will tell us, doubtless, that it is a sign of decadence. It does remind us a little of the later days of the Roman empire when the peoples of the remotest parts of the known world, with their arts, customs and manners, were all to be found in the imperial city—when the gods of Greece, Syria and Egypt were worshipped side by side with those of old Rome, where all sorts of exotic art, philosophy, literature and politics took root and flourished. That is usually regarded as a period of decadence, and it was certainly a precursor of the em-

pire's fall. When we consider that it was contemporaneous with great material prosperity and with the spread of luxury and a certain loosening of the moral fiber, such as we are experiencing in America today, we can not help feeling a little perturbed. Yet there is another way of looking at it. A period of this sort is often only a period of readjustment. The Roman empire as a political entity went out of existence long ago, but Rome's influence on our art, law, literature and government is still powerful. Her so-called "fall" was really not a fall but a changing into something else. In fact, if we take Bergson's viewpoint—which it seems to me is undoubtedly the true one, the thing we call Rome was never anything else but a process of change. At the time of which we speak the visible part of the change was accelerated—that is all. In like manner each one of you as an individual is not a fixed entity. You are changing every instant and the reality about you is the change, not what you see with the eye or photograph with the camera—that is merely a stage through which you pass and in which you do not stay—not for the thousand millionth part of the smallest recognizable instant. So our current American

life and thought is not something that stands still long enough for us to describe it. Even as we write the description it has changed to another phase. And the phenomena of transition just now are particularly noticeable—that is all. We may call them decadent or we may look upon them as the beginnings of a new and more glorious national life.

"The size and intricacy which we have to deal with," says Walter Lippmann, "have done more than anything else, I imagine, to wreck the simple generalizations of our ancestors."

This is quite true, and so, in place of simplicity we are introducing complexity, very largely by selection and combination of simple elements evolved in former times to fit earlier conditions. Whether organic relations can be established among these elements, so that there shall one day issue from the welter something well-rounded, something American, fitting American conditions and leading American aspirations forward and upward, is yet on the knees of the gods. We, the men and women of America, and may I not say, we, the Librarians of America, can do much to direct the issue.

NEXT STEPS*

BY HENRY E. LEGLER, *Librarian, Chicago Public Library*

Of all human interests that pertain to intellectual improvement,—social evolution, scientific achievement, educational progress, governmental advance, or humanitarian endeavor, none has seemed too unimportant for consideration by library workers. Librarians have sought to identify their work with them all, to achieve contact with every individual, with groups of individuals and with communities as a whole. If intelligent method has sometimes seemed lacking, the enthusiasm and the self-denial of the missionary have been given in unstinted measure. To the home and to the mart, to the school and to the playground, to the workshop and to the laboratory, they have brought—whether asked or unsought—the best at their command.

Not out of abundance has the library attempted so much in such diverse places. Its meager resources have been spread over such vast fields that in spots the substance has seemed tenuous and transparent. Most insufficient, and perhaps least successful thus far, but suggesting the most important function of library activity and presaging its most significant development, is that branch of service associated with grammar and secondary schools. Here lies the most fertile field for strong, vigorous, fruitful energizing of such forces as the library possesses.

Curiously enough, a perception of values which inhere in the associated and co-ordinated efforts of school and library has not, as yet, dawned upon school men to any appreciable degree. Here and there, indeed, a vibrant voice has demanded the joining of effort for practical ends, but

*Read before the New York Library Association at Haines Falls, Sept. 28, 1915.

the teaching folk as a whole remain impervious to possibilities even when sensible of the need. Nearly four centuries ago, Martin Luther noted the possibilities of the library as an educational adjunct and necessity, and urged the founding of public libraries for the preservation and encouragement of learning.*

"No cost nor pains," he urged in the concluding pages of his letter to the mayors of Germany, which he devoted to this subject, "should be spared to procure good libraries in suitable buildings, especially in the large cities which are able to afford it." From his day to ours there appears in printed works on education—whether general or dealing with specialized phases—no recurrent note amplifying this suggestion, except a few casual fugitive references in less than a dozen recent publications, and two treatises that recognize the importance of the subject with some fulness of treatment. Perhaps this sweeping characterization of stolid school-room self-sufficiency should be modified by crediting to Horace Mann a vision that scarcely survived his passing. A historian of educational influences informs us that in Mr. Mann's work for teachers two aspects are apparent—one dealing with preparation, the other with method. Through his labors normal schools became a component part of our school system, and institutes were started for the special training of teachers. Furthermore, he made apparent the value of libraries as school adjuncts, and brought about their establishment. And similarly in backwoods Wisconsin, three-quarters of a century ago, Lyman Draper sought to interest the teaching forces there. His report printed in the 50's—now rare and difficult to procure—is a grouping of opinions, prophetic but yet unrealized, expressed by eminent men of the day as foreshadowing a relationship of school and library.

A careful examination of fifty average books on education issued since 1870 yields but scant encouragement to those who seek association of school and library. Six of the fifty writers give at least passing consideration to the subject. Two cyclopedias

of education recognize the importance of the subject.†

Forty-two books issued between the years mentioned, and about equally divided between the decades represented are wholly barren of such mention. On the other hand, two are notable for vital grasp and broad treatment—G. Stanley Hall's chapters in the second volume of his "Educational problems," and Hugo Münsterberg's chapter in "The Americans."

Significant of present-day conditions is the testimony of a teacher, who addressing a library gathering, said:‡

"In days gone by we carried on the school without libraries—we could do this as well as not because education meant *learning by rote*; text book learning alone.

"This is, to my mind, the most important thing I have to say to you—we do not yet know you and our need for you.

"In our school lives as children, in our normal training and later in our actual teaching we have not had you, and we do not yet realize your resources. To get this matter before you definitely, pardon my using my own case as illustration.

"From beginning to end of my common school education—from the first grade through eighth, I never saw a school or a public library. We had none, though I lived in a good-sized city in the Middle West. I learned what the text book told me; no supplementary reading (or rarely), no pictures, no objects. My training in reading and literature consisted in learning to keep my toes on a crack and my voice from falling on a question mark!

"In high school I had very little but the regular text. Again memory work was the test. I remember well a boy who was my ideal. He learned his geography word for word and so recited it. If he sneezed or a door slammed and his flow of words (I use words advisedly) was interrupted, he had to begin again. He was the show pupil in our class.

"In college our instructors in science performed all the experiments for us while

†One devotes thereto a column and a half of 1736 columns in the volume, and the other devotes 37 columns to the subject of the 1480 columns contained in one of the five volumes of the work.

‡LIBRARY JOURNAL.

*Painter. History of education.

we looked on. When we went to the library we spoke to the librarian through a wire netting, and in our company manners asked for a book.

"In the normal school which I attended there was a so-called children's library, but the books were all text books, and we were not taught how to help the children to use them. We had literature, but it was all about Hamlet's being or not being mad; none of it was taught in a way to make it a tool for the elementary teacher.

"After all this I began teaching, with no knowledge of the resources of a library as an aid to either teacher or child, and I felt no need for such aid. What is true of me is true of thousands of other teachers.

"You must make us feel our need for you. You must, if you please, intrude yourselves upon our notice. Generations of teachers who have worshipped at the shrine of the text book can in no other way be reached.

"The ideals of education to-day are broader, our needs are greater, and you have the material to help us to realize our needs."

In the relatively few instances where co-operation between school and library administration has led to installation of modern library equipment in elementary schools, the difficulties have been experienced which are usual when afterthought supplies what forethought neglects to include. Quarters are ordinarily unsuitable and insufficient. Adequate provision should be made when school buildings are planned, for library quarters that are ample as to size and strategic as to location, instead of depending for space upon a room or enlarged closet not otherwise utilized, for library placement. Perhaps it is too optimistic to hope for a change soon in the inconceivably stupid architecture and design of school buildings, despite a few recent striking examples to the contrary.

As now financed, no public library system can undertake to administer a branch library in every grade school building within its jurisdiction. For school service on such a liberal scale there would be required in the city of New York at least \$4,300,000 for equipment and at least \$537,000 annually for current maintenance; in

Chicago, \$2,350,000 for initial equipment and \$294,000 annually for maintenance; in other cities, correspondingly large expenditures. However, in most of the major cities of the United States, it is entirely feasible to make a reasonable beginning by introducing some features of the work not now attempted, or tried in such meagre fashion as to be useless and disheartening. As there are in many places traveling school libraries, so there may well be added traveling school librarians. It is imperative that for this service there must be sought a type of teacher-librarian capable by reason of natural ability and education to command the confidence of the teaching corps as a counselor, and of the student body as a friendly element in the school, disassociated from the thought of book use based on compulsion. A teacher-librarian so qualified could exert an important influence in shaping the future of the children.

In his inimitable, whimsical fashion, Bernard Shaw brings out with sympathy and humor something of this spirit of compulsion which schools typify:

"There is, on the whole, nothing on earth intended for innocent people so horrible as a school. To begin with, it is a prison. But it is in some respects more cruel than a prison. In a prison, for instance, you are not forced to read books written by the warders and the governor (who, of course, would not be warders and governors if they could write readable books), and are therefore beaten or otherwise tormented if you cannot remember their utterly unmemorable contents. In the prison you are not forced to sit listening to turnkeys discoursing without charm or interest on subjects that they don't understand and don't care about, and are therefore incapable of making you understand or care about. In a prison they may torture your body; but they do not torture your brains; and they protect you against violence and outrage from your fellow prisoners. In a school you have none of these advantages. With the world's book-shelves loaded with fascinating and inspired books—the very manna sent down from heaven to feed your souls—you are forced to read a hideous imposture called a school book, written by a man who cannot write; a book from which no.

human being can learn anything; a book which, though you may decipher it, you cannot in any fruitful sense read, though the enforced attempt will make you loathe the sight of a book all the rest of your life. It is a ghastly business, quite beyond words, this schooling."

The late Professor Norton is credited* with the statement that a taste for literature is a result of cultivation more often than a gift of nature, and that the years of the elementary school seem to be the time in which the taste takes deepest root. Dr. Scott Nearing† points out that the old education presupposed an average child and then prepared a course of study which would fit his needs. The new education, he contends, recognizes the absurdity of averaging unlike quantities, and accepts the ultimate truth that each child is an individual, differing in needs, capacity, outlook, energy, and enthusiasm from every other child. An arithmetic average can be struck, but when it is applied to children it is a hypothetical and not a real quantity. There is not, and never will be, an average child; hence, a school system planned to meet the needs of the average child fits the needs of no child at all.

Rightly directed, library influences in elementary schools would modify the machine-like formula giving to all children alike at the same time the same mental food to eat and the same moral garb to wear. As Dr. Bird T. Baldwin notes in his ingenious statement of the five ages of childhood, school children are inevitably different; even when children are born on the same day, the chances that they will grow physically, mentally and morally at exactly the same rate, and will make exactly the same progress in school, are remote indeed.

A teacher-librarian having special aptitude for the post could render service of inestimable value to teachers as well as to their pupils, in becoming the active medium between public school and public library. By securing the right books from the library for home reading, by providing picture material and reference sources for class room use, by conducting story hours and reading clubs, by giving instruction

in the use of the library and the keys that open books, by giving stimulus to the ambitions and capacities of individual pupils, by intimate co-operation with the work of vocational guidance, the librarian would prove her worth. Nor would the least useful function of the school libraries be that of an evening study place for those tens of thousands of children whose home conditions absolutely preclude thought of, or opportunity for, study out of school hours.

It may be contended that these services are provided by branch libraries and their juvenile departments. What are the facts? Early in the present month twenty million boys and girls went more or less willingly to school. Our consolidated library statistics show that considerably less than one million of them use our public libraries. Despite our imposing figures of circulation, we reach but 5 per cent of the juvenile population.

If there are urgent reasons for increased library effort in connection with grade schools, these apply with multiplied force as to high schools. Here, indeed, the deterrent factor of enormous and prohibitive cost would not obtain, because they are fewer in number, and in proportion to total cost of maintenance, the added percentage of cost would be comparatively small. There are in the United States 8,300 high schools with a four-year course, and 3,250 carrying a three-year course. In every one of the 11,500 high schools there should be a well-equipped and well-administered library. Preferably, those that are located in cities where there are strong public libraries should be conducted as branches of the local public library. Such management would assure better administration. School management would imperil in many instances the selection of librarians fitted for the task. Too often, as experience has demonstrated, the governing body would assign to the post derelict teachers unfitted by reason of age or physical handicap, and unfortunate deficiencies in other respects. On the other hand, public library authorities must recognize more tangibly than they do now that high school librarians must possess not only library training in the machinery of routine performance, but also

*Lowe. Literature for children.

†Nearing, Scott. The new education.

university education, teaching experience, and qualifications of personality and temperament that will place them on a level with other members of the faculty.

In the high schools we find the sifted grain of the elementary schools. It is there that the potential qualities of originality and genius which will later make their impress upon the course of industry and government must be quickened and given direction. More and more it is coming to be realized that to grasp without failure the complexities of modern life native intelligence no longer suffices.

Intelligence must be sharpened by education and given power by experience. The self-made man who achieved success untaught, unlettered, and unaided save by his own efforts of hand and brain, has become a legendary hero. Appreciation of changed conditions may be found in the records of increased attendance in the high schools. That increase has been at a greater rate than that of the population. In 1890 there were but 59 pupils for every ten thousand inhabitants; in 1895 there were 79; in 1900 there were 95; in 1910 there were 100; and now the number is considerably in excess, statistics for 1914 showing 117. Thus, in twenty-five years, the percentage of high school attendance has nearly doubled.

Again we find the school people without perception of the great value which a properly conducted library would bring to a high school. In his recently published book, "The new education," Dr. Scott Nearing describes an up-to-date high school:

"The modern high school," he says, "is housed in a building which contains, in addition to the regular class rooms, gymnasiums, a swimming tank, physics and chemical laboratories; cooking, sewing, and millinery rooms; woodworking, forge, and machine shops; drawing rooms; a music room; a room devoted to arts and crafts; and an assembly room. This arrangement of rooms presupposes Mr. Gilbert's plan of making the high school, like the community, an aggregation of every sort of people, doing every sort of work."

When some of the foremost leaders in education leave out of a list of desiderata for the high school what the universities

have come to regard as the very heart of the institution—the library—is there marvel that the love of literature is being strangled in the schools? Required reading of classics, and the use of literary masterpieces for class room dissection has taken away the pure joy of reading and made the study of literature a mere literary autopsy. Here is the testimony of a teacher who places herself on the witness stand:*

"Sometimes the High School course works as a sort of vaccination to prevent their taking literature seriously.

"Most teachers of English have had at times the experience holding open a volume of Shakespeare with one hand, while with the other they waved some sort of scholastic rod over the head of a rebellious young modern. Though 'classics' are probably swallowed with less forcible feeding than grammar, spelling, and rhetoric, yet even those dilutable bits of literature that have been considered food for the gods of culture are gulped down wry-facedly by some barbarians. By judicious skimming and cramming they may perforce capture the irreducible minimum of scanty and fugitive facts about the masterpieces prescribed for their edification; but at the first safe moment they joyously forget them, and betake themselves to the cheaper theaters, the thrilling dailies, and the popular novelists.

"The truth is that literature teachers are devoted champions of a lost cause. Some of the dead authors appear to be so irrevocably dead that no amount of artificial respiration can put any breath of life into their works so far as the ordinary high-school student is concerned.

"It would be enticingly easy to win over students to a course in journalism, modern magazines, and contemporary novels and dramas.

"We cannot expect to overcome all the narrowing and even vulgarizing influences that surround many of our young people; but at least we should improve their judgment enough to make them reject the cheapest, shallowest, and most distorted contemporary writings."

One chapter of Ernest Poole's story of

*Hodgon, Elizabeth. The adolescent's prejudice against the classics. *English Journal*, Sept., 1915.

"The harbor" tells of his school experience. A passage from it is worth quoting:

"What a desert of knowledge it was back there. Our placid tolerance of the profs included the books they gave us. The history prof gave us ten books of collateral reading. Each book, if we could pledge our honor as gentlemen that we had read it, counted us five in examination. On the night before the examination I happened to enter the room of one of our football giants, and found him surrounded by five freshmen, all of whom were reading aloud. One was reading a book on Russia, another the life of Frederick the Great, a third was patiently droning forth Napoleon's war on Europe, while over on the window-seat the other two were racing through volumes one and two of Carlyle's French Revolution. The room was a perfect babel of sound. But the big man sat and smoked his pipe, his honor safe and the morrow secure. In later years, whatever might happen across the sea would find this fellow fully prepared, a wise, intelligent judge of the world, with a college education."

Into the atmosphere of the school must be introduced some element that will bring to the growing boys and girls a love of reading, and a genuine desire for absorbing those vital forces of life which literature images. If we believe that the ultimate aim of education is that of the ultimate aim of life, there must be that attention to the individual need which in the end makes for the uplifting of all. To that end the means must be wrought. If the school must deal perforce with groups rather than with units, the methods of the library adapt themselves to the converse plan of individual treatment. If the school narrows the pathway by compulsion, the library gives the joy of freedom unrestricted. Therein lies its potency, and therein does it make appeal not to the few elect, but to the many. And herein lies its greater service.

"Progress is

The law of life, man is not man as yet,
Nor shall I deem his object served, his end
Attained, his genuine strength put fairly forth,
While only here and there a star dispels
The darkness, here and there a towering mind
O'erlooks its prostrate fellows: when the host
Is out at once to the despair of night,
When all mankind alike is perfected,
Equal in full-blown powers—then, not till then,
I say, begins man's general infancy."

Wherefore this emphasis upon the school side of library work? Not, of course, at the expense of the service which is furnished to young and old in relief from the drab dulness of life, but parallel with it, must the library labor. For here lies its mission of permanent influences, and at no time has there been greater need.

Suddenly, the seemingly well-fortified pillars of civilization have crumbled. Confused, dismayed, disheartened, society witnesses rapid disintegration of foundations which centuries of patient endeavor have constructed. Science, thought to be the instrument of man's weal, has become the subtle and baleful agent of destruction. The racial hyphen, long looked upon as the symbol of cohesion, has become the sign of separation. The Christian nations of the earth are at each other's throats with a ferocity and malignity unparalleled. Under a flag which shelters ninety millions of individuals whose forebears peopled every land upon the habitable globe, and who seek to merge the best of their racial qualities in a common life that shall typify a new standard of civilization, must be wrought that miracle of human evolution which shall establish concord and good will between members of alien races dwelling together. To effect this it must be demonstrated that "assimilation is a matter of understanding and ideas, and not merely of manners and customs." And so, despite the gloomy murk that now envelops the world, we must realize the need of beginning the reconstruction of our demolished ideals.

This is the day of readjustments. We must begin again, but we must begin at the point of beginning, with the plastic mind of youth. Happily, if not now, generations hence, the world may realize the poet's prophecy, and the hope it holds:

For no new sense puts forth in us but we
Enter our fellow's lives thereby the more.

And three great spirits with the spirit of man
Go forth to do his bidding. One is free,
And one is shackled, and the third, unbound.
Halts yet a little with a broken chain
Of antique workmanship, not wholly loosed,
That dangles and impedes his forthright way.
Unfettered, swift, hawk-eyed, implacable,
The wonder-worker, Science, with his wand,
Subdues an alien world to man's desires.
And Art with wide imaginative wings
Stands by, alert for flight, to bear his lord,
Into the strange heart of that alien world
Till he shall live in it as in himself
And know its longing as he knows his own.

Behind a little, where the shadows fall,
Lingers Religion with deep-brooding eyes,
Serene, impenetrable, transpicuous
As the all-clear and all-mysterious sky,
Biding her time to fuse into one act
Those other twain, man's right hand and his left.

For all the bonds shall be broken and rent in
sunder,
And the soul of man go free
Forth with those three
Into the lands of wonder;
Like some undaunted youth,
Afield in quest of truth,
Rejoicing in the road he journeys on
As much as in the hope of journey done.
And the road runs east, and the road runs west,
That his vagrant feet explore;

And he knows no haste and he knows no rest,
And every mile has a stranger zest
Than the miles he trod before;
And his heart leaps high in the nascent year
When he sees the purple buds appear:
For he knows, though the great black frost may
blight
The hope of May in a single night,
That the spring, though it shrink back under the
bark,
But bides its time somewhere in the dark—
Though it come not now to its blossoming,
By the thrill in his heart he knows the spring;
And the promise it makes perchance too soon,
It shall keep with its roses yet in June;
For the ages fret not over a day,
And the greater to-morrow is on its way.

APPORTIONMENT OF SPECIALTIES

By G. W. LEE, *Librarian for Stone & Webster, Boston*

IN Bulletin 12 of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau the writer illustrated with twenty questions the need for apportioning amongst various centers (libraries at the start) sponsorships, *i. e.*, responsibilities, for information on given topics. It was suggested that the A. L. A. headquarters be the clearing house for all these specialties, and prominent librarians were mentioned as ready to accept sponsorship for certain topics mentioned. The matter was discussed informally at the Catskill meeting of the New York Library Association, and met with favor. Accordingly, the following is offered as looking to an actual working plan:

Topics. These should be broad at the start, should be largely topics of the day, and should be apportioned among the prominent libraries of the country; letting the special and more remote topics ramify as the system becomes tried out and evolves from practical demands. With this in view, the following fifty topics have been selected, somewhat arbitrarily,* which might to advantage be assigned to fifty different libraries, respectively, that would agree to be sponsors for them: Accidents (including Workmen's compensation), Aeronautics, Ammunition, Armenia, Austria, Automobiles, Banking, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Child labor, City planning, Domestic science, Cotton, European War, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, India, Insurance, Italy, Japan, Jitney bus, Labor

unions, Loan agencies, Mexico, Motion pictures, Negroes, Peace, Pensions, Poland, Prisons, Profit sharing, Prohibition, Pure food, Recreation, Red Cross, Russia, Serbia, Social service, Socialism, South America, Strikes, Suffrage, Switzerland, Trusts, Turkey, United States.

Sponsorships. What should be expected from libraries accepting responsibilities for such topics? Obviously to have a good collection of literature relating thereto. Furthermore, to have the literature analytically indexed as far as reasonable, not merely the intensive cataloging of books and pamphlets, transactions, etc., but the writing of cards for articles in periodicals; and not mere titles on these cards, but wise annotations also. Still further, the publication annually (or the guarantee for such) of a well sub-classified and indexed (if need be) bibliography. And further yet, a knowledge of who's who and where they may be found, in the world of specialists upon the topic in question. For example, let us consider the first topic on the list, Accidents. In the United States Catalogue (1911), there are 7 entries under Accident law, 22 under Accidents, industrial (including the title of a bibliography), and 13 under Accidents and emergencies, with upwards of 25 cross-references. In Vol. 2 of the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* (1905-9) are listed, under similar subject headings, half as many entries again as in the book catalog, likewise with cross-references. Should the sponsor libraries have on the shelves all the publications re-

*All taken from April-June issue of *Information*.

ferred to in those indexes? Probably not. Probably a large minority of the books and periodicals are superseded by others more worth while, or are trivial and well-nigh valueless. But intensive inquirers should in substantially every instance be told of likely places in which the lesser material could be found. On the other hand, we know that a great deal that is decidedly worth while does not become listed in the usual indexes: such, for instance, as may appear in the daily paper or in some house organ or in typewritten papers of certain societies or as the documentary stock in trade of a business house. Incidentally, let me say that in the library of Stone & Webster are considerably more than 100 card references to articles on accidents, in books, pamphlets and periodicals, and it is likely that a goodly proportion of these are not to be found listed in the book or periodical indexes above referred to, and that, consequently, the sponsor for accidents could to advantage get assistance from our files. It is likely also that a hundred other libraries, corporations and individuals could likewise enrich the sources of information of the sponsor library. Thus should the sponsor go hunting for treasures. Webster's first definition of sponsor is "one who binds himself to answer for another's default"; and the interpretation of this for the sponsor library would be: "If you don't get what you want elsewhere, let us know and we shall be glad to see what we can do for you by further inquiry without or *without* our own collection." In other words, the sponsor library should do for its special topic what a sponsor in baptism is supposed to do for his charge. This opens up the next point to be considered:

Sponsor's Resources. It is obvious that in many libraries there are many books that totter on the margin of worthlessness to those libraries or their localities, but which would be appreciated by other libraries in other localities. It must happen again and again that in receiving bequests of book collections, many a library is burdened with what might be called "too-much-muchness." A library assuming sponsorship for accidents might well part with most of its books on Acadia, while a library assum-

ing sponsorship for Nova Scotia might gladly part with most of its books on accidents in exchange for the very books on Acadia that the accident sponsor was most willing to part with. In other words, if I must take extra time and go to extra expense to pursue my special topic, I may eliminate more than the equivalent in time that I should naturally spend on topics with regard to which the forty-nine other libraries are respectively specializing. This is co-operation, and should mean less work rather than more for the already over-worked librarians. The very publicity of one's specialty should mean that from far and wide information on the same would be attracted. Doubtless the specializer would receive gratuitously material that he would ordinarily have to pay for. Doubtless, also, much would come in the donation that is not wanted. This, however, is a detail beyond the scope of the present article.

Sponsorship for Personal Sources. Authorities in the accident and authorities in the suffrage world would be known to the libraries specializing on those topics. The names of authorities appear in print in most instances, but there are many workers behind the scenes, and many who go through life in silence or are only known to those who by chance acquaintance or incident of locality or by doing work in common, come in contact with them. If a library, for instance, should be known as specializing on Armenia it is hardly conceivable but that the names of many *persons* having first knowledge of Armenia would be known to that library, and that thus inquirers at that library could be put in more personal touch with such people than inquirers at a larger library which, because of its mere largeness, might happen to have actually more *books* on Armenia.

Terms of Imparting Information. Shall the accident library give away its accident information free of charge? Shall it without charge produce a list of articles that will be of material importance in a law case? Shall it indulge in the reference work that is part of a professional man's stock in trade? This is a matter of detail and adjustment. In the fifty sponsorships I have cited above there is little suggestion

of cutting into the professional man's special work. Of more immediate interest is the question, What shall be the reward for giving out freely that which has cost time and money to obtain? In answering this off-hand, I would say that the service on the specialty, in the case of a public library, should be gratuitous within reasonable limits; while it is obvious that if the accident library points the inquirer to an accident lawyer, the lawyer should hardly be expected to give his advice free of charge, yet the sponsor should hardly be expected to charge for the suggestion.

The System at Work. A visual image of the system at work may answer several questions that might well arise from the above outline. A man is about to start an industry in which there is considerable danger of accident, and wants to study into the literature of accidents likely to happen in this particular industry. He goes to the local library and finds in the card catalog a brief list of books dealing with accidents, and asks for two or three that look promising. These he peruses with small satisfaction. He then goes to the inquiry desk to get suggestions that may help him. The attendant replies that possibly there is in the catalog a green card which may have escaped his attention. On going to the catalog the green card is found, which points to sources of information outside of the library. It calls attention to the library that specializes on accidents. The inquirer, let us say, is in Boston and the sponsor library is in Philadelphia.* But the inquirer at once replies that he doesn't want to go to Philadelphia just now if he can help it. The attendant then looks further and finds a card marked Bibliography in which the word bibliography is underscored in green. This signifies that the bibliography has come from the sponsor library. The inquirer says that he had noticed this card but was not attracted to it because his experience with bibliographies in the past has been unsatisfactory. He has found that wading through their titles and looking them up for something

that interested him was like hunting for a needle in a haystack. But the attendant says, "perhaps you will find this different from many a so-called bibliography;" and so, with the courteous but skeptical assent of the inquirer, he produces the reference in question. It is found to be a fifty-page pamphlet, with many divisions and sub-divisions, a well-classified table of contents and an index, and in this the attendant forthwith shows him a list of ten references on accidents in the particular industry that interests him. Moreover, these references are so well annotated that the inquirer immediately hits upon three that look particularly to the point. Two of these are to be found in the local library, one under the name of an industry, not of the same title as his own, but ending with the words "and other industries." The other reference is to a book beginning with the word "census." Both of these are brought to him, and both are to the point. Then he goes off a very glad man.

But that is not all. We must not forget up-to-dateness: the sponsorship for latest information—the things of last week, of yesterday, of to-day; things that are too new to have been indexed in the ordinary course of events. The printed bibliography of January 1, 1915, begins at once to be out of date (though not for very many years may it be absolutely out of date). But the *latest* practice, the *latest* statistics, the *latest* discoveries, are proverbially most wanted; and it is the man who reads the current papers and buys the current books, with an eye to the *latest* on the topic that vitally interests him, whose knowledge best supplements, and often supersedes, what gets into the yearly, quarterly, or monthly indexes. Therefore the Sponsor Library should be expected to be on the alert for, and in one way or another to *absorb*, the *latest*. Hence, we may expect that the above-mentioned inquirer will be further gratified on receiving, in a few days, from the sponsor library, a postal (inspired, of course, by a hint from his local library) advising him of two additional references of recent date, and also of the names of two specialists in his own city who are authorities on the dangers incident to the industry he has in mind.

*Not forgetting that the existence of "Industrial Accident" boards might make it redundant for a public library to assume this particular sponsorship.

HOW THE PUBLIC LIBRARY LOOKS TO A JOURNALIST*

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, *Literary Editor, The Independent*

LIBRARIANS are like teachers, and unlike all other people, in that they seem to take a real pleasure in getting together in conventions like this for the purpose of criticising each other. They even invite outsiders, like myself, to come to their meetings and find fault with them. But I want it understood at the beginning that I do not intend to pander to this unnatural craving for criticism. The editor's traditional reputation for omniscience depends upon the librarian behind him. The periodical is the extension department of the library. What the journalist calls for at the library is what the public wants to know. Our chief complaint is that our readers do not refer their questions directly to you instead of asking us, who have to ask you.

Of course the journalist is always in a hurry and so sometimes, I fear, inclined to be impatient at not finding just what he wants at once. But if when I run across Bryant Park into the New York Public Library I have to wait over 7½ minutes for my book to be delivered in the big reading room I console myself with the remembrance of my experience in the library of Berlin—the Germans are models of efficiency, you know. After I had hunted up the book I wanted in the catalog—no easy task—and made out the necessary documents, including information as to my private affairs that no American census taker ever dared to ask, and when the librarian had ascertained that the book was in, he politely notified me that all was in order, *und morgen kommen Sie*. I could get the book to-morrow.

No, I never find fault with librarians for lack of efficiency—of their own kind. Sometimes I have thought they erred on the other side, and were too diligent, too patient, too thorough and too careful. For instance, their curious curiosity to know what a middle initial stands for. In being shown through one of the leading libraries

of this country there was pointed out to me an assistant who, I was told with some pride, devoted her whole time to running down middle names. She looked overworked. And she was, even though she only put in two hours a day.

A few weeks ago I got a letter from a librarian in the antipodes asking what the E. stood for in my name. There was, it appeared, a book of mine in the library there which the people of that country were anxious to read, but she evidently thought it unsafe to give it to them until she ascertained what mystery was concealed behind that E. The tone of her letter conveyed the impression that she suspected me of concealing it, either for the purpose of bothering librarians or shielding some discreditable godfather. Not so. I am not ashamed of the respected uncle from whom I received it nor is it uneuphonious. But if the public remember two out of three of my names it is more than I have any right to expect. It is more than I can remember of other people's.

The meek reader as well as the obedient cataloger is almost driven to rebellion at the thirty-first entry of "Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, marquis de, 1757-1834,"—"Byron, George Gordon Noel Byron, 6th baron, 1788-1824,"—"Marie Antoinette, queen consort of Louis XVI, king of France, 1755-1793,"—"George Washington, Pres. of the United States, 1732-1799." Somewhere there should be a full, precise description of every book in the library but sometimes one wonders if the extraordinary amount of information packed by means of abbreviations, colons, semi-colons, brackets, and parentheses on a small card be not the reason for the course in the use of the card catalog now given freshmen at various universities. Consistency is a cracked jewel. Librarians catalog proper names in the native tongue of the owner thereof now, and deny acquaintance with pseudonyms. This is valuable practice for the

*An address made before the New York Library Association at Twilight Park in the Catskills, Sept. 29, 1915.

cataloger but hard on the unerudite public, who find Gorki under P, and Philip IV under F, George Sand under D, George Birmingham under H, Norman Angell under L, and old Frederick of Urbino as Federigo and finally call in the head cataloger to disentangle the Albrecht von Brandenburgs and explain why one is "graf von Sachsen" and another plain "abp. of Mainz."

The omnivorous and inveterate reader is not the one who needs the library most. He will get books anyhow as the drug fiend gets cocaine. The man who needs the library most is one who draws a book with as much reluctance as he draws a revolver. When the man who has never been in the library appears at the door make a rush to satisfy his wants for it is dire necessity that has driven him in. It is assuredly one of the functions of the public library "to cultivate the reading habit." The reading habit is a pleasant pastime, less liable to run into a vice than most other forms of recreation, but it is much more important to cultivate the finding habit, the ability to find what one wants to know without much reading. Reading in itself is not meritorious, any more than walking. We walk either for the exercise or to get to some place. The paths in the park may be winding, but the streets of the town should be straight.

Some libraries seem to be run more in the interests of women than of men. When a woman reads a serious book it is generally to improve her mind. A man usually thinks that there are many other things which need improving more than his mind and he reads to find out how to do it.

A library should consist largely of unreadable books; books nobody wants to own but anybody may need sometime. Its service to the community is measured by the amount of information it supplies, not by the number of volumes it issues. It should be a magazine of mental ammunition for men on the firing line of modern thought.

The least valuable volumes in the library are those with the finest bindings. The most valuable are those with no bindings at all. The serviceability of a library may

be measured by the proportion of unbound literature it contains. The war has brought about a revival of pamphleteering to an extent unknown since the days of Swift and Defoe, and the growing importance of pamphlets, with their first-hand information and opinions obtainable in no other place, makes a better way of handling them imperative. Too often now they can not be obtained when wanted, and it would be a great boon to the public if the booksellers could be stirred to equal enterprise with the librarians in the distribution of this useful but ephemeral material.

If a plumber, fresh from his interrupted job, runs into one of our Carnegies, sets his soldering furnace on the tessellated pavement, and, resting his grimy hands on the onyx paneled counter, asks, "How can I solder an aluminum ring on a brass tube?" the ladylike attendant is apt to give him a glance of reproof for disturbing the holy calm with the earnest voice of a man who really wants something, and then, in her level tone, she tells him to "Consult the card index on the right." If, however, she is unusually kind-hearted and well-informed she hunts up and dusts off the first volume of Ure's "Dictionary of the arts" and hands it to him with great confidence, regardless of the fact that it was published twenty years before aluminum came into use. If you want a report on the cotton crop, or brick making, or cooking of meat, or the infra-red spectrum, or Indian blankets, or any other public document, you will save time by writing directly to Washington for it. Of course, a copy is in the town library a few blocks away, but the librarian does not know it. Probably it is in one of those blue and gray striped bags that crowd the basement room.

In deciding what books are essential for any library, large or small, there are two fundamental axioms for the librarian to bear in mind. The first is that the public library is intended to supplement, not to supplant, existing sources of literature. Its primary purpose is to keep on hand the books that are needed but cannot readily be obtained elsewhere. It ought not to be merely a free news stand. The local bookseller has a right to complain if his subsidized rival gets enough copies of the

latest fiction to supply the demand this year.

Second. In buying books begin at home and work outward, begin now and work back. By the laws of intellectual perspective the things nearest to us loom largest in our view. The library occupies a particular position in time and space, and this is its natural starting point for the accommodation of knowledge.

If we apply these simple rules, the axioms of the library, we can specify some of the most essential classes of works for a public library of general circulation. If the anxious inquirer does not find at least the following in his town or county library, he has a just ground of complaint and should as a public spirited citizen file a claim against the trustees for any damages resulting from their failure to supply the desired information.

I. Files of the local papers. There should be complete files of at least two of the leading weeklies or dailies of the town or county. It is not necessary to explain the importance of these for legal, commercial, historical and personal purposes. In order to find out how rare and valuable such a set is, it is only necessary to try to get one. Everything relating to local history should also be diligently collected, books, pamphlets, photographs, diaries and letters. This is the one line in which it is legitimate for a small library to specialize and acquire a unique collection. If a future great man should come to have been born in Smith Center—and he is as likely to be as anywhere—his biographer ought to go to the Smith Center Free Library in perfect confidence of finding there the most abundant material for his opening chapter on "Birth, ancestry and early environment." The librarian should gather the material for local history while it is obtainable, even though it is simply stored in packages done up by years.

II. Next comes the state. Most of the material can be obtained free when it first comes out, but a few years later not for love or money. Get a complete file of governors' messages and departmental reports, the catalogs of the state university, the bulletins of the agricultural experiment station, the annuals of the state his-

torical, scientific, literary, religious, political and fraternal societies and conventions. Do not despise the boom pamphlets published by the board of trade and the railroad, because they are of nature of advertising. Advertisements make the best of material for the historian, being often unintentionally truthful in the picture they give of the state of society of the period.

III. The most recent and authoritative information about the United States and all foreign countries. This also leads the reluctant librarian into the field of "pub. docs." wherein the worthless and the valuable are inextricably commingled—volumes of the most practical character and volumes of no conceivable interest to anybody. But at least the special reports of the Census and the bulletins of the Bureau of American Republics should be within the reach and cognizance of the librarian. The rest of the world is still more difficult. The latest volumes of the "Annual register," the "Statesman's yearbook," the "International yearbook" and a set of Baedekers will be a good start. Books of travel should be bought with discretion. Those most loudly advertised are apt to be expensive, superficial and conventional, padded out with thick paper and half-tones from fifty-centime photographs, telling nothing that had not been often told as well before. We are a migratory people, our commerce is expanding, and we are beginning to take an interest, even an active part, in international politics. There is no telling where the lightning is going to strike next, so the only safe way is to have rods up all around. How many libraries, large or small, had anything about the Philippines on the first of May when Admiral Dewey gave the order to open fire on the Spanish fleet? A few months ago I happened to want some information about Santo Domingo and made a hasty raid on two important geographical libraries in New York City. One of them had not heard from the island since the latter part of the seventeenth century; the latest news at the other was dated 1871. Santo Domingo is a slow place certainly, but changes have taken place there since we last thought of annexing it in Grant's time. In this case as in most others it is not a question

of expense. The Dominican Government publishes a comprehensive illustrated annual telling all about the island that may be had for the asking. It is in Spanish, of course, but anybody can read Spanish with a dictionary if he has to. The only way a librarian can keep his books up to date is to go through the list of countries in Dewey's Index every year or two and when he finds a gap in his shelves, fill it with the best material he can get hold of. If the twentieth is not "the greatest of all centuries" it is the most important for us.

IV. Maps. Here is where libraries are very likely to be deficient, because maps are hard to find and difficult to handle when got. The ordinary small library thinks it has done its duty when it has a faded wall map and an unwieldy American atlas. It is to be hoped that no boundary dispute will ever hinge on an American map, for if it does war will be inevitable, because the blue countries smudge over on to the red countries in a way to drive The Hague Court distracted. I do not mean the United States Geographical Survey Maps, of course. Every library should have them. Then as far as possible get the maps that each Government publishes of its own territory. That they are in a foreign language does not matter much unless it is Russian.

V. Files of the leading English and American periodicals. This is the cheapest and surest way of making a library equal to any emergency call and the librarian who can handle his periodical indexes skillfully will get a reputation for omniscience that will extend into the neighboring counties. It is not at all necessary to buy back numbers, only to bind them from year to year, for the last ten years will cover most of the calls. Nor does it matter much if there is a number or a volume missing here and there. The librarian who is short of book money cannot afford to pay fancy prices for a rare volume just to gratify his pride in a perfect set. With the local paper it is different, for it may be necessary to determine whether a certain notice did or did not appear in December, 1861, and if a single number is missing the file is useless for this purpose.

VI. Recent scientific and technological

works. Those over twenty years old may as well be burned up unless shelfroom is abundant and dusting is cheap. They are in most cases worse than useless because misleading. New or revised compendiums in each branch of science come out every few years and should be carefully selected to see that every science is represented by some recent and authoritative work, however brief and condensed. It is dangerous to buy a series. Select each book separately. Pay no attention to "Wonders of culture" or "The classics of science" even if the set does look pretty when the agent uncoils the chain of bindings. Any further money should be put in journals of original research which do not lose in value like books. The small library may well specialize in the technological literature of its local industries, keeping a good supply of trade journals and getting books that the manufacturer or mechanic or farmer will not sneer at. It is a shame that the young man ambitious to rise in his trade should be obliged to pay extravagant prices to a correspondence school for books that his town library ought to provide him for nothing.

VII. The classics. Mark Twain's definition of "a good library" is "any collection of books that does not contain 'The vicar of Wakefield,'" but in this, as in other respects, he differs from the rest of the world. However little they may be in demand the public library must have a tolerably complete set of the standard works of history, biography, fiction, poetry, and morality which form the subsoil of our modern literature. This requirement is easier and cheaper to meet than the others we have mentioned. The volumes that have been picked from the literature of all ages as fittest to survive are comparatively few, and they neither go out of fashion nor get worn out. That "the best are the cheapest" is truer of books than of most things about which it is said. The hundred best books as prescribed by Lord Avebury or any other apiarist may be bought in decent editions for the price of half a dozen of the bulky biographies and letter-books that spring luxuriantly from the grave of every celebrity.

VIII. Recent and authoritative works

on pending questions. Here the book-buyer must be cautious and read between the lines of advertisements and even of reviews for an unlimited amount of money may be spent with little to show for it. Reference to the periodicals will satisfy most readers, but those who are seriously interested will need thorough and comprehensive works. There should be in every library the best books on such subjects as prohibition, woman suffrage, labor, socialism, insurance, banking, tariff, race questions, international arbitration, etc., in most cases two or more works presenting opposing or divergent views. For these subjects the volumes in the Home University Library, the Cambridge University Manuals, Harper's Library of Living Thought, and the Wilson's Debater's Handbooks, are at once valuable and inexpensive.

After all these essentials have been attended to any other money left over from the appropriation may be spent for detective stories, memoirs of dead French ladies, and whatever else may be called for. A broad policy and a tolerant spirit are needed in the free library. At present the town library is to be classed rather with municipal amusements, like the band playing in the park on summer evenings and the fireworks on the Fourth, than with public utilities. It is chiefly used to supply a kind of wholesome, elevating intellectual recreation and divertisement, a perfectly legitimate function, but it could also be made a public servant for all the people in their daily work. When the farmer drops in to see what is the red bug that is eating his box elder trees and what to do for it, or, rather, against it; when the editor telephones over for a map of Przemysl for the afternoon edition; when the orator for "Pioneer Day" finds there anecdotes of the early history of the town; when the boy who wants to study electrical engineering in his odd hours does not have to send \$25 to a correspondence school for books the library ought to supply; when the village inventor can learn how many times before his non-refillable bottle has been patented; when the grocer's clerk comes over to see what brands of baking powder contain alum; when the mechanic can find out what horse-power

he can get from a windmill above his shop; when the political junta adjourns from the drug store to the library to see how much McKinley ran ahead of his ticket in 1896 in the Fifth Congressional District; when the young married couple look over the colored plates of a volume on colonial house furnishings; when the labor leader comes in to look up English laws on the financial responsibility of trades unions; when the Mayor sends in for all the books on the municipal ownership of electric light plants; when the Clerk of the District Court discovers in the files of the local paper an advertisement of a dissolution of partnership ten years ago—then we can be sure that Andrew Carnegie has not wasted his money.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—SEPTEMBER, 1915

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Brookston Town and Prairie Township, Indiana.....	\$10,000
Colfax Town and Perry Township, Indiana.....	9,000
Etowah, Tennessee.....	8,000
Franklin, Nebraska.....	5,000
Gilman City and Douglas Township, Illinois.....	10,000
Greenfield, Iowa.....	7,500
Greensboro, Georgia.....	6,000
Harlan, Iowa.....	10,000
Malvern, Iowa.....	8,000
Maumee Village and Lucas County, Ohio	10,000
Morrilton, Arkansas.....	10,000
Mount Ayr, Iowa.....	8,000
St. Clair, Michigan.....	10,000
Sibley Town and Holman Township, Iowa.....	10,000
South Milwaukee, Wisconsin....	15,000
Sparta, Tennessee.....	5,000
Sumter, South Carolina.....	10,000
Warsaw, Indiana.....	12,500
West Springfield, Massachusetts..	25,000
	<u>\$189,000</u>

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Bloomington City and Bloomington and Perry Townships, Indiana...	\$3,500
Duluth, Minnesota (branch building)	30,000
(Building to cost \$31,000)	
	<u>\$33,500</u>

SAFETY FIRST JUVENILE BOOK
WEEK

BY FRANKLIN K. MATHIEWS, *Chief Scout Librarian, Boy Scouts of America*

BOY SCOUT leaders, booksellers, and librarians are all working together to make in the "safety first juvenile book week," Nov. 28-Dec. 4, a concerted effort to draw attention to the needs of books of better quality for children and in general to raise the standard of children's reading. The movement received the sanction of the American Library Association at its meeting in Berkeley, when the Council, following the lead of the American Booksellers' Association, adopted a resolution formally endorsing the plan of commending it to the favorable consideration of the public libraries of the country.

The motion-picture show for five cents, as I told the Booksellers' Association last spring, is offering such a good substitute for the nickel novel that many of the writers of this slot-machine literature are having a hard time to dispose of their product. As a result, the nickel novel has been transformed, and as a bound book—in the case of the Frank Merriwell series the text is identical—now sells at from 25 to 50 cents. Of course, not all 25 and 50-cent books are nickel novels in disguise, but enough of them are to make their distribution broadcast a cause for some anxiety. The chief trouble with these books is their gross exaggeration, which works on a boy's mind in as deadly a fashion as liquor will attack a man's brain. A boy's imagination is one of his most valuable assets, and his initiative and resourcefulness are developed in proportion as it has a chance to expand. It is the ability to grasp and master new situations that is of value to a boy, and what helps more to make such adjustment than a lively imagination? The trouble with these books is that they are filled with improbable adventures, crowded with excitement, but absolutely lacking in anything that calls out the nobility and manliness that lies dormant in every boy.

In our homes and schools and churches and other community agencies, we instruct and train our children in ways of high thinking and right living, and then, into the

midst of it all, in a manner to which the child is most susceptible, in the form of a story, comes the iniquity of the cheap book to nullify at least our best efforts, if not ultimately to arrest the fullest and highest developments of the child. Through the reading of these cheap books, ideals are lowered, high aspirations are throttled, tastes of every sort are vitiated, language is vulgarized, good manners coarsened, amusement standards lowered. In a word, the nobler mind, the finer emotions, are seared as with a red-hot iron. This is the danger of which we need to be afraid.

The time that has been appointed for the "safety first juvenile book week" marks the beginning of the holiday book trade. In these few weeks as many juvenile books are sold as during all the rest of the year. If it be our purpose to lend our influence in helping parents to select worth-while books for their children, this is the time pre-eminent to do it.

How can librarians assist the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America in making "safety first juvenile book week" a success? One thing they might do is to acquaint their patrons with the facts concerning the nickel novel in the disguise of the bound book. This can be done by bringing the facts to the attention of the editors of local papers, who will, I am sure, be glad to give them either as news or comment on them editorially. In carrying on our campaign against the modern thriller we have had no stronger ally than the newspaper. From the leading papers in the largest cities down to the humble weeklies of the rural communities, all have joined either in editorial or news columns to support our propaganda in the interest of good books for boys.

The distribution of book lists is always advantageous, and to widen the influence of this good help, under the direction of our Library Commission, there has been prepared a new list, "Books boys like best." The list comprises about three hundred books, with annotations, the selection being based upon reports received from scores of librarians and booksellers representing every part of the country.

In listing the books, they have been grouped according to the boy's chief reading interests: (1) Stories of adventure, (2)

The what and how to do books, and (3) Books of information. Besides the listing of the stories of adventure according to a boy's heroes, in each instance there is an interpretative introduction showing just how that particular group of books is likely to influence the boy in his moral and mental development.

The list comprises a leaflet of thirty-two pages and was published as a supplement in the October 23 issue of the *Publishers' Weekly*. It may be secured in quantities at cost from national headquarters, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, by all librarians willing to co-operate in helping to make successful the observance of "safety first juvenile book week"—November 28-December 4.

Of course, exhibits of books will assist mightily, and it is hoped that all librarians that have been in the habit of holding such exhibits will co-operate at this time in making much of their book exhibit.

The suggestions offered are only the most obvious. To librarians equally concerned with us to protect children from cheap and vicious books, as well as to lead them to love the wholesome and noblest, according to the possibilities of their local fields, many more ways will suggest themselves as to how they may assist in making successful the first annual observance of "safety first juvenile book week."

HINTS ON READING

If we encountered a man of rare intellect, we should ask him what books he reads.—Emerson.

For clearness read Macaulay.

For logic read Burke and Bacon.

For action read Homer and Scott.

For conciseness read Bacon and Pope.

For sublimity of conception read Milton.

For vivacity read Stevenson and Kipling.

For imagination read Shakespeare and Job.

For elegance read Virgil, Milton, and Arnold.

For common sense read Benjamin Franklin.

For simplicity read Burns, Whittier and Bunyan.

For humor read Cervantes, Chaucer, and Mark Twain.—*Culture*.

"MAWTUCKET" OF PAWTUCKET

MANY a visitor to our public libraries is astounded at the facilities offered the children for their intellectual improvement. How often we hear it said, "What a difference from when I was a child! There was no provision made for children when I was young." The writer has never been able to say regretfully, "Yes, it is altogether different," for he cannot remember the time in his youthful days when library privileges were not enjoyed. This was due to the fact that Mrs. M. A. Sanders, affectionately known by the older librarians in the A. L. A. as "Mawtucket," of Pawtucket, R. I., was one of the pioneers in the library work for children. How far back of the year 1877 Mrs. Sanders carried on work for young people, I am unable to say, but the history of the Pawtucket Public Library tells us definitely that from the opening of that library in 1877 Mrs. Sanders had a children's section where the young people of all ages were welcome and guided in their reading. Not only were they permitted to read the selected magazines and look at the picture books placed upon the tables set apart for young readers, but they were also encouraged to take out books just like the grown-ups. Those were the days of the Sunday School library, but to have the privilege of selecting your own book from a public library was far superior to any that might be selected for you in the Sunday school.

Mrs. Sanders will always be known as the advocate of open shelves for public libraries, and as the champion for children's rights to the full use of the library. As a boy more than thirty years ago, the writer never imagined that the opportunities which he enjoyed in the library were withheld from boys in other places. Had he realized that his was a rare privilege he might have respected it more.

But it seems that the Pawtucket library was exceptional in its privileges to children thirty-eight years ago. When the history of children's libraries is written, Mrs. Sanders' name will doubtless appear among the first in the list to have given impetus to children's work. The reports of the Pawtucket library thirty years ago indicate the

success of the work for children in co-operation with the schools, also the librarian's faith in her project to admit children to the privileges of the library on the same footing with adults. In one of the reports under the heading, "Circulation and School Work," Mrs. Sanders says, "The increased circulation of 38% is evidence of the growth of appreciation of the library; the circulation of 15,818 books on school cards shows the wisdom of allowing each school child to take a card, irrespective of age. Is it to the 'wits of our young people turned loose into our library,' according to the suggestion of Dr. Samuel Johnson, that we owe much of the extension of its usefulness. That librarian is short-sighted who will question a child as to the advisability of taking a book which seems beyond his years, or attempt to influence him to change it. We are too much inclined to think that wisdom in the selection of books is a product of maturity; we could give many illustrations to the contrary. There is a keen discrimination in some of these young minds, known only to those who stand at a little distance and watch, ready if need be to suggest, preferring them to select for themselves when they can do so. A case in point occurred not long since; three boys not over eight years of age came to the library for the first time. Though they looked at several interesting stories, the books selected were, 'The children of the cold,' 'Boy travellers in Europe,' and 'Each and all'."

In another report Mrs. Sanders speaks of the deportment in the reading room. "There is a marked improvement in the manners of the younger patrons of the room. The question, 'How do you manage your boys?' has been asked so many times by those who are trying, and desire to try the experiment, that it may be helpful if a few words are devoted to this subject. The eye must be trained to see many things at the same time; for it is only by being quickly observant, and alert, that the first indication of disorder can be arrested; this is often done before an untrained observer would see its need; sometimes by placing a book before the restless urchin, or changing his seat where his eye will catch the sight of a fresh book. To keep the mind of

each boy employed is absolutely necessary; when a mind cannot be so employed, we suggest a change to fresh air. (How tactful she was in suggesting a change of air outside the writer knows by experience.) A word now and then, showing individual interest, is very helpful."

At a Library Convention held at the Thousand Islands in September 1887, Mrs. Sanders read a paper on "Possibilities of public libraries in manufacturing communities" which was ordered printed by the State Board of Education of Rhode Island. In that paper Mrs. Sanders spoke of the work that might be done for children. Her enthusiasm may be judged by the following extract: "The greater possibilities, however, are with our children, the future parents and guardians of our commonwealth. What are we doing for them as public libraries? Working hand in hand with the schools faithfully and well. Does our responsibility rest here? What of the multitude of waifs worse than homeless, without restraining or guiding influence, to be thrown into the community to swell the numbers of paupers and criminals, many of whom, yes, the majority of whom, have the same gentle instincts and latent ability as our own little ones so tenderly nurtured. We may say this is the work of charitable institutions and humane societies; not so; this is essentially our work. We call ourselves educators, and have the honor to be recognized as such; the work of the public library is to teach, to elevate, to ennoble; there is no limit to its possible influence."

"Must we wait, then, until our children are fourteen years of age or upwards before we begin to teach them the first principles of right living, of mental growth, of love to their neighbor? We maintain that we cannot begin too early, and that this is a part of library work from which we get the greatest percentage of reward."

Mrs. Sanders mentions nine libraries where there has been a beginning of work for children. She then says that the "movement in New York by the members of 'The Children's Library Association' to establish a free library for the use of children in that city, is a project which cannot be too highly commended, and one which I hope to see followed by all of our large

cities." This is doubtless the reference to the children's libraries which Dr. Bostwick speaks of in his admirable book "The American public library," which credits Miss Emily S. Hanaway with the idea of establishing separate libraries. But long before Miss Hanaway thought of separate children's libraries, work for children was being done in many New England libraries.

Mrs. Sanders had apparently been making inquiries about what was being done for the children in the various libraries in New England, for she has this paragraph in her paper read at the Convention at the Thousand Islands in 1887. "There are doubtless others from whom we would be glad to hear, but I confess, that after visiting and inquiring among public libraries concerning this work, I became disheartened and ceased investigation, for the popular verdict seems to be 'Children and Dogs not allowed.'"

Were our dear "Mawtucket" to make such an investigation now she would find things very different among the public libraries in New England and throughout the whole library world.

There is not a library that pretends to be up-to-date but what has its children's room with a trained children's librarian. There is no section of the A. L. A. that draws so many to the meetings as the Children's Library Section. And what an array of specialists we have among the children's librarians!

It is gratifying to every parent and every teacher to have so much emphasis placed upon work for children; it is also gratifying to the librarian to know that this important work can be done without interfering in any way with the general work of a library. Because of the far-reaching results of the work for young people every librarian is willing that there shall be generous support given to this branch, and he does not hesitate to plead for still greater appropriations for books and equipment.

All honor to the prophetess, "Mawtucket," who saw the advantages of work for children to the school and to the community, and who implanted in the minds of some of us the desire to carry out her ideas concerning the saving to society of the young lives of all classes. JOSEPH L. PEACOCK.

THE LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO

IN spite of the difficulties which attended the transfer of the American Library Association exhibit at Leipzig, or what was left of it, to the San Francisco Exposition, and the preparation of the new exhibit here, the results more than repay all the expenditure of time and money. It was not for an exhaustive showing of library economy or "technique," so much as for a means to educate the public on what libraries are doing and trying to do, that the present exhibit was arranged and is being carried on.

Of the Leipzig material, practically none has been used in the present exhibit. The collection of juvenile books, some of the volumes of professional library literature, and ten of the "wing frames" of mounted material, were intact. But the main body of photographs and forms, and the interesting model of a small library, had to be discarded on account of breakage and mildew. The views, lists, forms, blanks, and other items which form the present exhibit, are largely the material that was sent in to the California State Library during the winter. All of the work of sorting, arranging, mounting, writing the explanatory labels and notes, and having the mounts lettered by a sign writer, was done during the month of May, and it is to be regretted that unfortunate circumstances which had preceded allowed only this short time.

The most notable feature of the entire exhibit, and the one which has accomplished the greatest result, is the immense map of the California county library system. This map, forty feet high, covers the entire wall space of the booth. It is a forcible explanation of the rural library work carried on by one state. Strange to say, the words, "American Library Association," which stretch across the top in large letters, and which can be seen from all over the building, have practically no meaning to the vast throngs who pass. "What kind of books does this company publish?" "Do you do as much business as the Union Library Association?" "What are the benefits of this traveling library association; is it something like the Tabard Inn?"—these are typical of thousands of

questions which show plainly enough that the average visitor (and the average visitor to an exposition is somewhat above the average citizen in knowing what is going on in the world, one would surely think) has about as much knowledge of what free public libraries are doing as he has of polar geography. For public libraries to think that they have yet become a really vital factor in public education, is somewhat premature, anyone would conclude from overhearing the comments and questions of a multitude of perfectly intelligent people, as they pass the exhibit day after day. Among ourselves it might be better to say rather frequently, "The public library ought to be a vital factor in education, and a vital force in the life of every citizen, but it isn't yet." Not by several miles.

The phase of library work with which the greatest portion of the visitors seem already acquainted is that with the children. A table full of juvenile books near the front railing draws many interested visitors. The first of the seven booths in the exhibit is labeled "Library work with children," and contains a goodly array of books for small and large boys and girls, with the furniture one would expect. Every day scores of parents, uncles, aunts and friends, as well as the boys and girls themselves, take away something of the pleasure which comes from handling good books, and understand a little of the work which libraries everywhere are doing to secure only the best books and to make them available to everyone. On the walls are many photographs of children's rooms, story hours, reading clubs, and other activities. Much interest has been shown in school library work. Elementary school library work is not so well shown as that from the high schools, but more inquiries have been made about it. Picture posters are examined with delight, and it is plain to see that the example will be followed not only by librarians, but by school teachers and parents in many parts of the country.

The work of large city public libraries occupies the second section. On the left wall the branch system is shown by a large map of a typical city, and again by a very interesting series of photographs from an-

other city. Even library users in large cities are only slightly acquainted with the branch library idea, and are surprised to find that in their home cities library work is being carried out on such a large scale. On the right wall is shown the service of city libraries to various classes and interests in their communities—foreigners, the blind, art and music lovers, business men, engineers, students of economics and civics, and many others. This, too, is work which few of the people most directly concerned know anything of.

Rural libraries of varied type are shown in the third section. The pictures of the book automobile in Maryland are most effective, and they lead persons to study also the work of the county libraries, the library commissions, and the contrasted type of individual local small libraries, as in New England. On opposite sides are a map of Massachusetts which shows a picture of each public library building in the state, and a map of a typical county in California, with its branches. These serve as texts for an explanation of the contrasts between the two systems. To supplement this, the immense map of California is explained to as many visitors as possible. Moving-picture films of California library service are shown in an adjoining theater.

The section on special libraries and college libraries includes pictures and material from the American Bankers' Association, some insurance libraries, the Co-operative Information Bureau at Boston, Arthur D. Little, Stone & Webster, and several others and a score of college library buildings.

An entire section of the exhibit is devoted to library publicity, and visiting librarians pay more attention to this than to any other feature. Extension of library usefulness through a consistent effort to inform the public about the work and the books in the libraries appears to be engaging the attention of the profession everywhere. There are many examples of all kinds of library publicity, not only that which is aimed to increase the number of readers and the amount of reading, but the more intensive publicity given to reference work and to improving the quality of books circulated.

The section on library "Technique" ap-

peals to both the librarian and the layman. The subjects of book selection, cataloging and bookbinding are presented so that the uninitiated will realize something of the methods which libraries follow in choosing the good books from the poor ones, what it means to have a book well cataloged to bring out its contents, and how library books are rebound so as to give three or four hundred circulations instead of thirty or forty. For the librarians there are model order forms, time records, accounting sheets, sets of forms for station work, and other material of varied sorts.

Library architecture is shown by a considerable variety of photographs and plans, ranging from those of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library down to the small model building of a branch at Montclair, N. J. Several architects have spent much time in studying these plans, and beside the scores of people who wish to see "their" home library pictures at the exposition, the exhibit has given good suggestions to hundreds who are working for the establishment of libraries in small country towns.

The work of the various library schools is shown in small space, but space prominently located at the front of the exhibit. Pictures and catalogs of the schools, as well as some typical examination questions, are displayed. In arranging this, the trustees of small new libraries were in mind, as well as possible candidates for the schools, and it is certain that the two panels have made several thousand visitors realize that library work requires special preparation, as much as teaching law or medicine.

Two other panels at the front of the exhibit are given to a display of the work of the association itself. Here are a variety of booklists, chapters from the "Manual," pamphlets on traveling libraries, etc. One must explain continually that the American Library Association does not publish or sell books, does not operate a book-loaning system, and is not a centralized governing body. The most effective way of explaining it has been to liken it to the National Education Association, as an organization of workers for their own mutual benefit, and for encouraging the establishment and improvement of library work everywhere.

A conservative estimate of the attendance during the whole period of the fair would be 50,000. These visitors were of all types, naturally, but the total includes a very large number of persons whose knowledge of library work will be put to actual use. The exhibit must surely have good results. Many foreign representatives have made a careful study of the exhibit, and those from China, Argentina, Sweden, Japan, India, and possibly other countries have done this with a view to printing information about American library methods in their own lands. For the Chinese and Argentine visitors, who spent several entire days at the exhibit, a statement of American library methods was prepared, emphasizing the traveling and county library systems, and these visitors are now translating their information into Chinese and Spanish, with a view to its publication at home in the form of illustrated booklets. Duplicate photographs were requested from many libraries. Many requests have been made for photographs, slides, and even for sections of the exhibit itself, for use in campaigns and educational displays in various places. It is to be hoped that the usefulness of the exhibit can be continued after the fair is closed. There are many undeveloped opportunities for carrying on a central collection and traveling exhibit of library work.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER.

DISPOSAL OF LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

THE work at the library exhibit at San Francisco shows very conclusively that there are many ways for continuing this extension activity after the fair is closed. For instance, representatives of the Y. M. C. A. in China desire to have a portion of the mounted and labeled material for a traveling exhibit in several Chinese cities. A lady from Alaska is giving her own time and money, with assistance from some Pacific coast libraries, to establish a small traveling library system in southern Alaska. The juvenile books on display here are to be given for this purpose. The great num-

ber of requests for photographs, slides and other campaign material, from all parts of the country, proves more than ever that a collection of such material at the headquarters office would prove most useful.

Accordingly, unless librarians make special request to the contrary, all the photographs, forms, lists, and other small material will be sent to the secretary's office for the nucleus of a permanent collection and traveling exhibit. The only things which will be returned to the libraries are such bound publications as those of the Peabody Institute, Virginia and Massachusetts state libraries, the Crerar and Newberry libraries, the card catalog cases, and such other plainly valuable items as would repay the cost of shipping them back to the owners. Any requests which will mean a change from these plans should be sent immediately, addressing American Library Association Exhibit, Palace of Education, San Francisco, Cal.

SHALL FICTION BE ELIMINATED?

NEW YORK newspapers have been giving considerable space to the cuts proposed by the Board of Estimate in the 1916 budget as submitted by the various city departments. The trustees of the New York Public Library requested \$828,540, an increase of more than \$70,000 over this year's tax levy allowance of \$758,059. The principal request, for eighteen additional positions, because of the increase in circulation, was reported adversely by the examiners, and the sub-committee accepted their recommendation. E. H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, said in an interview that the library's service would be seriously impaired if the recommendations of the sub-committee were adopted. The sub-committee has decided to recommend an allowance of \$736,323 for 1916, \$75,117 less than the amount requested, and \$21,726 less than this year's allowance.

In a discussion of the proposed budget Robert McIntyre, head of the Bureau of Statistics and Investigation of the Finance Department, questioned the advisability of the continued circulation of fiction, which last year formed 53 per cent. of the total.

"The proposal to do away with the free circulation of fiction is one of the many

schemes held in reserve as possible means of reducing the tax levy," Mr. McIntyre said. "If the levy cannot be sufficiently reduced by cutting salaries the committee will be compelled to continue searching for other ways to save money. It is merely a question whether the city is wealthy enough to continue providing the entertainment which is derived from reading fiction."

Other suggestions for economy were the closing of three branch libraries—the Cathedral branch in Manhattan, the Albany branch in Brooklyn, and the Hollis branch in Queens—and the lengthening of the hours of employes from the 40-hour schedule, established on the recommendation of the library's medical officer, to 42 hours per week.

What the Public Library thinks of the "doing away with fiction" idea—and the library doesn't think much of it—is expressed in *Branch Library News* for November. The writer of the article, even in this day and age, finds it necessary to impress the fact that "fiction" doesn't mean untruth in the ethical sense.

"To eliminate fiction altogether from the Public Library," says the writer of the article, "would be most unwise. Much of the best thought of to-day is first presented in the form of fiction, and to put a public in the position of ignoring or decrying this branch of literature would be to misunderstand the library's purpose.

"It is a false idea of the library's purpose to think that it exists only to own and circulate books of fact. A library should not consist entirely of books of imagination nor altogether of books of fact; it should have both. A novel goes forth to the world as a 'made up' story, about people who never existed and events which never took place, yet it may represent human character more sympathetically, or describe manners and customs of a people or a period with more force, than any book of fact could possibly do.

"Far from being the class of books which the library could best afford to drop, novels are among the last which a public library should relinquish. And instead of issuing 'trashy novels' to its readers, the New York Public Library circulates a surprisingly

large proportion of the very best books of standard fiction and a careful selection from the writings of living novelists."

As a proof of the contention that the circulation of standard fiction is far greater than of lesser books hot off the presses, the article quotes from a branch library report.

The branch library in question, for instance, finds it necessary to own "from eleven to seventeen copies of such books as 'David Copperfield,' 'The mill on the floss,' 'Vanity Fair,' and 'Les Miserables,' whereas not more than five copies were necessary of any new work of fiction." The same branch reports that it owns twenty-four copies of "Ivanhoe," and from time to time it has been necessary for the branch library to borrow thirty more copies of "Ivanhoe" to meet the demand.

RUSSIAN LIBRARY CONDITIONS

AN interesting summary of Russian library conditions is given in a letter from Mme. L. Haffkin-Hamburger, of the Shaniawsky University, Moscow, dated April 16, 1915. Several paragraphs of general interest are quoted below. In addition to her duties as secretary of the library courses at the university, Mme. Hamburger is engaged in preparing a list of Russian books with English annotations, a manual for the use of Russian rural libraries, a book on American libraries, and a series of articles on American libraries based on her impressions of her tour of the libraries of the northern United States in the summer of 1914. Of conditions in Russia last spring, she says:

"I have been so extremely busy for the last two months that I did not find time enough to write a long letter, and I want you to know what we are doing, so that a few lines would not have been sufficient. Surely the war conditions have influenced the whole course of life. Everywhere there are hospitals—in all public buildings, in many schools, in some private houses. One floor in our university is now taken for that purpose, but the regular curriculum is nevertheless being carried out. The only difference is that the halls are not sufficient in number, and for that reason the lectures are given even on Sundays and holidays.

The number of students in the academic division is nearly the same as in the last year. Some courses have less students, because many of them (men) have joined the colors. But new courses have arisen, answering to new needs. There is a great social movement for organizing aid, education and recreation for children of soldiers. People working in that field need some training, and in November, 1914, the Shaniawsky University opened courses for this kind of social workers. There were registered 640 persons, men and women, and in January the same courses were repeated with an attendance of nearly 500. The length of the course was six weeks in each series.

"As to our library courses, we waited till January to see if it was advisable to give them this year. But we have resolved to do it, though the librarians cannot expect funds for their journey from either the libraries or the *zemstvos*, the war requiring so much money. On the other hand, not only is the cultural work especially necessary during the war, but events show that our library movement has come to a new era. You know, of course, that the sale of "vodka" is abolished, and in every part of Russia institutions for home education and sound recreations are or will be opened, to give the people a good place to spend their leisure time, instead of at the former taverns. Amongst the home-education institutions, rural libraries play a large part in our country. The *zemstvos* at their conferences resolve in most cases to build and organize "people's houses," that is, small "people's palaces," where lectures, reading circles, museums and libraries will be put under the same roof. We already have a good many of these people's houses in cities, some of them real people's palaces, as at Petrograd, Karkow, Kiew, etc., built at a large cost, and sometimes in the villages also. These give to the library an opportunity for co-operation, which otherwise would be impeded by the restrictions due to unsatisfactory regulations. Moreover, the new minister of education (his predecessor, of whom you have heard, died in the autumn) has cancelled the circular which concerned the *zemstvos'* libraries, and now they are able to look forward to

further development. That is a great joy for the library workers.

"We open the courses in ten days. The preparatory work of this year was heavier than usual. I have formed two model libraries—one rural library and one small public one—for the practice work of the students. The latter is made to illustrate American methods, classified after Dewey (we use a scheme somewhat like that of the Massachusetts State Library Commission), with author marks (I have worked out the Cutter author tables for Russian names—it is very much modified, because the phonetics of our language are so different), dictionary catalog, shelf-lists, etc. I even used American labels, and now they are nearly out and I cannot get them from England, as I expected—the Library Bureau office at London does not carry them. We have made some slight modifications of the American methods, as required by Russian usage, but on the whole it gives more than a mere description could do, when we knew the American libraries only from afar. The story-hours, the reading-clubs, etc., were easier to start, and this was done several years ago. But the work with open shelves and author-marks will be shown in Russia for the first time.

"To the curriculum of this year we have added practice work in book selection, bibliography of Russian and modern European history, survey of books on co-operation, etc. Our Library Museum is much enlarged, and the American contributions to it are especially noticeable. We have also received from one large printing office a beautiful collection, "How a book is made." I have brought with me views of Japanese libraries, and Mr. Kudalkar has sent to me views of some Indian libraries.

"It seems that we will have this year, as usual, a large library class. The registration is not yet closed, and every day we receive new applications—we have already over a hundred. To-day we got an application from Enisseisk, a very distant city in Siberia. But very likely the interests of rural libraries will predominate this time, as the historical moment requires it, and we are ready to meet them. The faculty of the courses is enlarged—we are fifteen, with two assistants."

SPRINGFIELD'S APPRENTICE SYSTEM

THE present apprentice system of the Springfield City Library had its origin in stern necessity. In 1898, at the beginning of a period of expansion and increased activity it was evident that a larger working force would be needed, both then and in the future, to keep pace with the work. In addition to the general work of the library, the extra task of recataloging and reclassifying the entire collection, was begun, and has since, we rejoice to say, been completed, largely by the regular staff, very little outside trained help being temporarily employed for this purpose.

To meet this need, it was clearly beyond the financial resources of the library to add to the staff a sufficient number of trained or experienced workers even at moderate salaries; the one alternative was to train a number of apprentices who would thus naturally become eligible for permanent appointment later. A carefully prepared circular giving briefly the advantages and resources of the library was distributed and advertised through the local press, with the result that on the day set for the entrance examination, fifteen applicants appeared, from whom six were accepted, as not only passing a satisfactory written examination, but as meeting also the more difficult test of personality, health, previous experience, recommendations, etc., etc. At the end of six months' training, in which, under Mr. Dana's inspiring leadership, the whole staff participated as pupils, the entire class of six apprentices received appointments.

We did not, of course, foresee that the apprentice class would become an annual institution, but such is the fact. The term of service is still nine months, beginning the middle of September and closing the middle of June.

Every apprentice is made to feel from the day she enters the class that she is in all practical ways a part of the working force of the library, and that her service is an important and vital element in the whole work of the institution. Effort is made to inspire professional pride and high ideals, and a class spirit is encouraged that

often proves helpful to individual members. Honest criticism of work is given, and our aim is to correct faults, of whatever nature, as soon as discovered. The weekly schedule includes forty-three hours' service, as in the case of the regular staff, of which time about fifteen hours weekly is devoted to study and class work. Each pupil is given a month's instruction and practice under the supervision of the assistant in charge in each of the main departments of the library.

The chief advantages of the apprentice system with us have been proved to be: *first*, the actual addition in service of several persons to the working force of the library through the busiest months of the year; *second*, the reflex benefit upon the staff through their work in teaching the class—a by-product of the system we may call this; *third*, and most important, the provision for an eligible list of available candidates for vacancies that may occur in the staff. This list is of double value, in that it is made up of persons, who not only have passed a carefully prepared educational test, but who have proved by a year of actual experience in our library, what is their general working capacity, and to what extent they possess special fitness for library service. We thus are able to eliminate from the risks that a library always takes in making appointments the troublesome one of not having any positive knowledge of the individual under consideration.

In the fifteen years since the class was inaugurated, the library has trained, through it, 114 apprentices, 72 of whom have received appointments in this library. Of these 32 are members of the present staff, while the class is also represented today by its graduates in 26 other libraries in New England and adjoining states.

Alice Shepard.

FROM BONDAGE TO FREEDOM

Once we were chained with chains of steel
like prisoners of old,
And some were even iron-barred to make us
firmer hold;
The watchdog, honest, upright sat to see
that none would fail,

That each one filled his proper place, not
wander 'yond the pale.

Thus would we stand the livelong day with
not a thing to do—

"What use, what use are all of us?" became
our cry and hue.

Then dawned a newer, better age, and men
began to see

That service is the highest thing when
giv'n to all, and free.

So from our niches down we stepped to
serve the multitude

Who pleasure, knowledge, solace, joy, or
other things pursued.

But not enough, we 'gan to seek a larger
clientele,

Soon wandered far and wide in prairie,
mountain, plain, and dell.

Where'er an eager soul aspired, there were
we sure to go,

For 'tis our end and aim in life to help
the high and low.

And who are we?—perchance you've
guessed—that once were chained
secure,

But now may travel where we list, provided
we are pure.

Look 'bout in any library, and some on
shelves are found,

But most of us readers take, as they are
homeward bound;

Some gladden hearts of city folks, and
some the farmer's home,

For we spread knowledge, solace, joy
wherever we may roam.

—MAX BATT.

"LIBRARY WEEK" OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXTRAORDINARY weather, an unusually large attendance, and a rich and varied program combined to make the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New York Library Association at Haines Falls, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, one long to be remembered by everyone present. Two hundred and twenty-one wrote their names in the official regis-



TWO OF THE ALCOVES IN THE A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO



ter at Squirrel Inn, and it was estimated that between thirty and forty more, who were lodged in the surrounding cottages, failed to visit the headquarters table. Ten ex-presidents of the state association were present, and nine ex-presidents of the A. L. A., the offices overlapping in the case of six individuals. At least sixty members arrived Saturday or Sunday, and in groups of from two to twenty-five spent the time in advance of the meeting exploring the countryside. All through the week tramping and motor parties were the recreations of the day, while at night the hospitable open fires in inn and cottage invited to impromptu story-telling and marshmallow roasting those who found no charm in the after-meeting dances in the music room to the husky strains which emanated from "Tin Lizzie." The inn proved a delightful place for sociability, despite the restraint imposed by "fixed locations" in the dining room; and the supper walk by candle light on Sunday evening, when the electric lights went suddenly and permanently out of commission, was the occasion of considerable hilarity.

The general topic for the week was "The library's field of service: past, present and future," and the subject was discussed from the point of view of those outside the profession as well as those within it. The first general session on Monday evening was devoted to the past in library service, covering the whole twenty-five years of the New York Library Association.

THE FIRST SESSION

At the opening of the meeting the librarians were cordially welcomed to Squirrel Inn and Twilight Park by Dr. Mickleborough, the president of the Twilight Park Association. Following him, Miss Underhill, the president of the Library Association, introduced Mr. Eastman, of Albany, who read what he called the "confessions of a secretary," a very interesting historical sketch of the early days of the association. The association was organized on Friday, July 11, 1890, at a meeting in the State Library at Albany. Forty-three people were present, including four of the state regents, twenty women, and several professors. Melvil Dewey was the secretary

and the moving spirit in the enterprise. George William Curtis, chancellor of the State University, was chairman of the meeting, though avowedly opposed to the plan. Mr. Dewey was made president, and held the office for three years. In spite of the enthusiasm of a few members of the association, the annual meetings were sparsely attended until 1900, when, under Dr. Canfield as president, the plan of holding "library week" at Lake Placid was instituted. Since then attendance and interest have grown steadily each year. The establishment of library institutes in different parts of the state under the auspices of the state association, has been a great boon to the little libraries whose librarians, needing help the most, are least able to afford the expense of attending big state meetings. Mr. Eastman paid tribute to Mr. Dewey as the originator and motive power in the establishment of the A. L. A., the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the Library Bureau, New York Library Club, the state Library School, and the Library Association. He also spoke with enthusiasm of Adolph L. Peck, one of the promoters of the club and at one time president; and of Dr. James H. Canfield, the "eloquent apostle of the gospel of books."

Following Mr. Eastman, Mr. Bowker gave some interesting reminiscences of people and events of the early days. What was done in those first days, like "the pebble thrown into water and rippling far afield," has passed across the Atlantic to England, France, Germany, Italy, and Scandinavia, and across the Pacific to Japan. Mr. Bowker described that 1853 meeting in New York City, when Professor Jewett proposed his union catalog, derisively dubbed by Dr. Poole the "mud catalog," and when with prophetic vision resolutions recommending a national library and a permanent association were adopted. It was not till 1876, however, that the next move was made toward better organization of the library world. In that year the Bureau of Education brought out its remarkable catalog of the libraries in the country, and in connection with this the Cutter rules were published; and Melvil Dewey, just graduated from Amherst, issued the first edition of his decimal classification. Frederick Ley-

poldt, a born bibliographer, had developed a library column in the *Publishers' Weekly*, and in September the first issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was published from the same office, with Mr. Dewey as managing editor and Mr. Bowker as general editor. These three men were anxious to see the establishment of a permanent library association, and sent out the preliminary circulars which resulted in the appointment of a committee of three (Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, and William F. Poole) to call the conference together in Philadelphia, a meeting resulting in the organization of the American Library Association. Mr. Bowker closed his remarks with sketches of these three men, whom he called the "great trio" of the early days of the A. L. A.

Dr. Hill followed with a tribute to William T. Peoples, librarian of the Mercantile Library of New York City, the second president of the state association, and for many years one of the association's most faithful workers. For the last two years he has been ill with cataracts on his eyes, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the association send him their greetings, with sympathy for his present trouble and hope for his speedy recovery.

Dr. Bostwick then called attention to the work accomplished toward consolidation of libraries in New York City by Bird S. Coler when city comptroller. He saw from the administrative standpoint how unbusiness-like was the existing arrangement whereby the city was giving money to many small institutions of which many failed to issue any sort of report. He impressed his views on the board of apportionment, and it announced that thereafter money would be awarded to one central authority in each borough. The small libraries of Brooklyn were the first to yield and to consolidate with the Brooklyn Public Library. Next year New York followed suit, and then the borough of Queens. Several years later, when an opinion of the change was sought, it was unanimously agreed that the policy was justified. The offer of Carnegie buildings was a strong argument for consolidation, but the board's decision antedated it.

Miss Underhill read letters from several of the early members of the association who were unable to be present, and lantern

slides of well-known members of the profession, from the collections of the Albany State Library and of Mr. Faxon, were shown by Mr. Faxon and Mr. Walter. The evening's program closed with the telling of two stories by Miss Marie Shedlock, the English story-teller, who was the association's only guest from overseas this year.

TUESDAY'S SESSIONS

The morning session Tuesday opened with the secretary's brief report, followed by the reports of standing committees. The committee on libraries in penal and other institutions reported, through Mr. Wyer, its chairman, that the committee had been working at Albany, so far unsuccessfully, to secure the appointment of a prison library inspector. A second attempt to secure his appointment will be made this winter. One thing accomplished has been the passage of a regulation providing that every list of books submitted for purchase to the superintendent of prisons, for use in any state institution, shall be turned over to the State Library for approval. Only those books so approved will be bought, ensuring the purchase of good books at proper prices. Of the lists of books suited to prison libraries which the committee has been preparing, the fiction list of about a thousand titles is completed, and the classed lists will come next. All prison workers in the country have been consulted in their preparation, and the institutions of the state will be circularized to determine how many copies are needed in each. There has been no effort to designate a first choice for purchase. Many books of juvenile type, suited to unformed minds, have been included.

Mr. Eastman, reporting on library legislation, said that the legislatures of forty states had been in session. Fifty-seven bills on library matters, exclusive of appropriation bills, had been offered in twenty-seven states, and thirty of these had been enacted into laws. He noted the more important bills passed in the different states, and also the more conspicuous failures. He then made two recommendations which were approved by the meeting. The first recommended an amendment in the state

education law exempting from a second library tax property already taxed for library purposes—a provision made necessary by the movement for county libraries in localities where the county-seat and other larger towns already have public libraries. The second suggestion was for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the application of the merit system as applied to library service and civil service, the committee to report at the next annual meeting. The rest of the morning was given to a consideration of "The present in library service" as presented by Dr. Bostwick in "Some tendencies of American thought" and by Mr. Legler in a paper entitled "Next steps." Both of these papers are printed in full elsewhere in this issue.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Anna R. Phelps, one of the state organizers and chairman of the rural communities committee, conducted a group meeting devoted to rural libraries. An exhibit for workers in rural and other small libraries had been prepared showing inexpensive methods and forms, and this exhibit was explained and discussed, while many of those present contributed to the general discussion from their experiences.

In the evening a joint meeting with the Special Libraries Association, also meeting at Squirrel Inn, was held. The first speaker was Frederick W. Roman of Syracuse University, who talked on "The economy of the book" and what he believed the library should be. He said the library had passed from the first stage, when it was an institution for the pleasure of a few individuals of education, to a second stage, of which materialism is the keynote, and in which an increasing effort is being made to get the workers to use the libraries for help along practical lines. For the third stage, which we have now reached, the library must take a larger view and endeavor to teach the common people to use for their improvement the leisure time secured by shorter working hours.

Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian for the United Engineering Societies Library, followed with a paper on "The library's field of service to the technical public." The technical library relates always to some

specific subject or line of work, and the librarian must gather the available material together, arrange, classify, and catalog it, and be ready to impart information to all inquirers. It was this third division, service to the library's clients, that Mr. Cutter discussed, both that performed at the library desk and that given in response to requests sent in by mail from all parts of the world. His library receives a thousand technical periodicals, and an index of the principal articles is kept up for the use of the readers. A meeting was held in the library last May to discuss the preparation of a more adequate scheme of classification for technical literature, and a committee appointed to draw up suggestions. A research bureau has recently been established in connection with the library, which it is hoped will become self-supporting and able to employ a corps of specialists.

A short paper on "The man and the book" by Richard H. Johnston, the retiring president of the Special Libraries Association, was read in his absence by William Harper Davis, newly appointed librarian of the Public Service Corporation of Newark. Mr. Johnston said that the limitations of endowment and equipment in a library should be acknowledged and the ordinary public library should leave to special libraries the collecting of the minutiae of technical literature, confining itself to a general collection and an indication of sources of fuller information. The public library should, however, make a point of collecting all local history material possible, however small the institution. The special library should have no hesitancy in arranging its material with partiality, and the special librarian should expect to collect and digest information, as the public librarian cannot do, for the business man who has neither time nor inclination to go to the library and dig up his own information from a pile of books and reports.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS

Wednesday morning was given over to group meetings for the informal discussion of problems of administration, children's work, cataloging and classification, statistics, book selection, book ordering, and other subjects of special interest. In the

afternoon "the library's opportunity as seen by the educator and journalist" was presented by Dr. Charles A. Richmond, president of Union College, and Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor of *The Independent*, whose address is printed elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Richmond said the test of any institution is its ability to add to a nation's wealth, and by this test both college and library are successful. Neither is a money-making institution but both are producers of the sort of wealth that can be taken from man only by the loss of life or reason. It is the educated men who build nations and are the leaders in the higher intellectual and spiritual life. He paid glowing tribute to the devotion of the Scotch to education, and declared the greatest service of John Knox to the world was the result of his influence on schools and education. Schools, colleges, and libraries are all storing up riches of knowledge, and whatever the other assets of a nation may be, they are among the greatest.

In the evening Miss Marie Shedlock, the English story-teller and "fairy godmother" of the N. Y. L. A., charmed her audience with her delightful rendering of the old fairy tales. She was assisted by Mrs. Price of Philadelphia, who sang one of Eugene Field's lullabies; by Dr. Richmond, who aroused great enthusiasm by his rendering of a number of old English ballads; by Mr. Stevens and Miss Cooper of Brooklyn, who had some original "stunts"; and by Mr. Wyer, who read a couple of Drummond's *habitant* poems. Taken all together the evening was one of the pleasantest of the week. The next afternoon Miss Shedlock and Dr. Richmond gave a private reading and recital in the music room for the benefit of the colored employes of the Inn—a courtesy that was fully appreciated by their guests of the day.

THE MEETINGS ON THURSDAY

"The library in relation to the arts and to cultural organizations" was the topic for the general session, Thursday morning, over which Mr. Henry W. Kent of the Metropolitan Art Museum presided. Mr. George H. Sherwood was the first speaker, and after speaking on the relations that should exist between museums of natural history

and libraries, he described in some detail the work which the Natural History Museum in New York City inaugurated in 1907, in connection with the children's departments of the libraries. Since then six special library collections have been prepared, on sea shore life, Eskimos, Indians of the plains, Indians of the Southwest, New England birds and their nests, and spring time. He believes the hit-or-miss collection has little value, and each exhibit should be arranged around one central unit. In the coming year it is planned to expand these special loan collections. So far this work has been confined to the children in New York city, but it could easily be extended to adults, with collections on gardening, injurious insects, public health, etc.

Mr. Sherwood was followed by Mrs. George W. Stevens of Toledo, who has been associated with her husband in his work of building up the Toledo Museum of Art. She described the founding and growth of the museum, which has a free reference library and which gives illustrated lectures in the schools as well as in the museum; has conducted a "city beautiful" campaign and gardening contests, and offered prizes for the best bird houses made by boys. It has "observation parties" on Saturdays, a collectors' league for boys, amateur photographers' club, free Sunday concerts, and has just installed a motion picture machine. Once a month a special exhibit is prepared, and in connection with it the librarian writes a descriptive article for one of the Sunday papers.

Miss Margaret E. Sawtelle of the Worcester Art Museum gave some general suggestions on museum instruction, and described in considerable detail the practice of the Worcester Museum which provides lectures and docent service for both adults and children in the museum, besides doing work with the schools. The weekly museum talks with children are supplemented by drawing lessons leading to an appreciation of composition; by fitting together picture puzzles made by cutting on the leading lines of the picture, thus illustrating its construction; and by writing stories about the pictures studied.

The last speaker of the morning was Mr.

John Quincy Adams, secretary of the New York City art commission, who talked on "Art in towns." He maintained that art is not a thing, an object, but a method of doing things and may be applied with equal appropriateness to a teaspoon or a cathedral, a printed page or a mural decoration. Eighteen years ago New York and Boston made the first move to stem the tide of ugliness by establishing art commissions. Now there are some twenty-five commissions, and Mr. Adams defended vigorously their right to pass on everything built on city property, from public buildings to lamp posts and pier sheds, believing that the subconscious influence of our environment is greater than that of the books we read.

In the evening Irving Bacheller gave a humorous reading from his own works on "The school of the home," which provoked much laughter from his audience. He was followed by Bliss Carman, who read a paper on "Poetry and the spoken word." Since poetry must be heard to be appreciated, he suggested that itinerant readers might be employed under the control of state or city or university extension departments, to disseminate a fuller appreciation of poetry. The public library might well be the center for such work; and the readers could supplement the work of the librarians with regular courses. A few readers working systematically could cover a large territory. Mr. Carman closed by reading two of his own poems, "The gateway to the mountains," descriptive of the Kaaterskill Clove, and "The yellow leaf." He was followed by Mrs. Mary Perry King, who gave an interpretative reading of poetry.

FRIDAY'S PROGRAM

Friday afternoon was devoted to school library work. The first paper was by Mr. Charles A. Schumacher of the Oneonta Normal School on "The lure of the book." The tendency today, according to Mr. Schumacher, is to "teach the book too bookishly." The text is cumbered with notes, masterpieces are used as exercises, and the result is that the method is killing interest in the classics. He recommends finding the man behind the book, believing that a chronological study of an author and his

works is best. A study of the increase of power and its reflection in the printed works is an education in itself.

"What may the library do for the school?" was the subject of the paper read by Mr. Willis H. Kerr of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. The library must be a part of the school. It must help the school do its work. It must lend itself as a tool to be used in the following up of problems. The library must take its place as an organized personal factor in stirring natural interests and in meeting real problems. It must inspire confidence in teacher and supervisor and pupil, and lastly, it must never try to give the final word, but encourage the seeker after knowledge to carry his pursuit farther and farther.

The afternoon closed with Miss Mary E. Hall's enthusiastic exposition of ways of interesting high school students in good reading. Miss Hall spoke out of her own successful experience when she urged the purchase of the best illustrated editions of the classics for browsing purposes, with cheaper and more utilitarian editions for the hard wear of circulation. The school librarian should familiarize herself with the school curriculum and get out books and pictures when the study of a new subject begins. Such collateral material should be placed in the study room for easy examination. Club work should be encouraged, classes in session should be visited to get new points of contact with individuals, and symposiums on books should be conducted in classes. The librarian needs to *know* the books, to read the books on recommended lists. Picture bulletins over certain book shelves will stimulate interest in the books beneath, and a personal word will often lead to an interest in the best things in the best magazines. The school library has a great advantage over the public library in that it can shut out the mediocre book absolutely and need have no influence to distract the readers from the best in literature.

A short discussion followed Miss Hall's talk, and a motion was made and passed that a committee of five, on libraries and schools, be appointed to promote a plan of co-operation between public libraries and the state education department.

Announcement was made that the State Teachers' Association would meet in Rochester the first three days of Thanksgiving week, and that the library section would probably hold a special session on Tuesday, to which all interested were cordially invited.

Friday evening's session was devoted to "the library of the future." Mr. John Cotton Dana propounded the question "What next?" The present war in Europe shows us still uncivilized, and with all their books the librarians have been unable to prevent the breakdown of civilization. Libraries have simply been an important by-product of a certain stage of development of the world, but as they have not succeeded in preserving civilization, they may be adjudged a failure. What next? Without answering his question, Mr. Dana proceeded to what he called his fault finding, and repeated his opinion, first stated in a letter to the A. L. A. Council at its 1913-14 midwinter meeting, that librarians should become more eye-minded, and less ear-minded. "If librarians can read to profit why come to listen to something better said before—if worth saying at all?" There are too many library meetings at present. Their number should be lessened, and to those remaining the librarians should bring carefully prepared statements of the work of the preceding year, which information might be collected and presented to the world. Librarians should read more, and with a flood of print now pouring from the presses, they should determine what part of it is essential to the library and what disposal should be made of the remainder.

Dr. John H. Finley, the commissioner of education for New York state, was the last speaker, on "The library of the future as an educational institution." As the test of any educational system lies in the general intelligence and ideals of the adult citizenry it develops, and as the schools can do so little for many, it rests with the library to be a first-aid station for every emergency. Most educators to-day think the library is not organized for real efficiency, that it does not develop interest and does not socialize sufficiently. The greatest problem of to-day is how to help men and women to make better use of their

leisure, and the lines of association of interest should not be allowed to drop. The need for the state department of education lies in the unequal provision for education in different localities, and its object is to promote the further equalization of opportunity throughout the state. Do the libraries of the state see themselves as a part of this state system? Should the state library differ more from a public library than the state board of education from a city board? An attempt must be made to establish real co-ordination of the educational institutions of the state, and so enrich and equalize education throughout its domain.

SATURDAY'S BUSINESS MEETING

Saturday morning a short business meeting was held. The report of the treasurer was read and approved, and the committee presented resolutions of thanks to the speakers and management, which were approved. Mr. Eastman, chairman of the nominating committee, then presented the following, who were duly elected officers for the coming year: President, F. K. Walter, of the Albany Library School; vice-president, Edward F. Stevens, of Pratt Institute Library School; secretary, Miss Isabella K. Rhodes, Albany Library School; treasurer, William B. Gamble, New York Public Library.

In resigning the gavel, Miss Underhill took occasion to make a few suggestions as to what the association can do to give new life to the library situation. Her suggestions included more active co-operation with other educational associations; an increased membership, thus providing more money with which to help the individual libraries; and better publicity work in papers and magazines.

After Mr. Walter had taken the gavel, the proposed amendment to the constitution, providing for life membership of individuals and institutions, was voted on and carried. It was also voted that Dr. Finley be made an honorary member of the association if such action was not contrary to the constitution, concerning which no one seemed to be informed. With the reading of Ada Stewart Shelton's poem on the charms of Squirrel Inn and Twilight Park,

called "Down below and up here," the meeting adjourned.

EXHIBITS

Besides the exhibit showing the work and inexpensive equipment of small and rural libraries, the State Library had on display the "250 best books of 1914," as selected for their annual list, and a part of the Bureau of Education exhibit on the work of school libraries was put up in the halls of Santa Cruz Inn, which was used as an overflow house for those unable to find accommodations in Squirrel Inn.

F. A. H.

American Library Association

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting was held at Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1915. Those present were: President Plummer and Messrs. Brown, Hadley, Putnam, Craver and Dudgeon. Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick was appointed to the Executive Board to fill the unexpired term (to 1917) of Miss Plummer as non-official member. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick and Mr. M. S. Dudgeon were appointed to the Publishing Board for a term of three years each.

Standing committees for 1915-16 were appointed as follows:

Finance:

H. W. Craver, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
F. O. Poole, Association of the Bar Library, New York City.

Public Documents:

G. S. Godard, State Library, Hartford, Conn.
A. J. Small, State Library, Des Moines, Ia.
Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.
T. M. Owen, Department of archives and history, Montgomery, Ala.
S. H. Kanck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Adelaide R. Hasse, Public Library, New York City.
C. F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston, Mass.
L. J. Burpee, Ottawa, Canada.

Co-operation with the N. E. A.:

W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kan.
Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marie A. Newberry, Public Library, New York City.
Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago, Chicago.
Harriet A. Wood, Library Association, Portland, Ore.
E. A. Hardy, Ontario Library Association, Toronto, Canada.

Library Administration:

George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.
Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.
C. Seymour Thompson, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Library Training:

A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.

Mary E. Robbins, care H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland.
W. Dawson Johnston, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Inst. Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.
Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska Public Library Commission, Lincoln.
George O. Carpenter, Trustee Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

International Relations:

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.
Elisa M. Willard, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.
R. R. Bowker, LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York City.
Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library, New Haven.
George H. Locke, Public Library, Toronto, Canada.

Book-buying:

C. H. Brown, Public Library, Brooklyn.
C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.
Anna G. Hubbard, Public Library, Cleveland, O.
W. O. Carson, Public Library, London, Canada.

Bookbinding:

A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Inst. Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Gertrude Stiles, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Federal and State Relations:

B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
T. L. Montgomery, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Demarehus C. Brown, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.
C. F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston, Mass.
Thomas M. Owen, Dept. of archives and history, Montgomery, Ala.
W. P. Cutter, Library of Engineering Societies, New York City.

Travel:

F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.
C. H. Brown, Public Library, Brooklyn.
J. F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

Co-ordination:

C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal.
J. I. Wyer, New York State Library, Albany.
N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.
W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Henry E. Legler, Public Library, Chicago.
J. C. Schwab, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.
Alice Sanborn, Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y.

Work with the Blind:

Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Lucille A. Goldtbwaite, New York Public Library.
Laura M. Sawyer, Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass.

Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, Free Library, Philadelphia.
Julia A. Robinson, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

Ethel R. Sawyer, Library Association, Portland, Ore.

Program:

Mary W. Plummer, New York Public Library School, New York City.
George B. Utley, A. L. A. Executive Office, Chicago.
Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

It was voted that \$365 remaining in the contingency fund, budget of present year, or such portion of it as should be found necessary, be appropriated for the use of the Committee on A. L. A. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Voted, that the unexpended balance in conference fund, \$58.68, be transferred to *Bulletin* fund.

Report of Mr. W. H. Kerr, chairman of the A. L. A. publicity committee on publicity work in connection with the conference of 1915 was read in part and accepted. The report here follows:

REPORT ON PUBLICITY

"The duty of the committee was understood to be to obtain all possible newspaper and magazine publicity for the Berkeley conference and its addresses.

1. Preparation and Advance Notices

"*Announcements*: On March 13, a letter asking publication of the conference date and place was sent to the editors of *American City*, *American Historical Review*, *Dial*, *Education*, *Independent*, *Journal of Education*, *Nation*, *National Municipal Review*, *Review of Reviews*, *School and Society*, *Survey*. Seven of these used the material.

"*Collection of Material*: On March 31, a letter was addressed to each of the sections and affiliated organizations of the A. L. A., asking for advance information as to program and speakers, and particularly asking, 'For your section, what is the most important thing this committee could place before the general newspaper and magazine public of the country?' The response to this request was slow and generally meagre; the committee feels that the obtaining of material sufficiently in advance is one of the problems in this work.

"Meanwhile, through the energetic work of Mr. Utey, copies of several papers of the general program were in our hands, together with several photographs, so that nine days before the opening of the conference we were able to send several important addresses and photographs to the Associated Press at Kansas City and the Exposition Press Bureau at San Francisco, both of which had offered to co-operate.

"*Special Articles in Magazines*: On May 17, letters were addressed to the editors of *American City*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Dial*, *Independent*, *Journal of Education*, *Kansas City Star*, *Nation*, *School and Society*, *Survey*, offering to furnish special articles prepared by librarians in attendance. Only one editor (*Christian Science Monitor*) failed to answer. Three (*Independent*, *Journal of Education*, *Kansas City Star*) expressed inability to use such special articles. The other six (*American City*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Dial*, *Nation*, *School and Society*, *Survey*) invited articles or reports. At the close of the conference, five

of these were furnished, three were published (*Dial*, *Nation*, *Survey*), and one (*American City*) resulted in a promise of a special article on the civics room. For these articles the co-operation of Messrs. Bostwick, Bowerman, Rush, Wright, and Wyer is gratefully acknowledged.

2. Work at Berkeley

"*Headquarters*: The chairman of the committee arrived in Berkeley on June 1, and immediately arranged publicity headquarters near the general headquarters in the University Library. The cordial and effective assistance of Mr. Leupp, of his secretary, Miss Roberts, and of other members of the library staff, is gratefully acknowledged. Numerous papers, lists of officers, committee reports, and news summaries were copied by the library typists.

"*Contract with Ricker News Syndicate*: A visit to the Exposition News Bureau revealed the information that because of curtailment of its funds it would be unable to give us the active assistance promised. Arrangements were therefore made with the Ricker News Syndicate, at San Francisco, to send a special writer each day to co-operate with the committee. We gathered advance material and guided the interpretation as far as possible; the Ricker Syndicate writers furnished telephone and written reports to the Associated Press and the local newspapers, writing new 'leads' for each newspaper. In the main, this service was accurate and prompt. The cost was fifty dollars.

"*Newspaper Representatives*: Special representatives of San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley newspapers were almost constantly present. Your committee furnished copies of papers, abstracts, lists of officers and committees, reports, photographs; and answered questions. In particular, we acknowledge the interested co-operation of Mr. A. B. Schuster, representing the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Oakland Tribune*, and Miss Andrews, of the *Berkeley Gazette*.

"*Associated Press*: Reports were made to the Associated Press, San Francisco office, twice daily by telephone and once in writing. We were fortunate in having to deal with a well-informed and interested man, Mr. John Evans, in charge of the 'A. P.' news gathering.

"*Other Service*: In response to telegraphic request, copies of all papers, reports, lists of officers elected, etc., in our possession, were mailed from day to day to Mr. E. L. Pearson, special writer for the *Boston Transcript*. Copies of papers, etc., were furnished the editors of *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libra-*

ries on request, with the understanding that the consent of the writers would be obtained before publication.

"Acknowledgements: Thanks are due the following persons for special assistance in collecting material during the conference: Mr. Chas. E. Rush, Mr. Joseph T. Wheeler, Miss Sula Wagner, Miss Julia Robinson, and Miss Effie Power.

3. Results

"Local Papers: In the papers of the three bay cities (San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley), from May 31 to June 10, the amount of space devoted to report of the conference was a little more than thirty-six (36) columns. In the main, this material was accurate and comprehensive. There was but one article that might be called 'sensational.'

"Associated Press: Mr. Evans, of the Associated Press, at San Francisco, stated to your committee that he had 'put on the wire' an average of six hundred (600) words per day of our material, and he displayed the copy as evidence. One of the editors of the Omaha *World-Herald* said to the committee, 'You got lots of stuff over the wire—more than we could use.' However, the amount of material published in the newspapers of the country was disappointing. So far as known, a total of 20 articles appeared.

"Magazines: We have already referred to the three special reports published by the *Dial*, *Nation*, and *Survey*. Correspondence is still being conducted with the American Association for International Conciliation, regarding the use of Mr. Bowerman's paper.

4. Cost

"The total cost for the work in connection with the Berkeley conference was \$197.85.

5. Suggestions for the Future

"1. Organize the work so that we shall do it all ourselves, except stenographic help.

"2. Divide the work, at conference time, under the direction of chairman of the committee, into at least three parts, with a man in charge of each:

"(a) Special articles and summarizing reports, such as this year's reports in the *Dial*, *Nation*, and *Survey*. Summarizing articles to be sent to the home papers of conference members, with local 'leads.'

"(b) Advance abstracts to be insisted upon and to be sent, with local 'leads,' to the states interested in a given speaker or topic. For example, when Miss Downey speaks on extension work in Utah, send abstracts to Utah papers in advance, with release on the day of her appearance on program.

"(c) The same preparation and material

for local newspapers and Associated Press, as this year at Berkeley.

"3. The committee to be active throughout the year for which it is appointed (preferably from about September to September). Two lines of work might be conducted:

"(a) Preparation and distribution to newspapers and magazines of a news bulletin, similar to the accompanying samples from the American Civic Association and the University of Minnesota. A sheet of the Minnesota size can be printed for \$9 for 500 copies, and second-class mailing privileges could be obtained. From four to six issues per year would serve.

"(b) Collection and placing of special 'library' articles in periodicals. The committee might serve as a year-round clearing house for papers and addresses and ideas from the various state and sectional meetings and from individuals.

6. Publicity Through Advertising and Printed Matter

"The foregoing takes no account of the valuable possibilities in co-operative publication of posters, lists, envelope enclosures, street-car advertisement cards, and other printed matter. Neither does it consider the interesting possibilities of an advisory publicity bureau for American libraries. It is suggested by the present committee that the proposal of the Pacific Northwest Library Association might be tried out by the A. L. A. Publicity Committee, assigning this work to a special member of the committee. The present committee believes that a permanent publicity officer of the American Library Association, working along the lines suggested above, would more than earn his salary, almost from the start, in enlarged incomes for local libraries, in increased membership in the A. L. A., and in the savings accruing from co-operative printing."

A communication having been received from Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the Committee on A. L. A. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, raising the question as to the ultimate disposition of the exhibit, it was voted that the committee be requested to consider the matter and submit definite suggestions which may be acted upon by the Board.

The request from the Catalog section, referred to the Executive Board by the Council, for the appointment of an advisory committee on Decimal Classification expansions, was after consideration laid on the table.

A report of progress was read from Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, chairman of the committee on method and cost of cataloging.

The remainder of the time was given over to a consideration of the place of conference for 1916. Saratoga Springs; Mt. Kineo Hotel on Moosehead Lake, Maine; Asbury Park; and Mackinac Island, Mich., were among the places discussed. No decision was reached. The secretary was requested to secure further information regarding these and such other places as seem desirable and lay this before the Board by correspondence.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

Library Organizations

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association, recently held at Haines Falls, New York, proved to be one of the most interesting meetings held by the association, due, undoubtedly, to the particular charm of the place and locality in which the meeting was held. While a relatively small number was in attendance, considerable business of importance was transacted, the annual election was held and several papers of general interest were read.

The first session was held on Tuesday afternoon, Sept 28, and the business matters to be brought before the conference were disposed of at this session.

The clippings committee, which has been at work upon the best methods of obtaining, handling and disposing of clipped information, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jesse Cunningham, of Rolla, Missouri, rendered a progress report.

Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, who has been chairman of the committee on the establishment of a national center for municipal information, furnished a report, which was presented to the convention through Mr. G. W. Lee, of Boston. The report met with the hearty approval of the association, and it is believed, as a result of the agitation of this project, something definite will be ultimately accomplished.

Two new amendments to the constitution were recommended to be published in *Special Libraries*, the official organ of the association, at a later date—the first, that “the retiring president of the association shall become automatically the sixth member of the executive board to hold office for the term of one year;” the second, that “the office of assistant secretary-treasurer shall be and hereby is created. The incumbent shall hold office for one year, or until his successor shall have been elected.” These will be voted upon at the next meeting.

The secretary announced the completion of the manuscript of an index to the first five volumes of *Special Libraries*. This has been placed in the hands of the editor and it is hoped means will be found at an early date of bringing it out in print.

An interesting report was presented by Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian of the United Engineering Societies, New York, for the committee on technical indexing, emphasizing the facts that a tangible method of financial support was already in sight for a much better technical index than has heretofore appeared, that the committee had already made a very exhaustive study of costs for every branch of the work involved, and that the committee hoped to make a more definite report before the next annual meeting.

In the course of this session, as a result of Mr. R. R. Bowker's inquiries, as well as the ideas expressed by others regarding the growth of special libraries in fields outside the knowledge of the association, a motion was passed authorizing the president to appoint a membership committee. It will be the duty of this new committee to canvass various fields of business activity throughout the country in the hope of discovering new libraries. It is believed that the membership roll of the association in no way represents a complete list of libraries devoted to special work. For this reason a committee composed of individuals in different lines of work, with a little careful work will undoubtedly unearth many new bureaus of information, commercial, financial and other similar special libraries.

At the close of this session the following new officers were elected: A. L. Bostwick, of St. Louis, Missouri, president; Miss Elizabeth V. Dobbins, of New York, vice-president; Jesse Cunningham, of Rolla, Missouri, secretary-treasurer; D. C. Buell, of Omaha, Nebraska, member of the executive board to hold office for two years. The other member of the board, whose term is still unexpired, is Miss Marion R. Glenn, of New York City.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the conference was called to order on Wednesday afternoon by the new president, Mr. Bostwick. Mr. Marion, the retiring secretary, read a paper entitled “A résumé of the association's activities, 1910-1915.” As the title indicates, this proved to be an interesting review of the chief activities of the association during the term of office of the retiring secretary. A feature of this paper was the reading at its conclusion of a series of letters from several of the leading

financial institutions in Boston and New York, showing what use these concerns are now making of libraries and statistical departments. The hearty commendation of these houses indicates clearly with what appreciation the library idea in business is meeting. An interesting discussion followed this paper.

The president, then introduced Mrs. A. L. Robinson, who presides over the filing department of the Texas Company, New York City, where over two thousand letters are filed every day. Mrs. Robinson read a paper, entitled "Filing." Few librarians have any appreciation of the enormity of this problem in the business world, and it was particularly interesting to have one in charge of so large a proposition present her methods of handling this very exacting work. This paper, when published, will undoubtedly be received with interest by business librarians everywhere, as well as by the office managers and others responsible for the much maligned problem of filing.

Miss Gaston, librarian of the Western Electric Company of New York, next spoke upon "The value and necessity of technique in a special library," and among other things showed how difficult at the outset are the problems of the special librarian in a concern employing three or four hundred employees, ranging from ordinary workmen up to experts of the highest technical training. We believe from the presentation of Miss Gaston's experiences that her work has met with the hearty approval of her people and has not only developed along the usual lines of a business library, but on rather unique special lines of its own.

THIRD SESSION

The third session was held the same evening and was devoted to two papers—one by Mr. G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, Boston, who spoke upon his favorite topic, "Co-operation." Mr. Lee's unique experience in developing the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau gave him the opportunity to present this experience in his own pleasing way. He has accomplished much in this particular field and worked along original lines. For this reason his ideas are always of interest to a library audience, even though they may not meet with unanimous approval.

Mr. Kenneth C. Walker, technical librarian of the New Haven Public Library, presented an outline of "A hand-book for the operation of clearing houses of information." Mr. Walker has set himself the interesting problem of preparing this outline with a view to learning whether there is a field for a book cover-

ing such a topic. From the words of approbation following his exposition of the matter, it is safe to say that many will be interested purchasers in case this work is ever placed upon the market. We feel that the encouragement offered was such as to stimulate its future production, and we hope, before another annual meeting, this much needed book will be available.

No report of this meeting would be complete without some word of appreciation of the courtesies extended by the New York Library Association during the session. This is the second time that these two associations have met in conference together and it is hoped the cordial relations thus established may lead to other similar successes in the future.

GUY E. MARION, *Secretary.*

EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The annual meeting of the Eastern College Librarians was held at Harvard University on October 12, 1915. Heretofore all of the meetings have been held at Columbia University on the Saturday following Thanksgiving. In view of the fact that the Widener Memorial Library had just been opened and that no opportunity had previously been given to inspect it, the invitation of Mr. Lane to meet there on October 12th was gladly accepted.

On the evening of October 11th, the members of the conference were invited to visit the library and after they had been conducted over the building, refreshments were served.

The sessions of the conference were held both morning and afternoon on Tuesday. It is not customary to have formal papers at these meetings. The following subjects were on the program for informal discussion:

New library buildings and new ideas embodied in them.

The title-a-line linotype library catalog, its advantages and its limitations.

The exchange of university publications.

New union lists of periodicals.

Pensions for librarians and library employees.

The work of the librarian and opportunities for study.

The care and cataloging of pamphlets.

The academic position of the college library and its staff.

Mr. Koopman of Brown presiding, Mr. Lane, librarian of Harvard, opened the meeting with a description of the Widener Library. The chief points mentioned were: first, the gift of the library and its significance; second, its spaciousness, giving ample room for special collections, etc., and third, the introduction of three hundred and one stalls for the use of

graduate students and some seventy-five rooms for professors' use. Questions were asked as to ventilation, and as to what determined the placing of the books in the stack with reference to the delivery desk. Mr. Lane called upon Mr. Coolidge, who said that the three subjects deemed of first importance to be near the desk are: American history, English literature and economics.

Mr. Briggs spoke on the new Trinity Library, saying that it had adopted a number of suggestions from Harvard and commented favorably on the co-operation he had received from Harvard and other places. Mr. Biglow then made inquiry about glass floors in stack rooms. There was a wide difference of opinion concerning them, some librarians expressing themselves strongly in favor of them.

The linotype catalog discussion was opened by Mr. Leach of Princeton who told of the success of the Seminary Finding List and its by-products as worked out at Princeton. Judging from the number of questions asked and interest manifested, this was one of the most interest-arousing topics for discussion.

The regular program was here pleasantly interrupted by a description of the exhibit of material relating to Richard Henry Dana which had been brought together in view of the approaching centenary of Dana's birth.

Mr. Heald then spoke on university publications. The general opinion expressed was that university publications were the only current material which could be exchanged to advantage and that the average book published by university presses could be obtained more easily by purchase. Mr. Rainey of Johns Hopkins, Mr. Schwab of Yale, and Mr. Hicks of Columbia spoke on this question. Mr. Fletcher then took up the discussion of union lists of periodicals, giving something of their history and telling of local union lists being prepared by groups of colleges, for instance, Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Smith and Mt. Holyoke. The use of linotype bars for such lists was suggested.

Mr. James, of Wesleyan, discussing pensions for librarians and library employes, stated that the kind of pension seemed to depend on academic standing. Mr. Clapp, of Dartmouth, stated that at Dartmouth, department heads were asked to fill out papers, seemingly in application for pension.

Mr. Hicks of Columbia spoke on opportunities for study for librarians, contrasting the opportunities of librarians of general and of special libraries. A discussion on professional study and leaves of absence followed, participated in by Mr. Goodrich of Dartmouth and Mr. Keogh and Mr. Homer. It was suggested

that libraries might exchange staff members whenever special tasks required specially trained people for only a short time.

Mr. Clapp, of Dartmouth, spoke on pamphlets. He advocated the weeding process, and felt that only the larger libraries ought to undertake to keep all pamphlets.

Mr. Keogh read Mr. Schwab's notes on academic standing.

During the morning session, Mr. Harris of Cornell proposed that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College. Mr. Harris, Mr. Lane and Mr. Wilder were appointed and reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

The members of the conference of Eastern College Librarians desire to place on record their sorrow at losing from their number their associate George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College, who has been a constant attendant at the meetings of librarians and whose genial presence was always welcome and helpful.

As librarians we are indebted to him for wise and suggestive contributions to our discussions as well as for the friendliness which endeared him to all those who came into personal relations with him. The Library of Bowdoin College owes him lasting gratitude for his steady interest and enthusiasm in building up its collections and developing its usefulness, for planning its permanent home, and establishing policies of enduring value.

After discussion, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the conference at Columbia University in accordance with previous practice. A letter from President Nicholas Murray Butler extending the hospitality of the University to the conference was read. The committee of arrangements for the next meeting is the present host, the host for the next meeting, and the secretary-treasurer. To the latter office, Mr. Hicks was re-elected.

During the day an illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the library of Harvard University was distributed to those attending.

FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The register of the twenty-fifth meeting of the Michigan Library Association showed an enrollment of 181, this being the largest gathering in the history of the association. Two of the librarians who assisted in organizing the association on September 1, 1891, were present, but Mr. H. M. Utley, librarian emeritus of the Detroit Public Library, the first and for many years the only president of the society, was unable to attend. The meetings were all held in Alumni Memorial Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, beginning promptly at 3:30 on Wednesday afternoon, October 13, and closing at 11:30 on the following Friday morning.

The first session was devoted to the re-

ports of officers and committees, including a report of her work by Miss Nina K. Preston who has been appointed state library visitor within the year. Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian of the Toledo Public Library, gave the one address of the afternoon. He spoke on the subject "What the libraries expect from the state." The three things especially emphasized were (1) adequate laws for the organization and support of libraries; (2) certification of fitness for members of the profession; (3) a pension for long and faithful service.

At the evening session Prof. R. M. Wenley of the University of Michigan faculty gave an address upon "It and I." "It" is the library which is to enrich and develop the individual "I," to help him to be himself. Although libraries are in a large measure cemeteries for dead books, from them walk living spirits. As an example of such a life-giving book "Dreamthorp" by Alexander Smith was mentioned and a quotation made from the chapter "A shelf in my book case."

Thursday morning was left free for visiting University buildings and classes including especially the libraries and hospitals and the Ann Arbor Public Library.

Staff efficiency and *esprit de corps* was the theme for the afternoon meeting. Ten minute papers were given as follows: "Staff meetings," Miss Katharyne Sleneau, Public Library, Port Huron; "A code book," Miss Mary Myler, Public Library, Detroit; "New books and current information," Miss May E. Dow, Public Library, Saginaw, E. S.; "Required reading," Miss Anne V. Taggart, Public Library, Grand Rapids; "Professional literature," Miss Olive C. Lathrop, State Library, Lansing; "Community activities," Miss I. L. Eckert, Public Library, St. Joseph (in Miss Eckert's absence this paper was read by Miss Esther A. Smith of the University of Michigan Library); "Social activities," Miss Almena R. DePuy, Public Library, Jackson; "Inter-library visits," Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, Public Library, Armada; and "Summer schools and short courses," Miss Fanny D. Ball, High School Library, Grand Rapids.

Mr. Charles Moore of Detroit, secretary of the Michigan State Historical Commission, delivered the address at the evening meeting on "Michigan worthies worth knowing." He spoke in a most charming and intimate way of the life and characteristics of some of the explorers and founders of the state from Jean Nicolle to Lewis Cass.

The Friday morning session, presided over by Mr. W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library, considered the "Extension work of

the University of Michigan." Prof. W. D. Henderson spoke on the reasons for undertaking such work and outlined its general policy and scope. Dr. F. G. Novy described the public service of the College of Medicine including the hospitals, research laboratories, and public lectures on hygiene and health. Prof. J. S. Reeves described the Bureau of Municipal Research and told of its hope to assist the municipalities of the state in revising charters and drafting ordinances. The work of the College of Engineering in testing road materials and giving expert advice to communities operating under the good roads laws of the state was explained by Prof. H. E. Riggs. He also spoke of the efforts made by the college to keep in touch with the local engineers. Prof. A. G. Ruthven, curator of the University Museum, told of the traveling collections sent out by that institution and how the libraries could co-operate by displaying books descriptive of the specimens exhibited.

At the morning session the final business of the convention was transacted and the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Cleavinger, Public Library, Jackson; first vice-president, Miss Katharyne Sleneau, Public Library, Port Huron; second vice-president, Miss Alma A. Olson, Peter White Library, Marquette; secretary, Miss Mabel C. True, State Library, Lansing; treasurer, Miss Isa L. Partch, Public Library, Detroit.

F. L. D. GOODRICH, *Acting Secretary*.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Nebraska Library Association, which was held in Fremont, Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, was opened by short reports from each of the libraries in the state. It was the twenty-first annual session. There has been a decided growth in library work during the year. A number of new libraries have been organized and more co-operation has come between the schools and the libraries, thus making the library a greater educational force.

Round tables of a professional nature were held during the morning sessions, in which many took part. Miss Annie C. Kramph of North Platte led the meeting in which the duties of trustees and librarians were discussed. Charles Arnot of Scribner opened the discussion by giving a short talk on "What a trustee expects from a librarian." Miss Nellie Williams of Geneva had charge of the round table on Friday morning. She had prepared a list of sixty questions which were very practical, thus making the discussion profitable to all. The rest of the

program was literary, and was attended by the teachers and many citizens of Fremont.

Miss Ione Armstrong, librarian of Council Bluffs, in her paper on "Modern poetry" told of the beauty and influence of such poets as Noyes, Galsworthy, Tagore, Masfield and Robert Frost. She said that Robert Frost in his "North of Boston" pictured New England of to-day, as did Longfellow and Whittier in their time. "The development of literary taste" was given in a carefully prepared paper by Miss Zora Shields of Omaha High School. She used the work of the English teacher in high school as a basis for her paper. Miss Annie C. Kramph gave an inspiring talk on "The library as a social force." In this she spoke of the friendships, the soul to soul communion, that can be found in books.

Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros, of Hull House, Chicago, in her address on "Russian literature" gave not only her charming personality, but impressed one with the real fineness of Russian literature, a literature produced as a result of wars and revolutions, thus giving the real conditions and aspirations of its people.

The last evening Dr. S. M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., gave in his delightful humorous way, his lecture on "Biblio-therapy, or a literary clinic." In this he pictured a friend as a literary physician, thus giving in a pleasing way his own criticism of different authors.

The following officers were elected: Malcolm G. Wyer, Lincoln, president; Miss Annie C. Kramph, North Platte, first vice-president; Miss Kate Swartzlander, Omaha, second vice-president; Miss Mary K. Ray, Lincoln, secretary-treasurer.

JOSEPHINE LAMMERS, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the club for the year 1915-16 was held Oct. 14 in the house of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 220 West 57th street. The meeting was called to order by the president, Frederick W. Jenkins, at 8.15 p. m., 515 members and guests being present. Three new members were elected, and other business transacted. The president referred briefly to the fact that the club was celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, and then introduced the speaker of the evening, Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing Prison, who gave a most interesting address on "Common sense in prison management." Mr. Osborne, after declaring that the criminal was not a class by himself, as treated in the older books on penology, and that his characteristics

could no more be judged from a study made only within prison walls than could the habits of a polar bear be determined by observing one confined in a cage, went on to say that the old prison system was shown to be a failure because more than two-thirds of the prisoners in the state prisons have been there before. The duties of a warden, he said, were twofold. First, to keep the prisoners safe in prison, and, second, to try to produce conditions which will cause them to leave the prison capable and desirous of living a good and useful life.

Mr. Osborne read statistics to show that under the new management assaults and escapes had diminished, whereas the net profits from the industrial department for the first eleven months of this year had increased 86 per cent.

At the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks to the speaker and to the American Society of Civil Engineers was passed. The meeting then adjourned to the hall below, where refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

On December 11, at the Boston Public Library, the New England Association of Teachers of English will hold a meeting of especial interest to librarians. The subject of the meeting is "The possibilities of the school library." Miss Mary E. Hall of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, will be among the speakers and there will be an important exhibit of library aids to English teaching. Librarians will be welcome.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The twenty-ninth school year began Oct. 6 with the largest enrollment in the history of the school: sixteen seniors and thirty-eight juniors, a total of fifty-four. Not only is the enrollment larger than ever but the waiting list, though established earlier than usual, still remains nearly untouched. The usual wide range of territory is shown, seventeen states and Norway being represented. Thirty-five colleges and universities are represented by bachelors' degrees; thirty-nine of the students have had some library experience. Five of the juniors are listed as specials on account of slight irregularities of schedule, but none so listed have had less than the four years of college work required for regular standing.

The usual detailed list of students follows:

Class of 1916

- Bailey, Beulah, Troy, N. Y., B.A., Cornell University, 1912; indexer Shaw, Bailey & Murphy Law Offices, Troy, July-Sept., 1914.
- Brown, Ruth Lydia, Montpelier, Vt., B.A., Smith College, 1914; apprentice, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier, summers of 1913, 1914.
- Driscoll, Marie Monica, Reading Pa., B.L., Trinity College, Washington, D. C., 1912; assistant, Reading Public Library, Jan.-Aug. 1914.
- Edwards, Edith, New York, N. Y., Wells College, 1897-1899, B.A., University of Chicago, 1901; John B. Stetson University, 1907-1912; probationer and substitute, New York Public Library, Mar.-Sept., 1914; summer assistant, Circulation department, New York Public Library, July-Sept., 1915.
- Emerson, Ralf Pomeroy, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Williams College, 1907; summer assistant, Reference catalog division, New York Public Library, July-Sept., 1915.
- Furbeck, Mary Elizabeth, Altamont, N. Y., B.A., Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1910-1913; New York State Library School, 1913-1914; cataloger, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., July 1914-Sept. 1915.
- Hull, Edna Morris, Warren, O., Oberlin College, 1903-1904; B.A., Mt. Holyoke College, 1907; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1904-1907.
- Kemmerer, Leila, Davenport, Ia., Ph.B., University of Iowa, 1903; Iowa Library Summer School, 1909; assistant, Public Library, Davenport, Aug. 1909-date; Conneaut, O., Public Library, Apprentice course, 1914.
- Laws, Helen Moore, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Mt. Holyoke College, 1910; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1907-10; assistant, 1910-1914; temporary assistant New York State Library, Aug.-Oct., 1915.
- Meisel, Max, Brooklyn, N. Y., B.S., College of the City of New York, 1914; summer session, Cornell University, 1912.
- Oberholtzer, Katherine Acker, Troy, N. Y., B.A., Vassar College, 1914.
- Price, Marian, Whitford, Pa., B.A., Vassar College, 1910; Drexel Institute Library School, 1910-11; assistant, University of Pennsylvania Library, summer, 1911; assistant, Bryn Mawr College Library, 1911-1915.
- Quigley, Margery Closey, St. Louis, Mo., B.A., Vassar College, 1908; summer session, New York State Library School, 1910; assistant, St. Louis Public Library, Mar. 1909-1910; librarian, Divoll branch, Jan. 1911-date; instructor in loan work, apprentice class, 1913-date; reorganizer, Bonne Terre (Mo.) Memorial Library, Sept. 1912; instructor, summer library school, University of Missouri, 1914.
- Shields, Ethel Agnes, Rochester, N. Y., B.A., University of Rochester, 1914; student assistant, University of Rochester Library, summers, 1911, 1912, 1913; temporary assistant, Rochester Theological Seminary Library, summers, 1913, 1914, 1914; assistant, Rochester Public Library, Mar.-Sept., 1914.
- Webb, William, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Haverford College, 1913; M.A., 1914; student assistant, Haverford College Library, 1911-1914; assistant Legislative reference section, New York State Library, July, 1915-date.
- Winslow, Mary Amy, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Earlham College, 1910; University of Wisconsin, summer, 1911; assistant, New York State Library School, Sept. 1915-date.
- Brewer, Clara Adelia, Tampico, Ill., Northwestern University, School of Oratory, 1898-1900; B.A., University of Colorado, 1915.
- Browning, Earl W., Worcester, Mass., Ph.B., Brown University, 1905; desk assistant, Providence Athenaeum, evenings, 1902-1903; desk attendant, evenings, 1904-1905; assistant, catalog room, Brown University Library, 1903; second assistant librarian, 1905-1906; cataloger and reorganizer, John Hale Library, Warren, R. I., Jan.-Sept., 1904.
- Cannon, Carl Leslie, Galveston, Texas, B.A. University of Kansas, 1912.
- Cudebec, Bertha Marie, Rochester, N. Y., B.A., University of Rochester, 1914; student assistant, University of Rochester Library, 1910-1912; substitute, Rochester Public Library, 1912-1913; assistant, 1914-1915.
- Davis, Earl Harrison, Lincoln, Neb., B.A., University of Nebraska, 1912; Legislative reference training, Wisconsin Library School, and Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, 1913-1914; post-graduate work, University of Wisconsin, 1913-1914; temporary assistant, Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau, 1913-1914; in charge, Legislative reference department, Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City, Dec. 1914-Apr. 1915.
- Dick, Christian R., Crete, Neb., B.A., Doane College, 1907; librarian, Doane College and Crete Public Libraries, 1912-1915.
- Dick, Grace Isabella, Crete, Neb., B.A., Doane College, 1913; librarian, Gates Academy, Neligh, Neb., 1913-1914; assistant, Crete Public Library, various periods, 1908-1914.
- Domaas, Odine, (Special student), Trondhjem, Norway, "Eksamen artium," Trondhjems Kathedralskole, 1913; Deichmanske Bibliotek, Kristiania, summer library course, 1914; assistant, Norges Tekniske Høiskole, 1913-1915; branch assistant, Trondhjem Folkebibliotek, Dec., 1913-Aug. 1915.
- Dunn, Roscoe L., Auburn, Me., B.A., Bates College, 1915.
- Edwards, Mrs. Sarah Scott (Special student) Mooresville, Ind., B.A., Indiana University, 1915; librarian, Mooresville Public Library, Apr.-Sept., 1913; assistant, Bureau of Legislative Reference, Indianapolis, July-Sept., 1914.
- Forward, Mildred Ray, Binghamton, N. Y., B.A., Syracuse University, 1914; assistant, Binghamton Public Library, Aug.-Sept., 1915.
- France, Edna H., Albany, N. Y., B.A., Syracuse University, 1915.
- Harris, Helen Margaret, Sedalia, Mo., Hollins College, 1908-1911; B.A., University of Missouri, 1914; apprentice, Sedalia Public Library, 1911.
- Harris, Rachel Agnes, Manlius, N. Y., Ph.B., Kalamazoo College, 1906; Ph.M., University of Chicago, 1907; apprentice Trenton (N.J.) Free Public Library, 1906-1907; assistant, University of Chicago libraries, Apr. 1910-date.
- Hodgson, James, Iowa City, Ia., B.A., University of Iowa, 1915; Iowa Summer Library School, 1913; assistant, University of Iowa Library 1912-1915.
- Kerr, Julia Ann Carrick, Jenkintown, Pa., Western College for Women, 1907-08; Wilson College, 1909-1911; B.A., College of Emporia, 1912.
- Knapp, Alice Louise, Geneva, N. Y., B.A., Syracuse University, 1913.
- Little, Elizabeth Wert, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Wells College, 1914.
- Lounsbury, Edith, Omaha, Neb., University of Colorado 1910-1911; Bellevue College, 1911-1912; University of Iowa, 1912-1913; B.A., University of Michigan, 1914-1915.
- Love, Cornelia Spencer, (Special student), Cambridge, Mass. Radcliffe College, 1910-1914; assistant, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., 1913-1914; acting assistant librarian, 1914-1915; cataloger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, July-Sept., 1915.
- MacKay, Marv Nell, Lansing, Mich., Ph.B., University of Michigan, 1899; assistant librarian, Michigan State Library, 1904-date.
- McMullen, Elizabeth, Stratford, Tex., Iowa State College, 1905-1907; B.L., Iowa Wesleyan College, 1903-1905, 1908; Iowa State Teachers' College, 1909; apprentice, Hutchinson, Kansas, Public Library, Jan.-Aug., 1915.
- Miller, Wharton, West New Brighton, N. Y., B.S., Columbia University 1915; assistant, Columbia University Library, 1910-1913; supervisor, binding de-

Class of 1917

- Adams, Ellen Frances, Hanover, N. H., B.A., Mt. Holyoke College, 1915.
- Allen, Maude Eliza, Ypsilanti, Mich., B.A., University of Michigan, 1903; University of Marburg, Germany, summer session, 1906; assistant Central State Normal School Library, Mt. Pleasant, Apr.-June, 1915.
- Betz, Esther, Ann Arbor, Mich., B.A., University of Michigan, 1915; University of Michigan Library Summer School, 1913; student assistant, University of Michigan Library, 1913-1915.
- Blessing, Arthur Reed, Slingerlands, N. Y., B.A., Cornell University, 1915; student assistant, Cornell University Library, 1914-1915; in charge of evening work, July-Aug., 1915.

partment, 1913-1914; reference assistant, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, 1914-1915.
 Mills, Alice E., Sodus, N. Y., B.A., University of Rochester, 1914; student assistant, University of Rochester Library, 1911-1914.
 Mulheron, Anne Morton (Special student), Ypsilanti, Mich., B.A., University of Michigan, 1906; special student, Western Reserve University Library School, 1906-1908; assistant, Cleveland Public Library, 1906-Jan., 1911; in charge open shelf room, Detroit Public Library, May, 1912-Aug., 1913.
 Norton, Ruth, Attica, N. Y., B.A., Wellesley College, 1915; student assistant Wellesley College Library, 1912-1915; Chautauqua Summer Library School, partial course, 1914.
 Ogle, Rachael, Columbus, Mo., Illinois Woman's College, 1906-1907; B.A., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1910; assistant, University of Missouri Library, 1913-1915.
 O'Sullivan, Mary Isabelle, Philadelphia, Pa., B.A., Bryn Mawr College, 1907; assistant, Drexel Institute Library, Oct., 1908-Mar., 1909, Oct., 1909-Jan., 1910; indexing assistant, Stephen Girard estate, Mar. 1909-Mar. 1915; temporary assistant, University of Pennsylvania Library, Apr.-Aug., 1915.
 Outhouse, Emma Gerdes, Loup City, Neb., B.A., University of Nebraska, 1911.
 Pope, Mildred Herbert, Seattle, Wash. University of Southern California 1905-1906; B.L., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1908; Simmons College, Library School, Sept.-Nov., 1911.
 Russell, Harold Garfield, Massena, N. Y., B.A., Hobart College, 1913; summer assistant, Hobart College Library, 1912.
 Smith, Barbara Harriet, Middlebury, Vt., B.A., Middlebury College, 1913; assistant, Middlebury College Library July-Aug. 1915.
 Tawney, Mary Adele (Special student), St. Paul, Minn., B.A., Albert Lea College, 1894; M.A., University of Minnesota, 1904; member of library committee in charge of cataloging, Huron College, 1898-1902; assistant, St. Paul Public Library, 1910-date.
 Vater, A. Eugenie, La Fayette, Ind., B.S., Purdue University, 1891; M.S., 1895; assistant, Catalog department Purdue University Library, 1913-1915.
 F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class of 1916 began their two weeks' preliminary practice work on Sept. 13. Geographically the class is widely scattered, for beside nine from New York state and two from Wisconsin there is one representative from each of the following states: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and one each from Ontario and Switzerland. Thirteen of the class have been at college, three are graduates of normal schools, three of private schools, and seven have had only high school training. The colleges represented are Columbia University, Hunter College, Simmons College, Smith College, Wisconsin, Valparaiso, and Northwestern Universities, University of Minnesota, Iowa State College, and the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College.

It is the most experienced class that we have had for some time, eighteen of them having had library work before coming to us. The following libraries are represented by members of their staff: Brooklyn Public Library, New York Public Library, Chicago Public Library, St. Louis Public Library, Oshkosh Public Library, Enfield (Mass.) Public

Library, Oil City Public Library, San Antonio Public Library, Valparaiso University Library, and the Library of Iowa State College, while nine other students have had summer practice work or substituting experience in various libraries. Six of the class have taught, six have had secretarial or business experience, and two have done settlement work, while only three report no experience other than school or college.

The Director was in attendance upon the conference of the New York State Library Association. Twenty-three of our graduates were present, and a reunion was arranged for Tuesday afternoon when seventeen met around the tea table. The entire delegation could not be brought together at once as several did not arrive till late in the conference and others left early. Miss Marie Shedlock, the English story-teller, was the guest of honor, and she consented to have her name proposed as an honorary member of the Graduates' Association of our Library School.

The following extract from a letter received from a graduate of the class of 1915 now at work in the library at Copenhagen, seems to have more than a personal interest: "I am very thankful for the year spent in America and for the good training I got there. Yes, America is the land of the future and I am afraid that Europe before long will be that of the past. In America there are so many possibilities for development and progress, so much faith in life and man. Here in Europe we have forgotten to be enthusiastic about anything but war and plundering and murdering. Here in Denmark it is quiet, but nobody knows what day we are getting into the struggle, too. I do not dare to realize that the possibility is there."

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Marion P. Bolles, 1911, has accepted a position in the children's room of the 58th Street branch of the New York Public Library.

Cards have been received announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Norma S. Wright, 1912, to Mr. Kenneth T. Sloper.

Miss Ruth S. Hull, 1915, has been made an assistant in the library of Clark College, Worcester, Mass.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School opened for the fifteenth year on Wednesday morning, September 29. The Director made the opening address, and Miss Sarah B. Askew, assistant organizer of

the New Jersey State Library Commission, gave a series of three lectures Sept. 29 and 30.

Twenty-eight junior students and five senior students have enrolled. One junior student and three senior students of former classes have returned to finish uncompleted work, making a total of twenty-nine junior students and eight senior students.

Fourteen states and sixteen colleges and universities are represented.

Junior Class

Ruth Emeline Adamson, Terre Haute, Ind.
Enid McPherson Boli, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Florence Rossiter Broderick, Denver, Colorado.
Clara Evelyn Campbell, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Mary Willson Eccles, Sharon, Pa.
Lucy Trezevant Fuller, Houston, Texas.
Louise Hamilton, Denver, Colo.
Roberta Herron, East Orange, New Jersey.
Margaret Hess, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Florence Hovey, Seattle, Washington.
Mary Bird Huse, St. Louis, Mo.
Edith A. Kurth, Milwaukee, Wis.
Della McGregor, St. Paul, Minn.
Marie McInerney, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Avis F. Meigs, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Augusta F. Osborn, Torrington, Conn.
Ruth M. Paxson, Central Point, Oregon.
Ellen Wheelwright Peckham, East Orange, N. J.
Marion Bucher Phillips, Alexandria, Pa.
Beulah V. Pierce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elizabeth C. Riddell, Long Beach, Cal.
Katharine Olcott Roberts, Hartford, Conn.
Eleanor Harriet Sibley, Bennington, Vermont.
Helen Marie Sullivan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edith Neal Swayne, West Chester, Pa.
Marian Kent Wallace, Tacoma, Washington.
Marion Asalia Warren, Worcester, Mass.
Helen Logan Weidman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Senior Class

Irma Endres Diescher, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Isabel McConnell, Cadiz, Ohio.
Jean McFarlane, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Helen Pyle, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edwina Mildred Steel, Huntingdon, Pa.

A reception was given at the Students' House Friday, Oct. 8, to meet the junior class.

Eight branch libraries of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh were visited by the junior class Oct. 1-9 and a tour made of Carnegie Institute. Beginning Oct. 11 the junior students were scheduled for fifteen hours of practice work a week at the children's rooms, schools division and home libraries of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Irma Endres Diescher, 1916, has been appointed assistant children's librarian in the Homewood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Nora Hildegard Giele, 1910, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, Superior, Wis.

Elizabeth Nixon, 1913, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Public Library, Pottsville, Pa., and has entered the Training School for Christian Workers in Philadelphia.

M. Augusta Sewell Savage, 1914, has resigned her position as children's librarian in

the Public Library, Superior, Wis., to accept a position in the children's department, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carolyn Duncan Stevens, 1916, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, Burlington, Iowa.

Jessie Edna Tompkins, 1908, has been appointed assistant in the children's department of the Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The School opened September 27, the Principal being present at the organization. Nineteen students began preliminary practice on September 13. The seniors taking paid practice are as follows:

Miss Anderton, assistant, office, children's department.
*Miss Calfee, assistant, Mott Haven branch.
Miss Clizbee, cataloger, reference catalog division.
*Miss Condell, assistant, Rivington Street branch.
Miss Davis, assistant, Yorkville branch.
Miss Dickey, assistant, 96th Street branch.
Miss Goodrich, assistant, Yorkville branch.
*Miss Hopkins, assistant, Central Circulation.
Miss Jones, assistant, Washington Heights branch.
*Miss Margolies, assistant, Seward Park branch.
Miss Olschewsky, cataloger, reference catalog division.
Miss Overton, assistant, Columbia University station.
Miss Prall, teachers' assistant, Library School.
*Miss Reich, first assistant, 96th Street branch.
Miss Rogers, assistant, Hamilton Fish branch.
Miss Salzmann, assistant, Morrisania branch.
*Miss Sherwood, cataloger, reference catalog division, and assistant, Central Circulation.
Miss Simpson, assistant, Aguilar branch.
Miss Stull, assistant, Washington Heights branch.
Mr. Vail, assistant, main reading-room.
Miss Wagar, assistant, Webster branch.
Miss Wilder, assistant, Webster branch.

*Graduates of other library schools.

Misses Austin, Clarke, Crain, McCurdy, Paine, and Mr. Seng have applied for unpaid practice. Mrs. Engell and Miss Thomson will substitute, Miss Clark will have her practice in the Drexel Institute Library, and Miss Robb's place of practice is not yet assigned.

Miss Linder, a graduate of Upsala, and a member of the Swedish Library Commission, has been sent to the school by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and Mr. Mohri of Waseda University, Tokyo, comes with two years' experience in the library of that institution.

Two changes have occurred in the faculty, the first since the organization of the School. Miss Ernestine Rose, supervisor of practice, having accepted the librarianship of the Seward Park branch, and Miss Margaret Bennett, the stenographer, having left the School service, their work has been divided between Miss Juliette A. Handerson, the present registrar, who will now supervise the practice also, and Miss Helen Peck Young, formerly president's

secretary at Mount Holyoke and later secretary to the dean of Barnard college, who will act as secretary of the School.

Students of 1915 not returning for the senior year are placed as follows:

Kathryn Arthur, substitute, Public Library, East Orange, N. J.

Charlotte Best, assistant, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

Marjorie Burbank, cataloger, circulation department, The New York Public Library.

May V. Crenshaw, acting-librarian, Carnegie Library, Paducah.

Pauline Field, first assistant, reference department, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Edna B. Gearhart, cataloger, documents division, The New York Public Library.

Irma Gerow, assistant, Jackson Square branch, The New York Public Library.

Irene J. Gibson, assistant librarian, Public Library, Little Rock, Ark.

Margaret Jackson, editor *Book Review Digest*, H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y.

Clara A. Larson, cataloger, Library of Minnesota University, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charlotte Matson, assistant, technology department, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles V. Park, chief of loan department, Library of Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.

Annette M. Reynaud, assistant, Public Library, East Orange, N. J.

Irene E. Smith, cataloger, State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Walter R. Spofford, librarian, University Club, Chicago, Ill.

Augusta M. Starr, first assistant, circulation department, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Esther F. Tucker, assistant, Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Dorothy G. Hoyt (1914) was married September, 1915, to Mr. Graham Brush of New York.

Ralph Gossage, a part-time student, and assistant in the New York Public Library, has resigned to join the Canadian troops, departing this month for England.

Frederick C. Goodell, 1914, has resigned his position in the New York Public Library to enter the real estate business in Detroit.

The bibliography on "Political parties in the United States," offered by Miss Alta B. Clafin for graduation in 1914, has been published in the September, 1915, number of the *Bulletin of The New York Public Library*. That of Miss Florence Foshay, 1915, on "Twentieth Century drama" has been published by the Boston Book Co., in its *Bulletin of Bibliography*. The School has "separates" of these, which will be sold at cost.

Samuel Seng, a student from Wuchang, China, has been attending student conferences at Northfield, Mass., and Middletown, Conn., and taking a course in work with boys at Silver Bay, N. Y. In addition to his senior work he will take lectures at Columbia University this year.

Two changes in the arrangement of the curriculum have been made, viz.: the scheduling of classification and subject-headings in the

same term, and the placing of the English and American fiction course in the first term. Practice hours for the juniors through the first and second terms have been changed to Monday afternoons, half past two to six o'clock, and Tuesday mornings, nine to twelve.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The twenty-third year of the School began September 20, 1915, with but one change in the faculty list: Miss Fanny W. Hill, A.B., B.L.S., is reviser and assistant in place of Miss Penrose. Miss Houchens, in charge of binding in the University Library, will give the instruction in repair of books, and Miss Kirwan, stenographer in the School office, will give the necessary instruction in the use of the typewriter.

Thirty-nine students are enrolled, twenty-three juniors and sixteen seniors. They come from the following states: Illinois, 12; Indiana, 4; Missouri, 4; Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Alabama, Ohio, and California, 2 each; South Dakota, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas and Texas, 1 each. Two are "special" students, not meeting our formal entrance requirements; eight are carrying less than full time work, because they are giving some time to paid work in the University Library. Six are graduates of the University of Illinois; two each are graduates of the University of Minnesota, University of Chicago, Western Reserve University, Missouri Wesleyan College, Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Arkansas, and Grinnell College; one each from seventeen other institutions. The names follow:

Junior Class, 1915-16

Beach, Alice Leslie, Hutchinson, Minn., University of Minnesota, A.B., 1913.
 Brennan, Wintress, Ogden, Ill., Michigan, of Illinois, A.B., 1914.
 Brown, Alice, Ypsilanti, Mich., Michigan State Normal College, B. Ped., 1892.
 Bussey, Charlotte Elizabeth, Tabor, S. D., Yankton College, B.A., 1914.
 Campbell, Ella Seaver, Sioux City, Iowa, Morningside College, A.B., 1913.
 Campbell, Grace Alberta, Grant City, Mo., Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1912.
 Cilley, Lillie, Independence, Iowa, Grinnell College, A.B., 1914.
 Cook, Dorothy Elizabeth, Denver, Colo., Denver University, A.B., 1914.
 Cook, Leeson Hay, Warrensburg, Mo., University of Chicago, A.B., 1914.
 Craig, Florence Margaret, Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota, B.A., 1914.
 Crouse, Florence Hawley, Citronelle, Ala., Tulane University, A. B., 1910.
 Davis, Katharine, Galesburg, Ill., Knox College, B.L., 1892.
 Hammond, Ruth Edith, Springfield, Mo., Drury College, A.B., 1914.
 Johnson, Mildred, Franklin Grove, Ill., Western Reserve University, A.B., 1915.

Johnston, Mary Grace, Canfield, O., Mount Union College, A.B., 1914.
 Nichols, Mary Anderson, Hebron, Ill., Beloit College, A.B., 1910.
 Palm, Elizabeth Myrtille, East Lansing, Mich., Michigan Agricultural College, B.S., 1911.
 Price, Miles Oscar, Plymouth, Ind., University of Chicago, S.B., 1914.
 Stanley, Ethel, Clearwater, Kan., Fairmount College, A.B., 1913.
 Stewart, Bessie Jean, Bloomington, Ind., Indiana University, A.B., 1911.
 Stone, Pearl, Anjanet, Strafford, Mo., Springfield, Missouri, State Normal School, B. Ed., 1908.
 Tyler, Miriam Streater, Cleveland, O., Western Reserve University, A.B., 1915.
 Vaught, Sallie McCormick, Lebanon, Ind., Ohio Wesleyan University, A.B., 1908.
 Woods, Lois May, Berkeley, Cal., University of California, B.L., 1915.

Senior Class, 1915-16

Baechtold, Elsie Louise, Talladega, Ala., Grinnell College, A.B., 1911.
 Benson, Susan True, Urbana, Ill., Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1909.
 Bishop, Jessie Elizabeth, Evanston, Ill., Smith College, A.B., 1911.
 Branch, Nelle Uree, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1907.
 Burwash, Mary Gladys, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.
 Ferguson, Kate Dorothy, Petaluma, California.
 Kratz, Ethel Gyola, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Leatherman, Marian, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cornell University, A.B., 1907.
 McElroy, Mildred Cherington, Delaware, O., Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1914.
 Prall, Beatrice, Hope, Arkansas, University of Arkansas, B.A., 1911.
 Shelton, Wilma Loy, Terre Haute, Ind., University of Arkansas, A.B., 1914.
 Signor, Nelle Marie, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.
 Stone, Charles Holmes, Athens, Ga., University of Georgia, B.S., 1912.
 Swigart, Alta Caroline, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Weston, Jessie Beatrice, Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1907.
 Williams, Margaret Stuart, Hamilton, Texas, University of Texas, B.A., 1912.

The seniors gave a delightful party to the juniors in the parlors of the Woman's Building, on the evening of Oct. 6.

New steel book cases have replaced most of the wooden ones heretofore in the school rooms, and more cases were placed in the corridor and the senior lecture room. The school's collection of library literature is growing rapidly and will need still more room in another year.

ALUMNI NOTES

George H. Roach, 1913-14, is assistant in the St. John's Branch, Portland (Oregon) Public Library.

Norma Lee Peck, B.L.S., 1915, is assistant in charge of children's work in the Davenport (Iowa) Public Library.

Gladys Nichols, 1914-15, is assistant in the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library.

Margaret Henley, 1914-15, is assistant librarian at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Alice M. Richards, summer course, 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Greenville (Ill.) Public Library.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The tenth year of the Wisconsin Library School opened Sept. 22, with faculty unchanged. Slight readjustments have been made in the courses, the work in subject headings being taught with classification. Tests in typewriting were given during the first week and eleven, who could not meet the requirements, will take special outside instruction.

Special lectures have included a delightful talk on "How a book of travel is written," by Harry Franck, author of "A vagabond journey around the world." Mr. Franck described his experiences on his recent trip to South America and answered many questions. Prof. E. H. Gardner of the University, author of "Effective business letters" spoke to the class on "Business letter-writing." Two lectures on story-telling were given by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen, who is on the staff of lecturers appearing annually before the school. The faculty gave a "mixer" for the class of 1916 on Sept. 23, affording opportunity for the new students to become acquainted.

A summary of the registration of the class of 1916 shows that nine states and Canada are represented by 34 students as follows: sixteen from Wisconsin, four from Minnesota, three from Indiana, two each from Canada, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, and one each from Iowa, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania.

Eleven of the class are college graduates, three are taking the joint course with the College of Letters and Science, one, the legislative reference course, and six have had one or two years of college work, making 21 with the college point of view. The colleges represented by graduates are the University of Wisconsin, with five graduates, and the following with one each: University of Alberta, (Canada), University of Indiana, Lawrence College, Milwaukee-Downer, Ohio Wesleyan, and Wellesley. One has a master's degree and another will receive it upon the completion of the library school credits.

Seventeen enter with one or more years of library experience, as follows: Eleven with one year; four with respectively two, three, four and five years of experience, and two with six years. Seven served an apprenticeship varying from three to six months, and the others met the extra entrance requirements of the school by a term of apprenticeship in an accredited library. The list of students follows:

Class of 1916

Sirie Andrews, Escanaba, Mich., one year University of Wisconsin; four months' apprentice Escanaba Public Library.

Stella Edith Baskerville, Madison, Wis., B.A., University of Wisconsin; six months apprentice Madison Free Library.

Winifred Gougé Batchelor, Detroit, Mich., one and one-half years assistant Detroit Public Library.

Ruby Belle Chappell, Eau Claire, Wis., B.A., University of Wisconsin.

Helen R. Cochran, Sheffield, Pa., B.A., Wellesley College; three months apprentice Madison, Wis., Free Library.

Ava L. Cochran, Madison, Wis., B.A., University of Wisconsin.

Margaret Elizabeth Davenport, Freeport, Ill., six years assistant Freeport Public Library.

Winifred L. Davis, Mrs., Madison, Wis., B.L. Ohio Wesleyan University; one-year graduate study University of Wisconsin.

Florence Charlotte Day, Madison, Wis., six months apprentice Madison Free Library; four months assistant Green Bay, (Wis.) Public Library.

Anna M. Dewee, Whittier, Iowa; two years University of Wisconsin.

Gertrude Ludlow Ellison, Duluth, Minn., six years librarian Duluth Central High School.

Grace Winifred Estes, Janesville, Wis., three years assistant Janesville Public Library.

Helen Esther Farr, Eau Claire, Wis., senior in the College of Letters and Science.

Alta Doty Fifield, Janesville, Wis., one year apprentice Janesville Public Library.

Lillian Myrtle Flagg, Louisiana, Mo., one year University of Georgia.

Sophia Hall, Oshkosh, Wis., senior in the College of Letters and Science; six months apprentice Oshkosh Public Library.

Henrietta Richmond Harvie, Montreal, Canada, Summer School in Library Science, McGill University, 1910; four years cataloger Calgary (Canada) Public Library.

Frances Marguerite Hogg, Melrose, Wis., B.A. Lawrence College; one year apprentice Lawrence College Library.

Clara Louise Jaggard, Madison, Wis., B.A., University of Wisconsin; one and one half years assistant Kansas State Normal School Library.

Dorothy Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind., M.A., University of Indiana.

Juliet Lawrence, Duluth, Minn., one year librarian West Duluth Branch Library.

Vivian Gray Little, St. Louis, Mo., two years Northwestern University School of Music.

Hazel Frances Long, Whiting, Ind., one and one-half years assistant Whiting Public Library.

Georgie Givens McAfee, Shelby City, Ky., four months apprentice Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

Amy Luella Meyer, Red Wing, Minn.

Jessie Fleming Montgomery, Strathcona, Canada, B.A., University of Alberta; two years in charge of traveling libraries, Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta.

Elizabeth Ohr, Indianapolis, Ind., two years Butler College; three months substitute Indianapolis Public Library.

Esther Louise Petterson, Ephraim, Wis., one year Lawrence College; one year apprentice Lawrence College Library.

Edna Louise Roeseler, Superior, Wis., one year apprentice Superior Public Library.

Clara Elizabeth Rolfs, West Bend, Wis., Summer session Wisconsin Library School, 1910; four years librarian West Bend Public Library; one year assistant Madison (Wis.) Free Library.

Evelyn Townsend Ross, Waupaca, B.A., University of Wisconsin.

Gertrude A. Schwab, Milwaukee, Wis., B.A. Milwaukee-Downer College; one year substitute Milwaukee Public Library.

Louise Ada Sias, Buhl, Minn., two years State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.; one year librarian Buhl School Library.

Charlotte Estelle Smith, Chicago, Ill., senior in the College of Letters and Science.

supplies department, Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

Lilly M. E. Borresen, 1910, was elected librarian of the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library, beginning Oct. 1. She has held the position of field librarian for the South Dakota Library Commission for the past two years.

Marjorie G. Strong, 1910, who was assistant in the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library during the session of 1915, began her new work Aug. 1 as librarian of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York City.

Della McGregor, 1911, has leave of absence from her position as first assistant in the children's department of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library to attend the Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh.

Lois A. Spencer, 1911, succeeds Miss Borresen as field librarian for the South Dakota Library Commission, Pierre, resigning her position with the Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis., Oct. 1.

Marion E. Potts, 1912, who has been package librarian for the extension department, University of Texas, received appointment as librarian of the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas.

Dorothy B. Ely, 1913, has been elected to a position in the children's department Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library, resigning her position as librarian in the North Manchester (Ind.) Public Library. Elsie Wigginhorn, summer session, 1912, succeeds her.

Valeria Easton, 1914, has accepted a position in the library of the University of Missouri, Columbia. She was formerly in the Detroit Public Library.

Esther Friedel, 1914, who took the training course in children's work at Pittsburgh last year, was appointed children's librarian in the Alleghany (Pa.) Public Library, Sept. 1.

Doris M. Hanson, 1914, for the past year acting-librarian of a branch in the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library, has been chosen librarian of the Tyler (Texas) Public Library.

Alma B. Jacobus, 1914, has the position of librarian for the editorial office of the Milwaukee *Journal*.

May C. Lewis, 1914, was elected children's librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, July 1.

Callie Wieder, 1914, began her new duties as librarian of the Fond du Lac, (Wis.) Public Library Aug. 19. For the past year she was librarian of the Stanley (Wis.) Public Library. Miss Wieder is succeeded at Stanley by Lucile Nichols, summer session, 1915.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ada J. McCarthy, 1907, for the past six years librarian of the Stephenson Library, Marinette, Wis., will take charge of the library

Mabel Graham, ex-1915, was married in September, to Mr. Arthur Hernlem.

C. K. Morison, ex-1915, (legislative reference course) has joined a Canadian regiment army corp and expects to be called to the front in September.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS—CLASS OF 1915

Rachel Angvick, desk and reference assistant, Grinnell College, Iowa.

Marion V. Baker, High School librarian, Rochester, Minn.

Eileen Duggan, librarian, Clarinda (Iowa) Public Library.

Ethel E. Else, cataloger, Madison (Wis.) Free Library.

Bergljot Gundersen, member, training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.

Rumana McManis, assistant, Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Library.

Clara E. Shadall, assistant in charge of stations, Davenport (Ia.) Public Library.

MARY EMogene HAZELTINE.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

ALUMNAE NOTES

Jeanne Griffin, 1909, was compelled to give up her work in the reference department of the Detroit Public Library on account of ill health. Miss Griffin is now at her home in Niles, Mich. and is almost ready for new work.

Nina K. Preston, 1903, librarian of the Public Library, Ionia, Mich., has been granted a year's leave of absence that she may give her time to library visiting for the Michigan State Library Commission. Miss Preston gave three months' time to this work last spring with such results that the commission are anxious to continue it.

Flora B. Roberts, 1899, librarian of the Free Public Library, Pottsville, Pa., had charge of a two weeks' course in advanced cataloging at the summer school of the Indiana Library Commission this summer.

Daisy Mary Smith, 1903, recently connected with the Ohio State Library, is to be acting librarian at Ionia during Miss Preston's absence.

At the Drexel lunch held at Squirrel Inn, in connection with "library week," seven graduates and Miss Bacon, the former director, were present.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

College reopened on September 20 for registration, and the regular schedule of classes was in operation by the 23d.

In the Library School the registration is now 117, but that includes the freshmen, whose

work for the first year is wholly academic. Seniors number 21, and the one-year course is unusually large, with 22 members, most of whom have had previous library experience. All the seniors and many of the students in the junior class gained experience in public libraries during the summer. Colleges represented by graduates are: Acadia University, Nova Scotia; University of Arkansas; Mt. Holyoke; University of North Dakota; University of Rochester; Smith; Vassar; Wellesley. Several other institutions are represented by students transferring with advanced standing to Simmons to complete their college work.

Very little change has been made in the curriculum, the only new course which has been added being one on the government of states and cities, which the history department is giving to the seniors. History of libraries has been transferred from the second to the first semester, and book selection from the first to the second. Miss Blunt will carry the major part of the reference courses this year, and Miss Donnelly the classification, except the Cutter classification, which Miss Sargent will give as usual. In February Miss Willard, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, will spend a week at the college, lecturing on reference work.

So many opportunities for outside practice work are opening up, that it is difficult to decide on the best plan for utilizing them.

The summer class closed on August 14, and certificates for the complete general course have been granted to 13 members of the class, while a number of other students received them for the special courses which they pursued, seven being bestowed for the completion of the course in children's work.

Besides the lecturers announced in the summer school bulletin, the class was fortunate in hearing Miss Mary Hall, on "High school libraries," Miss Anna C. Tyler, on "Story-telling" and Mr. A. L. Bailey on "Binding books for library use."

Among the appointments made in the summer are the following:

Harriet Ames, 1915, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.
Edith Ashmore, 1907-1908, librarian, Y. M. C. A., College, Chicago.

Louise Delano, 1915, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.

Madeline Junkins, 1914-1915, assistant, United States Bureau of plant industry.

Elizabeth Putnam, 1911, cataloger, New York Public Library.

Marie Randall, 1914, cataloger, United States Government Printing Office.

Lois Rankin, 1914-1915, branch librarian, Kalamazoo Public Library.

Madge Trow, 1912, assistant, Wellesley College Library.

Ethel Turner, assistant, Amherst Agricultural Library.
Katherine Warren, 1914, cataloger, New York Public Library.

Beatrice Welling, 1914-15, cataloger, University of Chicago Library.
 Mildred Whitmore, 1914-1915, assistant, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library.

Alice Rowe, Wellesley, who carried part of the one year program last year, is completing it this year, and at the same time is on the staff of the Social Service Library.

Through an error in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1915, p. 530, the name Madeline Jenkins was inserted by mistake for that of Mary Terrien, as an assistant at the Bryn Mawr College Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

The school year began Sept. 21 with brief opening exercises participated in by President Thwing, Miss Eastman, and the Director. The class of 1916 comprises 26 regular students and one special. The regular students represent nine states or provinces as follows: Ohio, 12 (6 of these from Cleveland); Ontario, Canada, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 2; Nebraska, 1; Washington, 3.

The first visiting lecturer of the year was Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, on Sept. 27, who talked of the work of the Wisconsin Library Commission, especially the field work. The students had opportunity to meet Mr. Dudgeon socially after his lecture. Miss Bertha Barden, W. R. L. S. 1909, and for five years an instructor in the school, now instructor of the training class in the St. Paul Public Library, spoke on her work, giving a most interesting account of the fire which destroyed that library and the problem which had to be met promptly and with ingenuity in rehabilitating it. Mr. William Warner Bishop, the librarian of the University of Michigan Library, visited the school en route to Columbus to the meeting of the O. L. A., and talked briefly on some features of his former work as superintendent of the reading room of the Library of Congress.

The meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Columbus was attended by the Director and Miss Howe, the former giving a paper on "The library and social welfare." A reunion of graduates of the W. R. L. S. brought together a group of 18 at a very delightful luncheon arranged by two of the graduates living in Columbus, Miss Alice Morris and Miss Mildred Van Schoick.

Mrs. Julia S. Harron, editor for the Cleveland Public Library, gave the lecture in the book selection course on "Book annotation

and criticism" during the Director's absence in Columbus.

ALUMNI NEWS

Helen J. Stearns, 1905, has resigned her position as librarian of the Minnesota Public Library Commission to take charge of the traveling library and stations work of the Library of Hawaii at Honolulu, and sailed for the Island Oct. 6.

Hortense Foglesong, 1905, died after an extended illness of tuberculosis at her home in the east, Aug. 21. Miss Foglesong was born and educated in Dayton, Ohio. Her first library work was special cataloging in the field of technology. Later she became assistant librarian in the College Library at Marietta, Ohio, and subsequently went east for special work at Simmons College. She had a good knowledge of several languages and possessed exceptional literary gifts.

Two members of the class of 1910 and who were also on the Cleveland Public Library staff, were married in October: Constance S. Calkins to Mr. Henry Stiles Curtiss of Cleveland, and Louise B. Myers to Mr. George A. Myers of Cleveland.

Rose E. De Moss, 1915, assistant in the Public Library of Bellingham, Washington, has been appointed librarian of the Collingwood branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School began the year's session on Tuesday, Sept. 21, with an entering class of thirty-eight. Of this number twelve are from Syracuse. They are: Helen C. Brown, Emma L. Dibble, Grace I. Hoag, Elma W. Hodges, Marie E. Hogan, Mildred Meade, Louise E. Mellen, Katherine A. Muldoon, Mildred E. Owens, Marie M. Sherwood, Dorothy C. Thompson.

Sixteen are from other towns in New York state. They are: Harriette C. Bell, Glens Falls; Mildred C. Birdseye, Albany; Emma L. Brainard, Waterville; Helen M. Durfee, Owego; Sara E. Greene, Brockport; Mildred Huxley, Ontario; Elsie Lehning, Colden; E. Jeannette Low, Winfield; Mary L. McCabe, Campbell; Carolyn M. Merriman, Black River; Martha E. Paxson, Utica; Mildred E. Pratt, Olean; Margaret L. Sentell, Sodus; Alice E. Smith, Cortland; Marian C. Van Arnem, Beaver Falls; Mildred T. Van Doren, Mt. Vernon.

Ten are from towns outside New York state. They are: Marian T. Bixler, Spencer, Ind.; Helen C. Bullock, Canton, Penn.; Mabel C. Case, Collinsville, Conn.; Leona K. Clark, Coudersport, Penn.; Vivien Diefenderfer, Con-

neaut, O.; Bessie M. Gustafson, Hartford, Conn.; Sarah R. Line, Muncie, Ind.; Martha T. Synder, Williamsport, Penn.; Ruth G. Stevens, Seaford, Del.; Marjorie K. Wilson, Titusville, Penn.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Julia Clush, 1913, and Ida Swart, 1914, have been appointed to assistantships in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Ruth Wright Judd, 1915, is head cataloger in the Silas Bronson Memorial Library at Waterbury, Conn.

Anna Carpenter, 1915, is general assistant in the library of the Agricultural College at East Lansing, Michigan.

Elizabeth French, 1915, is assistant in the cataloging department of the Syracuse University Library.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL—CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The eleventh annual session of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened Sept. 27 with the following enrollment of students:

Sadie Norris Alison, Birmingham, Ala.
Grace Anderson, Pensacola, Fla.
Louise Bercaw, Cordele, Ga.
Harriett Boswell, Paducah, Ky.
Virginia Bowman, Atlanta, Ga.
Loretto Chappell, Columbus, Ga.
Margaret Corrigan, Atlanta, Ga.
Margaret Jones, Staunton, Va.
Martha Kendrick, Atlanta, Ga.
Alice Longshore, Columbiana, Ala.
Garland Smith, Athens, Ga.

Four of the students have had previous experience in library work.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Laura Hall, 1912, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi.

Mary Selden Yates, 1915, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal and Industrial School, Fredericksburg, Va.

Nell Hendrick, 1915, has been appointed secretary to the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Ethel Pitcher, 1910, formerly librarian of the Tyler Public Library, Tyler, Texas, was married September 4, 1915, to Mr. Dan P. Winder of Houston, Texas.

Grace Angier, 1914, was married on September 14, 1915 to Mr. Henry Edwin Peeples of Atlanta.

Julia Anita Schilling, 1915, has been appointed an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Fanny Turner, 1911, has resigned her posi-

tion as assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and will be married on October 19, 1915, to Dr. Guy Fleming Spearman of Atlanta.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

CLEVELAND TRAINING CLASS FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

The class of 1914-15 finished the year with twelve members, one student, Helen Clare Brown, having dropped out March 1, to be married. Nine students were appointed to the staff of the Cleveland Library, as follows: Children's librarians—Maude Fowler, Helen Greenmayer, Josephine McConnell, Joyce MacMahon, Margaret Potter, Alice Smith, Laura Stealy; school librarians—Margaret Lyman, Clara Schafer. Anna Gibson was appointed head of the children's department, Public Library, Gary, Ind.; Cornelia Stroh, children's librarian, Public Library, New York.

The class of 1915-16 opened Sept. 14 with nine students. Seven of the number are library school graduates, one has had the training course given by the St. Louis Public Library, and one has had three years' experience in library work, and special lectures on library science.

Three colleges and one normal school are represented, also four library schools—Pratt, Simmons, Wisconsin and Western Reserve. The fifteen years of library experience, totaled by the class, was gained in seven different libraries—St. Louis, Pratt, Cleveland, Kristiania (Norway), Bath (N. Y.), Oconto (Wis.), Summit (N. J.).

The students' names and credentials are as follows:

Gundersen, Bergljot, Kristiania, Norway. Wisconsin Library School, 1915.
Harboe-Lund, Mari, Kristiania, Norway. Deichman-ske Bibliotek, Kristiania, Norway, 1812-1915.
Head, Catherine Esther, Madison, Wis. University of Wisconsin, B.A., 1914; Wisconsin Library School, 1915.
Jones, Ethel Marguerite, Kirkwood, Mo. St. Louis Public Library Training Class, 1912; St. Louis Public Library, 1912-15.
Mineau, Georgiana, Oconto, Wis. Summer School, Wisconsin Library School, 1912; Farnsworth Public Library, Oconto, Wis., 1911-1914; Wisconsin Library School, 1915.
Moore, Mildred Irene, Slippery Rock, Pa. Slippery Rock State Normal 1908-1911; Western Reserve University Library School, 1913; Cleveland Public Library, 1913-1914.
Robie, Annelia Hull, Bath, N. Y. Davenport Library, Bath, N. Y., 1911-1912; Pratt, 1914; Public Library, Summit, N. J., 1914-1915.
Towsley, Lena G., Brooklyn, N. Y. Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., 1908; Pratt, 1913; Tufts College, 1911-12.
Yager, Pauline M., Boston, Mass. Simmons College, Boston, Mass., B.S., 1915.

LOUISVILLE TRAINING CLASS

The training class in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library reorganized in September with eleven girls taking the course. All of these are graduates of local preparatory schools,

while two also are graduates of the University of Louisville. The session will continue for three months, during which the students will have daily lectures and classes in all branches of library work, in addition to practical service in various departments of the local library.

KANSAS CITY TRAINING CLASS

The Public Library of Kansas City, Mo. has announced the opening, Dec. 1, of a training course of librarians. The course will run six months and will be open to men and women 20 to 35 years old. Mrs. Cassandra Warner will be in charge. Admission to the class will be by examination on high school work and current events, or by credits from colleges.

Librarians

ASHLEY, Frederick W., chief of the order division of the Library of Congress, has been put in charge of the reading room following the departure of Mr. William W. Bishop for the Library of the University of Michigan.

BARNES, Grace, assistant librarian and cataloger for the past year in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College Library, has gone to her home in La Fayette, Ind., for a rest.

BARKER, Anna W., first assistant in the Woburn (Mass.) Library, resigned October 1 on account of ill health. Miss Barker is a graduate of Simmons College and has also been librarian of the Wellesley (Mass.) Public Library, and chief of the circulating department, Osterhaut Free Library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

BEST, Charlotte Stuart, who was granted leave of absence in 1914-15 to attend the Library School of the New York Public Library, returned to the Seattle Public Library to accept a position in the catalog department, Sept. 1.

BOWERS, Ethel, has resigned from the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library to attend the Library School of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

BRACE, Maria C., who has filled the position of acting librarian in the Waterloo (Ia.) Public Library since the resignation of Miss Duren, has been unanimously elected to the position of librarian. Miss Brace served the library very acceptably for a number of years as reference librarian.

BRADLEY, Florence, head of the circulation department of the Carnegie Library of At-

lanta since 1912, left in September for a three-months' trip to the Pacific Coast. In December she will come to New York where she expects to spend the winter as an assistant to the librarian of the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library.

CARSTENSEN, Mrs. Harriet L., A. M. Penn College and a graduate of the University of Washington library course, 1915, was appointed assistant in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library, June 1.

CASKEY, Emily J., formerly in charge of the schools division of the Tacoma Public Library, was married in June, 1915, to Mr. Sidney Lee Johnson. Mrs. Johnson is now living in Seattle, Washington.

COTTRELL, Florence, has been selected as assistant in the Mason City (Ia.) Public Library. Miss Cottrell is a graduate of Western Reserve University Library School, and since leaving school has been assistant librarian at the Lorain branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

CRUCE, Mary Z., formerly head cataloger in the Pratt Institute Library, has resigned to take charge of the Wilson Package Library in White Plains.

DANA, John Cotton, of the Newark Public Library, has been made chairman of the committee on libraries of the Associated Advertising Clubs, being, according to the September number of *Associated Advertising*, the "man of all men for the place."

DAVIS, Whitman, the librarian of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Agricultural College, Miss., has begun a library survey of the state. For several years the state Library Association has been inactive owing to the small number of librarians in the state, but with the increasing interest in libraries, Mr. Davis hopes for the passage of some better library laws in the near future.

DEAN, Mildred, for a number of years children's librarian in the Public Library at Davenport, Iowa, has resigned.

DONALD, F. Piercie, has been appointed an assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning Sept. 18.

EDMANDS, John, dean of American librarians, died at his home in Philadelphia, Oct. 17, at the age of 95. Mr. Edmands was born in Framingham, Mass., and was graduated from Yale University in 1847 with the degree of A. B. In 1848-51 he attended the Yale Divinity School, in the meanwhile teaching school. He entered library work in 1845, when

he took charge of the library of the College Society of Brothers in Unity. Mr. Edmands continued in library work until 1901, when he became librarian emeritus of the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia, his total service covering fifty-six years. From 1851 to 1856 he was in charge of the Yale College Library, and then went to the Mercantile Library, where he did his greatest work and stayed for forty-five years. He published a number of systems for literary classification and for numbering books in libraries. Mr. Edmands was one of the original members of the American Library Association and at one time was its vice-president, in addition to which he was president of the Pennsylvania Library Association. For many years Mr. Edmands edited a *Quarterly Bulletin* of books added to the library. In these bulletins he presented reading notes on a number of current topics and a list of historical novels, which was the fullest that had ever been published. He also wrote the most complete bibliographies of the letters of Tancréd and of *Dies Irae* that had ever appeared.

ERCHINGER, Hazel, has resigned from the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library to attend the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

ESTERBROOK, Winifred, a graduate of the Riverside Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Normal School at San Jose, California.

FANNING, Clara E., editor of the *Book Review Digest* since its beginning in 1905, left the H. W. Wilson Company on October 1, to accept a position with the reference department of the Minneapolis Public Library which will permit her to be at home with her mother. Besides her work on the *Book Review Digest*, Miss Fanning edited many of the volumes in the *Debaters' Handbook Series* and contributed many valuable ideas to its development.

FLAGG, Charles A., librarian of the Public Library of Bangor, Me., has been appointed a member of the Maine Library Commission in the place left vacant by the death of Dr. George T. Little of Bowdoin College Library.

HALL, Laura, class 1912, Carnegie Library School, Atlanta, Ga., special cataloger of libraries in Texas and assistant librarian of Winthrop College of South Carolina, has been employed to succeed Miss Barnes as assistant librarian and cataloger in the General Library of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

HARPER, Ruth, resigned from the reference and order departments of the Tacoma

Public Library to be married in October to Mr. William Everell.

HILE, Edith E., A. B. University of Washington, 1914, and a graduate of the library course of the same university, 1915, began work Sept. 1, as assistant in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

HOVEY, Florence, assistant in the Ballard branch, Seattle Public Library, has been granted leave of absence to attend the Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh, 1915-16.

HOWE, Ellen F., A. B. University of Washington, 1911, and a graduate of the University of Washington library course, 1915, has been assistant in the schools division of the Seattle Public Library since June 1.

JACKSON, Margaret, succeeds Miss Clara E. Fanning as editor of the *Book Review Digest*, published by the H. W. Wilson Co. Miss Jackson finished the first year's work in the Library School of the New York Public Library last June. Previously she had been in the document division of the library and prior to that, on the staff of the Century dictionary.

LANCEFIELD, Hilda M., New York State Library School, 1914-15, is occupied with temporary work at the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

LEFEVRE, Helena, of New Paltz, N. Y., a graduate of Western Reserve University Library School in June last, has become librarian of the Indianola (Ia.) Public Library.

LONG, Alice B., who has been doing editorial and publicity work with the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains, has been appointed librarian of the newly organized Clergy Club of New York City. Miss Long worked three years in the circulation department of the New York Public Library and later in their extension work through the traveling library reparation. She organized the town library in Westport, Ct., on a modern system and was librarian there from 1908 to 1910. Since then, she has been in private library work and has printed "The Bestool system: a subject-index for the clergyman's private library."

MCCOLLUGH, Ruth D., New York State Library School, 1915, has received an appointment as librarian of the public school library of Hancock, Mich.

McLUCAS, Elsie W., a graduate of the Training Class of the Library Association, Portland, Oregon, has been appointed assistant in the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library, beginning September, 1915.

MAST, Clara, who for a number of years was librarian at the Hall School branch of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has been put in charge of the new branch in the South High School. Miss Mast is a graduate of the University of Wooster, had several years' experience as a high school teacher, took the course in library training at the University of Michigan, and since January, 1911, has been employed in the Grand Rapids Library.

MAXWELL, Katherine, has been appointed an assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library.

MILLS, Gertrude, formerly of the catalog department of the Tacoma Public Library, who attended the University of Washington last year, has returned as an assistant in the loan department.

MORTON, Mary E., Pratt 1912, who has been cataloging in the Seattle Public Library for two years, has accepted the position of cataloger at the Kansas State Library at Topeka.

MUNDY, Dr. Ezekiel W., was made librarian emeritus of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library at the last meeting of the library board, after thirty-five years of service. In 1880, when he took charge, the library was located in the high school under the direct control of the board of education. There were 13,423 books, and the circulation was 40,525. In 1914, according to the last report, the library contained 114,411 books and had a circulation of 406,770, and was housed in its own building, with one branch and ten stations. To the efficiency of Dr. Mundy's administration during this third of a century, and to his intellectual and sympathetic qualities, the board gave honor in an appreciative and cordial testimonial.

PAINE, Paul M., at one time editor of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, has been appointed librarian of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, to succeed Dr. Ezekiel W. Mundy.

PRETLOW, Mary Denson, librarian in charge of the Cabanne branch of the St. Louis Public Library, has employed her odd minutes in compiling, out of the fruits of her own experience, a cook book which McBride, Nast & Co. have published. Under the title "The small family cook book" she has brought together all sorts of recipes tried and true to help the beginning housekeeper—and the housekeeper of experience also—whose problem is to supply a variety of appetizing dishes at reasonable cost in quantities small enough to prevent useless waste of labor and material.

PUGSLEY, Maud M., Pratt, 1914, has been made librarian of the library of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York.

RETVEDT, Ragnhild, New York State Library School, 1914-15, has returned to Trondhjem, Norway, to become an assistant in the Norges Tekniske Hiskole.

SHERWOOD, Mrs. Almeda V., librarian at the Carnegie Public Library, in Charlotte, Mich., the past ten years, was taken ill at the library Oct. 2, and died almost immediately. Mrs. Sherwood was 78 years old.

SLAGLE, Virginia, Smith 1913, Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians 1915, has been appointed in charge of the schools division of the Tacoma Public Library to succeed Mrs. Sidney Lee Johnson (formerly Miss Emily J. Caskey).

STOELTZING, Alice, Wellesley, 1914, and a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, has been appointed children's librarian at the main building of the Tacoma Public Library, in place of Miss Marian K. Wallace, who has been granted a year's leave of absence to attend the Pittsburgh School.

THOMPSON, Ruth E., B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1915, has been placed in charge of the extension department of the Denver Public Library.

WALLACE, Ethel A., children's librarian in the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed first assistant to succeed Miss Barker who resigned October 1.

WALLACE, Marian K., children's librarian at the main building of the Tacoma Public Library, has been granted a year's leave of absence to attend the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians.

WARNER, Mrs. Cassandra U., Drexel 1909, has been appointed supervisor of the branches and principal of the apprentice class of the Public Library of Kansas City, Missouri.

WATSON, Cecile A., Pratt 1913-14, has accepted the position as children's librarian of the Queen Anne branch of the Seattle Public Library, beginning August, 1915.

WHITE, Mabel Gordon, B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1908, was married to Mr. G. Byron Ferguson of Hackensack, N. J., on June 30.

WITKER, Mrs. Elloise, has been appointed librarian of the Scott High School in Toledo, Ohio.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Biddeford. The will of the late Benjamin F. Bryant, of Saco, gives \$1000 to the McArthur Library Association in Biddeford.

Buckfield. Among the public bequests in the will of the late Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts, was one to the Zadoc Long Free Library, established in this town in honor of Governor Long's father.

Jonesport. The library building provided by a bequest from the late Mrs. O. W. Peabody of Boston, who had a summer home here for several years, has been completed. The building cost about \$15,000 and is built of tapestry brick with foundations and trimmings of native granite.

VERMONT

Brandon. The Brandon Free Public Library has received a gift of \$450 from Miss Shirley Farr of Chicago, who has a summer home in Brandon.

Bristol. The will of the late William A. Lawrence bequeaths to the Lawrence Memorial Library land and buildings adjoining the library site. After the payment of a number of bequests the balance of the estate is to be divided equally among the library and the Congregational and Methodist churches.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ashburnham. At a recent meeting the trustees of the Stevens Library voted to use one of the rooms in the library building as a children's room. The State Free Public Library Commission will send an expert from Boston to rearrange the juvenile department and all books for children will be kept in that room. New books will also be added.

Boston. The State Commission on Immigration has just prepared a lecture which gives the gist of the commission's recent report in the form of running comment on a series of lantern slides reproducing its illustrations. The illustrations depict existing conditions; the comment includes suggestions of the commission for improvement. Any Massachusetts library desiring to present the subject to an audience can secure the loan of slides, lecture and a copy of the report by application to the secretary of the 20th Century Club, 3 Joy St.

Boston. Under the caption "Boston culture with a cup of tea" the September *Vogue* publishes an illustrated article on the Boston Athenæum, which has the pleasant custom of serving afternoon tea in its new fifth-floor reading-room, at two cents a cup.

Brockton. A collection of mounted photographs in the Public Library has been entirely cataloged during the spring and summer. The work has recently been finished and a card catalog of the pictures is now available. The collection was carefully gathered during successive visits to European art centres and is the gift of Miss Catherine P. Jones.

East Longmeadow. The new library rooms were opened Sept. 25 and were visited by many townspeople.

Lexington. By the will of Miss Laura M. Brigham \$2500 is left to the Cary Memorial Library.

Quincy. Thomas Crane P. L. Alice G. White, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1914.) Accessions 2325, withdrawals 437; total 37,153. New registration 1919; total 8916. Circulation of books 161,477, an increase of 10,491, stereographs 17,854. Circulation of Italian books jumped from 96 in 1913 to 530 in 1914. The city appropriation amounted to \$14,444.69, to which the income from several special funds should be added. Salaries amounted to \$8181.92, and books and periodicals to \$388.57. The reclassification of the library according to the Dewey system was undertaken during the year.

Reading. The town of Reading, at a special town meeting Sept. 20, voted to have the new Carnegie library on the Grouard lot at the corner of Lowell and Woburn streets. The town will furnish the site and from the Carnegie fund will receive \$15,000 for the building. Work will be started soon on the foundation but the building will probably not be started until next spring. At present the Reading Library is in the Y. M. C. A. building on Main street.

South Deerfield. Work has been begun on the Tilton Library, to be erected in memory of the late Chauncey B. Tilton on the Tilton homestead lot. It is to be a colonial building, set back 60 feet from the main sidewalk, and built of tapestry brick, trimmed with white

marble, 60 feet long, 30 feet wide and 11 feet above the walk. The ground is to be terraced three steps, and seven marble steps will lead to the entrance. All the woodwork is to be of oak. In the basement there is to be an assembly room, 30x28 feet, with a seating capacity of 125. In this room there is to be a raised platform for a stage. The town of Deerfield voted in the spring of 1914 to appropriate \$700 yearly for the maintenance of the library, whose cost will be \$15,000. If weather conditions are favorable it is expected the building will be completed by April 1.

Springfield. The City Library has received a bequest of \$500 from Miss Elizabeth Tully, for the purchase of medical books.

Waltham. The moving of books from the old Public Library at the corner of Moody and Charles streets to the new Francis Buttrick Memorial building on Main street has been commenced and it is expected that the new structure will be opened to the public soon. The contract called for the completion of the building by Nov. 1, but the construction period has been somewhat lessened. No date has been set for the dedication exercises, but it has been proposed to postpone the exercises until Ex-President Taft comes to this city to speak at the Knights of Columbus banquet on Jan. 27, and to have Mr. Taft deliver the dedicatory address in the afternoon of the day he speaks at the banquet.

Wellesley. The interior of the Free Library was rearranged during the summer. The large vestibule at the entrance has been converted into a charging desk room, thus leaving space in the main room for another reading table, which has been needed for some time. The reference books have been transferred to the stacks nearest the reading tables, for easy consultation. The library has spent some months in collecting and arranging a collection of mounted pictures, which may be borrowed in sets for use in the schools or in connection with study or research work.

West Springfield. The contract for the construction of the new library has been let to E. T. Davis & Son of Springfield for \$21,010, the lowest bid received by the building committee. Ground will be broken immediately and the concrete foundation work will be completed before cold weather sets in. A time limit of 10 months has been set for the completion of the contract which includes the general construction, heating, plumbing and electric lighting.

Westfield. Westfield is assured of a handsome new library building in the will of Milton B. Whitney, late dean of the Hampden County Bar, which was filed for probate in September. The will disposes of an estate of \$250,000, the income from the bulk of which is left to the widow, Florence F. Whitney, during her lifetime. Upon her death the majority of the principal and unexpended interest goes to the Westfield Athenæum for a new building to be known as the Whitney Public Library.

Worthington. On the day of its dedication, Sept. 2, the new library faced a deficit exceeding \$400, but this amount was raised that same afternoon in a campaign which followed the dedication exercises, so that the library closed its first day with pledges covering its entire indebtedness. The library contains about 3500 volumes.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. Thousands of autographs, including those of nearly all the most prominent men and women of this state who have visited Hartford since 1879, and hundreds of men of other states and other countries whose fame is national or international, have been lost through the careless destruction of a collection of thirty-five autograph registers gathered at the Capitol. The volumes were sold as waste paper about a year and a half ago. They had been stored for many years in an attic room of the Capitol and had frequently been consulted by persons who wished to establish the dates of certain events known to have been coincident with visits to the Capitol building. It was through one of these references that the loss of the thirty-five volumes was discovered recently.

New Haven. Announcement was made at a meeting of the Yale Corporation on Sept. 20 of a gift to the university of a building for the School of Music, as a memorial to the late Albert Arnold Sprague of Chicago, a graduate in the class of 1859. The gift is made by Mr. Sprague's widow. The building will be erected on the corner of College and Wall Streets, and will contain a library, lecture and practice rooms, and a concert hall.

New London. Connecticut College for Women opened Sept. 27 for its first classes, with a freshman registration of about 100. It has five buildings, newly built, planned and equipped in the most up-to-date way. Besides the usual appointments and professorships that are found in all colleges, Connecticut College has made appointments in new subjects of the vocational sort that are to be found in very

few colleges, among them courses in library work under Miss Mary H. Davis, a graduate of the New York State Library School at Albany. The great interest of this college lies in the fact of its organization and equipment on so large a scale all at once. Probably no college has started out on such large lines, with such endowment and equipment of buildings. No college for women of the present day started on its first year with a freshman class of 100.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Highland Falls. The recent "Highland Fling" and baby parade on the country estates of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, at Highland Falls, netted about \$1000. The money will be applied to the village library endowment fund.

New York City: Gen. Theol. Sem. L. Edward Harmon Virgin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1915.) Net accessions 1861; total 59,691. Reference workers numbered 8504, and 7054 loans were recorded. Expenses for salaries, cataloging, and the care of the library rooms are met from the general funds of the seminary, and \$3673.45 have been spent for books, periodicals, manuscripts, and binding.

New York City. The Christian Workers Free Circulating Library, of which C. A. Mapes is the librarian, began in 1912, when the present librarian loaned his own personal books, under the name Bible Students Library. As friends heard of the work books were donated and the work is now under a committee of the Christian Workers' Library Association. The object of the library, which is interdenominational, is to provide the free circulation of best books on Bible study, exposition, evangelism, missions, Sunday school helps and methods, biography, etc. The library has its headquarters at 260 West 121st street, and has two other branches in the city.

New York City. A police library, which police officials say will fill a long felt need of the department, has been established at Headquarters. The New York Public Library gave 200 selected volumes as a nucleus for a library on criminology and police administration. The library has also been supplied with complete sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica and Century Dictionary. The books will be loaned to any member of the force for a period of two weeks. At Headquarters the police for some time have maintained a small legal library, which has been invaluable to them, and in cooperation with the New York Public Library,

they have for several years maintained circulating libraries in all of the station houses in the five boroughs.

New York City. A new organization to be known as the Clergy Club has been formed, with rooms at 200 Fifth Avenue and a membership already of over 400. It is an interchurch social club for clergymen of all denominations in New York and vicinity. The club will maintain a library intended to contain a complete file of important philosophical, religious, and sociological periodicals, a publishers' display of new books, a "members' alcove," and a small and changing library of books to loan. It is not intended to make any collection permanent except the "members' alcove." The library hopes to co-operate to the fullest extent with existing libraries in the city, and to be a source of bibliographical information and book service for all members of the club. Miss Alice Long, who has been employed by the H. W. Wilson Company, is to be in charge of the library.

Northport. Northport is very proud of its new \$10,000 Carnegie Library, at the corner of Main and Union streets, recently completed and occupied. The exterior is of rough red brick, and the building is one story and basement in height. The library grew out of a debating society formed about twenty-five years ago. For a number of years annual dues of \$2 each were assessed, but between three and four years ago the library was made free to the public, with the result that during the very first year the circulation was tripled, and now is between four and five times its maximum circulation before it was free.

NEW JERSEY

Passaic. The *Fatherland* and the *Gaelic American*, the two publications which were barred from the Passaic Public Library by the board of library trustees here in September, have been placed back on the files of the library. A storm of protest from German and Irish societies followed their exclusion, and their restoration was authorized at a special meeting of the trustees.

Red Bank. It was reported at a recent meeting of the city council that a wealthy resident of the Borough of Rumson had offered to buy a lot and erect a fine library if the borough would maintain it, the cost amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2000 a year. Mayor Sandt said that the donor's name would be withheld for the present.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia F. L. John Thomson, lbn. (19th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 48,394; withdrawn 584; total 510,799 volumes, 214,188 pamphlets. Total registration 272,242. Circulation 2,542,137. Receipts from all sources \$319,458.04; maintenance expenses \$280,237.55, including \$51,630.44 for books and periodicals, \$17,210.78 for binding, and \$172,004.46 for staff and janitor service. Besides the central building the library has 25 branches, 4 stations, and 80 other distributing agencies.

York. By the sudden death of Mrs. Milton D. Martin in this city a half million dollars is released for the building of a public library for York. Mr. Martin died December 31, 1912. He left his estate in trust to his wife, but after her death it was to go to the city for a library.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. At the September meeting of the Board of Managers of the Free Library there was a discussion of the necessity of obtaining funds for a new library building. Various suggestions were offered, but it was finally voted that Librarian A. J. Bailey be instructed to see what arrangements could be made with agencies whose business it is to solicit funds. In the discussion the sum of \$300,000 was mentioned as being necessary for the purchase of a new site and for the erection of the building.

The South

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The annual report of the Birmingham Public Library (Carl H. Milam, lbn.) for the year ended September 30, 1915, records a circulation of 280,670 volumes, a gain of 56 per cent over that of the previous year. The number of borrowers' cards now in force is 27,588, about 25 per cent of the total white population of the city. There are 47,238 volumes in the library, including 2700 deposited with the library but not owned by it. The income for the year from all sources was \$20,505.

FLORIDA

Gainesville. At the election Oct. 5 a majority voted to provide the necessary sum for maintenance should the Carnegie Corporation grant the city's application for \$10,000 for a library building.

KENTUCKY

Louisville F. P. L. George T. Settle, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1915.) The total circulation of books for home use was 1,045,077 volumes, an increase of 99,111 volumes

over last year. This circulation includes 422,789 volumes read by children and 90,636 volumes issued through the stations department. The circulation of books for children was 40% of the whole and 39% of the total increase; fiction was 54% of the total circulation. Although there was an increase of nearly 100,000 volumes in circulation there was a decrease of 2% in the use of fiction. During the year 9,685 new borrowers were added, making a total of 52,164. The report of reference work shows that 46,747 questions were asked and topics looked up at the main library and branches. This was an increase of 10,126 over last year. Of these 21,292 questions were looked up in the reference room, 2,555 in the civics room and 22,900 at the branches. There were 208 bibliographies and reading lists compiled and 4,592 volumes and 797 pictures loaned from the department for home use. The visitors to the new newspaper and civics room for the year were 36,191. During this period there were 2,555 questions looked up, 1,000 bound volumes of newspapers used and 2,929 numbers of newspapers read for items. There were 2,808 pamphlets classified and 4,362 clippings from newspapers on general subjects filed. There are 17 municipal periodicals and 90 daily and weekly newspapers on file. City and telephone directories of the principal cities in the country were placed in this department during the year. There were 17,325 volumes added to the library during the year making a total of 179,345 volumes. The two colored branch libraries contain 13,655 volumes of which 1,551 were added during the year. The total circulation of books to colored readers through branches, class rooms and stations was 104,771 volumes. There were 4,838 reference topics looked up at the colored branches. There were 1,456 meetings held in the assembly and class rooms during the year, of which 208 were at the Main library and 1,248 at the branches. The report for the first time covers a full twelve months work in all departments of the library and is a maximum of the growth that may be expected with the present income. The receipts from city taxes, fines, lost books, etc., were \$64,937.28 and from rents \$36,000, making a total of \$101,334.50. The cost of current maintenance was \$85,526.80 and interest on mortgage was \$15,500, a total of \$101,026.80. \$23.10 less was spent for current maintenance this year than last, although \$2,162.74 more was spent for books. A balance of \$307.70 remains in the treasury. The current maintenance account is divided as follows: Books and binding \$21,-

471.49; salaries and janitor service \$47,168.77; expense \$5,842.71; light, heat and power \$7,706.19; repairs and improvements \$1,707.18; insurance \$422.80; furniture and fixtures \$733.66.

Springfield. The Springfield Woman's Club has purchased the brick office belonging to the estate of the late John W. Lewis, located on Main Cross street. After extensive improvements the building will be used for a club-room and public library.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga. One of the state's traveling libraries has been installed in the schoolhouse at East Chattanooga. The School Improvement League has also placed \$80 worth of new books in the school library and will add to the collection from time to time, thereby augmenting the work of the branch school librarian.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The residence of Clarence M. Burton, which will house his valuable library of local history material, has been in part remodelled and equipped for library purposes. A comfortable room is available on the first floor for general reading and a quiet study room adjacent to the stacks has been provided for special students. Administration and work rooms for the library staff are also on the first floor. In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Burton, a large room on the second floor has been reserved and will be equipped for a prospective historical museum where Detroit curios and material illustrating Detroit history will be on exhibition. A room in which historical associations may keep their records has also been provided.

Saginaw. The Public Library was remodelled during the summer and reading rooms for adults and children alike have been enlarged.

OHIO

Hicksville. A movement has been started to secure a Carnegie Library for this town.

Niles. The contract for the construction of the McKinley Memorial Building was awarded in August to the John P. Parker Company of New York for \$240,000. Completed, the structure, which will occupy a complete block, will cost \$300,000. Funds have been raised by popular subscription and Congress has made an appropriation for the structure. The work has been started and the cornerstone will be

laid this fall, with Governor Willis officiating. The contractors have agreed to have the work completed in 1916. The architects of the building are McKim, Mead & White, of New York. Their plans shows a marble structure, 283 feet long, 136 feet wide and 38 feet high. The exterior will be of silver gray Georgia marble. The building will contain a public library and an auditorium, which will be used by the residents of Niles and vicinity.

ILLINOIS

Abingdon. The new John Mosser Public Library was dedicated Sept. 15. Provision for the building was made by the late John Mosser in memory of his son, through whose efforts the first library was secured. The new building is of the one story and basement type, and cost \$20,000. The library now owns about 4500 volumes.

INDIANA

Lawrenceburg. The new Carnegie library building has been completed. It is one story high with a basement providing an auditorium for 250 people. The building cost \$11,000.

Liberty. The new Carnegie Library here was dedicated Oct. 8. H. N. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission, being the principal speaker. The building, which cost \$10,000, is forty-eight by forty-six feet, of variegated mat brick, stone trimming and red tile roof. The main floor contains reading rooms for adults and children, with special reference rooms. The basement has an assembly hall, seating 300 persons, with stage and dressing rooms. A work room and kitchen are also provided. The architect was Wilson B. Park of Indianapolis and the contractor the Wolff & Ewing Construction Company of Indianapolis.

Rockport. The advisory board of Ohio Township, in a meeting in September, voted to appropriate 5 cents on each \$100 for a public library in this city. The work of establishing a public library here will be pushed, according to members of the board.

Valparaiso. Valparaiso's handsome, new, \$30,000 library building is rapidly nearing completion. The yard is being graded, and the finishing touches are being put on the interior decorations. With its completion the question of disposing of the old building will arise. The present structure was left by will by Mrs. Hunt, to be used for library purposes, and under the terms of the will when it ceased to be used for a library, the title reverted back to the heirs. One of the tentative plans proposed is that the old building be continued as a school library.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

Madison. According to the last *Proceedings* of the State Historical Society, the estimated strength of the society's library is 375,000 titles, nearly equally divided between books and pamphlets. Accessions during the year ending September 30, 1914, were 5084 books, 5588 pamphlets, and 262 engravings, photographs and maps, a total of 10,934. Seventy-three per cent of the accessions were gifts, and the remainder, purchases and exchanges. The large proportion of gifts is due in part to the activity of the society in collecting documents of states, municipalities, and organizations, as well as the publications of the United States and foreign countries. The document and newspaper divisions of the library are growing so rapidly that, notwithstanding the recent construction of the new wing, it is estimated that all the space available for these departments will be filled in three or four years. The cataloging staff of the society numbers five trained workers, but the force is said to be inadequate to the task in hand. The growth of the general catalog necessitated the purchase of an additional case of 312 trays, making 936 now in use, each with a capacity of a thousand cards. Special catalogs of documents, genealogies, labor union material, and maps, manuscripts, and illustrations are kept up. This division also has charge of a Wisconsin biography catalog, listing biographies, obituaries, and portraits of prominent Wisconsin men, which is frequently consulted by newspaper men.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. An increase of a tenth of a mill for library purposes has been allowed in the tentative tax levy for 1916, making the library levy nine-tenths of a mill. Branch libraries, general extension of the library service, increased patronage of established libraries, all figured in the reasons given for the addition of the extra tenth. When the board of tax levy last fall fixed eight-tenths of a mill levy for the library board the valuation of the city property totaled \$196,000,000 and the levy produced a little less than \$160,000. The nine-tenths levy on the present valuation of \$200,000,000 will yield \$180,000.

St. Paul. Space will be provided in the new historical library and museum to be erected at Cedar street and Central avenue, St. Paul, opposite the east end of the capitol, for the state library commission and the state department of education. At a conference of members of the executive committee of the Minnesota State Historical Society and the board

of control with Governor W. S. Hammond, held Sept. 29, instructions were given to Clarence H. Johnstone, architect for the board of control, to revise his plans for the building to provide 6500 square feet of space for the department of education and 4000 feet for the library commission.

Virginia. The plan suggested by L. H. Weir of the National Playgrounds and Recreation Association for the use of a spare room in the public library basement for recreation purposes has been well received by the Virginia library board and a committee is now in charge of the matter. According to Ralph C. Pickering, secretary of the board, the room will be used for lounging purposes and smoking will be allowed. Tables for games will be installed. The new room will not interfere with the clubroom's activities.

IOWA

Burlington. A branch of the Public Library was opened Oct. 6 in Mediapolis.

Decorah. The people of the town having voted to make the library free to all, a library board has been appointed by the mayor and Mrs. A. W. Griswold appointed librarian. The library has rooms in the court house and contains about 1800 books.

Garner. The new Carnegie building was dedicated Friday, August 13. The Garner Library is one of the oldest libraries in the state, having had its beginning in 1873 by the organization of a Ladies' Library Association before a church existed in the town. The same association maintained the library and kept alive the library interest until the vote of the town gave it tax support. The library was kept in the homes of members and officers until 1882 when a lot was purchased for \$10.00, and a building costing about \$700 erected, this amount being raised by subscription, suppers and other popular methods of raising money. This building remained in use until the books were removed to the new building on the 28th of July of this year.

Marshalltown. Mr. H. C. Conover of Chicago has presented to the library a number of pictures including copies of famous paintings. With these pictures came also over 300 books principally travel, history and biography. The library board has purchased the collection of Marshall county birds which has been loaned for the past two years by Mr. I. N. Gabrielson. This collection comprises practically every native bird of the county.

Sioux City. A donation of 1000 volumes

has been made to the Public Library by the Jewish Progressive Education Society. The volumes include many useful books in the Russian, Hebrew and Yiddish languages. The transfer of the Jewish library to the public library has attracted many new patrons.

NEBRASKA

Omaha. Through annexation the South Omaha Public Library has been placed under the management of the Board of Directors of the Omaha Public Library. South Omaha was a city with a population of 34,000, having a \$50,000 Carnegie Library which will now be operated as a branch of the Omaha Public Library.

The Southwest

MISSOURI

Kansas City. The branch library in the new Swinney School was opened in September. Miss Katherine Gentry will have charge of the branch. There are at present 2000 volumes on the shelves and a full line of periodicals on the reading tables. Tuesday afternoon, Thursday afternoon and evening and all day Saturday have been arranged as the present library hours. The branch library of the new Central High School has been opened to the students of the school only.

Columbus. The question of municipal support for a Carnegie Library will be submitted to the people at the next election.

Gulfport. Mayor Geo. M. Foote has announced that he will take up with the board of supervisors the question of securing from the county a portion of the court house ground for a library site. Application has been made to the Carnegie Corporation for \$20,000 for a building.

TEXAS

Amarillo. Application has been made to the Carnegie Corporation for a grant of \$40,000 for a library building.

Dallas. The Dallas Public Library is preparing to open its branch at the street car barns to supply the families of the street car men. Heretofore the privilege of taking books from this branch has been restricted to the street car men, but the demand from that section has made it imperative that this further step be taken. A new feature has also been added to the extension service of the branch library at the Sears-Roebuck plant. In addition to the regular library days, Tuesday and Friday, arrangements have been made for the delivery of non-fiction books at the plant daily.

Houston. The library of the Houston Law Library Association, for the benefit of lawyers of Harris county, was formally opened Oct. 1. It is located on the fifth floor of the court house and includes a large library room with numerous shelves well stocked with volumes and large tables and comfortable arm chairs. There is a commodious lounging and smoking room, where the members can retire for social converse. Besides this, there are five adjoining rooms where privacy may be had for briefing cases. The library is in the charge of Mr. William Miller, who will have one assistant, and it will be kept open from 8:30 a. m. until 11 p. m. if needed. If no one is using the library at 9 o'clock at night it will close at that hour.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa. The cornerstone of the new Carnegie Library building was laid Oct. 9.

The Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The Library Board of the Tacoma Public Library is co-operating with the Social Service Board and the Department of Public Safety regarding the possible development of reading rooms after Jan. 1, 1916, as a substitute for the saloon when prohibition takes effect.

Tacoma. During the summer the catalog department of the Tacoma Public Library has completely reclassified and recataloged the libraries of the Stadium High School and the Lincoln Park High School at Tacoma. This is in accordance with an agreement between the School Board and the Library Board which gives to the Library Board a joint jurisdiction over the high school libraries and joint ownership of all high school library books in Tacoma. The library is also supplying to each grade school of the city a complete set of the pictures required in the course of study.

CALIFORNIA

Burlingame. A movement is on foot to secure a \$20,000 Carnegie Library for this city.

Exeter. The plans for the Carnegie Library have been selected. Work on the new building will be started as soon as the working plans are prepared. The exterior finish of the building will be cement stucco on brick with tile colored brick-gravel roof, constructed on a modified Spanish design. Hardwood finish of the interior, with modern plumbing and lighting are specified in the plans.

Fortuna. Fortuna's new library which is located in the Star hotel building opened Sept.

2. Mrs. Clara Briggs, who was appointed as librarian by the board of supervisors, is in charge. Miss Ida M. Regan, county librarian, was in Fortuna for the opening to superintend the installing and arranging of the books.

Pasadena. Miss Susan Homer Stickney has given to the Public Library the twenty volumes of the Curtis work on the North American Indians, with the supplementary portfolios of photographs.

Stanford University. Foundation of a new and permanent library at Stanford was expected to be made about October 1 by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hamilton of Long Beach, parents of Frederick C. Hamilton, recent editor of the *Daily Palo Alto*, who died last June, less than one month after graduating from the university. The new library, which will be known as the Frederick C. Hamilton Memorial, will be entirely for the use of the *Daily Palo Alto*, and will be endowed by a fund.

Canada

ONTARIO

Kingston. A library building has been donated to Queen's University by Dr. James Douglas, of New York, at present a nominee for the position of chancellor of Queen's University, and who is also one of the oldest graduates of Queen's, a trustee and benefactor.

Toronto. The Public Library has given to the Red Cross Society a fully equipped ambulance which is already on its way to the front. It bears on its side the legend that it was contributed by the Public Library of Toronto.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Victoria. An item in the *Victoria, B. C., Daily Times* of Sept. 15 says: "This morning the Connaught library, by which name the provincial legislative library will probably be best known, was opened to the public. For several weeks past E. O. S. Scholefield, provincial librarian and archivist, and his staff have been busily engaged in moving the books and records from the cramped quarters in the legislative wing, and unearthing them from out the chests and cases in which they have been packed away in cellar and attic, and all are now in order. In the course of a short time the fine collection of Northwest documents and maps—or a representative section of it—will be on view in the well-lighted apartments which are designed for the purpose."

Foreign

GERMANY

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* has found it necessary to take up, as a regular

department, the "War news from German libraries." In a recent issue the Royal Library of Berlin reports two more deaths among its employes, one librarian-secretary and one sub-official. Another secretary has been reported severely wounded. The City Libraries of Dresden report all three scientific librarians and two office assistants in the field, in consequence of which the library and the archives are open only for use by city officials. Two women assistants are in charge. Karlsruhe reports an attack by aviators on the Library of the High School of Technology. Four bombs fell on the building or in its immediate vicinity. One struck the roof of the building in which the library is housed and damaged the brick-work of roof and walls. French reports of fire in the school and library building are labelled as untrue. Walls, roofs, and windows suffered, but one book only of the library collection was damaged, being hit by a piece of broken glass. As the attack occurred at seven in the morning, there was no one in the buildings. The librarian adds to his report the remarks that, judging by the Karlsruhe and similar experiences, bombs dropped from aeroplanes do not seem to be able to damage seriously any strongly-built house or wall. The only danger is to windows and to human beings passing in the streets near the buildings struck. Books in library buildings are therefore safe, as a general thing, unless larger calibre bombs or fire-bombs are used.

BELGIUM

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for June-July has some notes on library conditions in Belgium. It says that the Royal Library in Brussels, for a time open only to special students, has again been opened to the public under the charge of the *conservateur* Dr. Louis Paris, the *administrateur inspecteur*, Dr. Louis Stainier, having fled the city. The library's collections are reported uninjured. The *Zentralblatt* also reports that the Institut International de Bibliographie is open under the charge of a faithful subaltern, Secretary Louis Masure, his chiefs, Messrs. Lafontaine and Otlet having left the country. Dr. Oehler of the University Library of Bonn is in charge of the valuable Ministerial Libraries. The tour of inspection of Belgium libraries made by Privy Councillor Milkau, by order of the German Governor, showed a favorable condition of library buildings and collections in Brussels as well as in the provinces. The report closes with the statement that apart from the lamentable events of Louvain, no serious damage has been done to the Belgian libraries.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

LIBRARY COURSE IN EVENING SCHOOL

In response to demand, the Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women, Brooklyn, added a new course to its vocational department this year. The new course will prepare for positions in the public libraries. It will be open to girls and women having a high school education or its equivalent. It is, so far as it has been possible to learn, the first evening school library course in the United States.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

General

LIBRARY SURVEY

A simple library survey that would be of great value to many a small library anxious to be of the greatest possible use to its community, might be easily made by considering the following questions, compiled by Charles E. Rush, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

1. What is the small library undertaking that the community as a whole does not wish to do?
2. What is the small library failing to undertake which the community wishes it to do?
3. Is the small library doing well enough what it does?
4. Is it doing inexpensively enough what it does?
5. What parts of its work are not satisfactorily supported?
6. What parts of its work are out of proportion to its program as a whole?
7. Is the community support of the library proportionate or disproportionate to community support of other public educational activities?
8. Is the library's business management in policy, planning, purchasing, supervising, checking and reporting adequate and efficient?
9. Does the library take sufficient active part in all activities tending to make the community a better place in which to live?
10. What is the library's relation with and influence upon the rest of the community's system of public education?
11. Does it see itself as others see it and does it actively appreciate the necessity of

knowing the needs of its patrons and the desirability of both pointing out these needs and supporting them?

12. What not-yet-met needs of the community which the library might meet and what opportunities of increased efficiency should be attempted at once?

Library Extension Work

FLOWER SHOWS

A flower show was conducted in Oxford (Mass.) Public Library by Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, the librarian, the latter part of September. Large displays of flowers were exhibited by both adults and juveniles and ribbon prizes were awarded in both groups.

STEREOPTICON LIBRARY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The United States Public Health Service believes that "education is the road to sanitary progress." To this end it has established a stereopticon loan library, which is daily sending out slides upon the request of sanitarians, educators, and other persons interested in the promulgation of the doctrine of personal hygiene and public sanitation.

Catalogs containing photographs of the slides, and descriptive matter thereon, are forwarded to the applicant, together with a blank on which to make request for various slides. The library covers a wide range of subjects, from sanitary conditions in Alaska, to yellow fever. There are special collections on the diseases of children, hookworm, leprosy, malaria, milk production, mouth hygiene, pellagra, plague, rural schools, smallpox, tropical diseases, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever. Each of the sets is in duplicate and in the case of the more frequently used slides there are several sets.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A tentative plan for vocational guidance. Zana K. Miller. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, F., 1915. p. 45-47.

How many people really choose their vocations? How can librarians help young people to find the right work?

While systematic vocational guidance is well under way in the larger cities, it is not yet organized in the smaller communities. This direction belongs to the province of the schools, but the library can do much to help.

In Grand Rapids the work is a part of the English course, and begins in the seventh grade. Brief themes and discussions form its basis, and the reading list is arranged by grades. Many of these books are already in libraries.

All the new pamphlet material on vocational guidance should be secured as issued, and all material well advertised through the schools, in the papers, and at the library. A letter might be sent in the early winter to seniors in the high schools, calling their attention to the vocational literature displayed in the library. Information on special local industries should be secured, and with the co-operation of some teacher or university student a survey of the businesses of the city might be made.

Talks given to the pupils in the upper grammar grades and high schools by representatives of the various trades and occupations in the town, would be inspirational and enlightening. Four to six talks, each fifteen or twenty minutes in length, could be given in an evening, preferably at the library, where they might attract other young people not in school. These might cover the qualities necessary to success in the given trade, time necessary for preparation, where training could be secured, wages at start, prospect of advancement, and demand in the community for such work.

Library Development and Co-operation

HOTEL DEPOSIT STATION

Mrs. Eleanor Brodie Jones, librarian of the Hollywood branch of the Los Angeles Public Library, has introduced a new plan in library extension work. Hollywood has but recently become a part of the city although for years past it has been one of the select tourist resorts of Southern California. In view of this fact the librarian has inaugurated a plan intended to bring the library service to the guests of the Hotel Hollywood, and so make their visit more pleasant. This is effected by arranging for the placing of a supply of the library books in the hotel lobby, in a suitable case, the distribution being cared for by the clerks of the hotel. The books are changed frequently and arrangements have been made so that guests can order books from either the branch or the central library and have them delivered at the hotel, through the regular automobile delivery of the Los Angeles Public Library.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

The spread of county libraries. *World's Work*, S., 1915. p. 609-613.

An article devoted chiefly to a detailed description of the establishing and operation of the Brumback Library in Van Wert, O., showing how this county has solved the problem of the distribution of good reading among its isolated rural communities.

County service began in 1901, when the present building was opened for use, and substations in the outlying communities were established as rapidly as satisfactory arrangements could be made. At first the branch custodians gave their services, but later the trustees voted to pay \$50 a year to each.

The library now owns 25,897 volumes. The total circulation for 1914 was 92,026, including 46,432 for the central library, 15,368 for the branches, and 25,844 for the county schools. The total showed a net gain of 1,173 over 1913. Total number of borrowers, 16,197; population of the county in 1910, 29,119.

RURAL LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust have matured their scheme for providing circulating libraries in rural districts, according to a note in *The Librarian* for September. They have appointed Mr. R. D. Macleod, of the Anderston District Public Library, Glasgow, to put the scheme in operation. The scheme owes its origin to Professor Adams, Oxford, who, at the request of the Trustees, furnished an elaborate report on the public libraries of the United Kingdom and made suggestions for their improvement and for carrying their benefits into rural districts which have hitherto been excluded, it being impossible to obtain any aid for such districts from the rates. Arrangements have been concluded for beginning the work in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and in the island of Lewis. The scheme has met with the hearty approval of the Scotch Education Department and of the Education Committee of the County Councils. The circulation will proceed from Dunfermline, and be carried on in the districts with the aid of the schoolmasters. Practically each school will have the command of an unlimited number of books of every kind of literature, and, emanating from Dunfermline as a centre, a fresh supply will be furnished at intervals so that the interest may always be maintained.

Co-operation between Libraries

BORROWERS' PRIVILEGES EXTENDED

An announcement in the *Reader's Index*, the bi-monthly publication of the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries, says that through the courtesy of the Library Committee at Brighton,

and of the Director, Mr. H. D. Roberts, an arrangement has been made whereby readers on the list of borrowers of the Croydon Public Libraries may, while on holiday at Brighton, whether for a short or long period, and at any time of the year, borrow books from the Lending Library there, without charge and without the trouble and delay of obtaining a local guarantee. To obtain this privilege the reader must sign a form to be obtained on application at any of the Croydon Libraries. This form, when signed by the chief librarian of Croydon or his representative, must be given in at Brighton, and on the applicant again signing at the Brighton Library, a borrower's card will be immediately issued to him or her, on which books may be borrowed freely during the duration of the stay.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

"LIBRARY DAY" IN TENNESSEE

October 1, 1915, promises to be an epoch making day in Tennessee's school library history, as on that date the state proved itself to be an example of effort, interest and law in bringing good books within the reach of every child in the common schools.

According to legislative enactment, the state duplicates any amount from \$10 to \$40 raised by a school every school year, to establish or supplement a library. The selection of books is restricted to a list compiled by the division of library extension.

In compliance with a proclamation issued by the state superintendent of public instruction there was a state-wide observance of the day. Early in September community and neighborhood educational campaigns were started to arouse and stimulate public interest in the school library and the day set apart for raising funds. The following suggestive program sent out by the superintendent, or one similar, was generally observed, followed by the sale of refreshments:

PROGRAM FOR TENNESSEE LIBRARY DAY

The program here given is merely a suggestive outline that it may be convenient to follow in a general way. An hour should be selected for the exercises and the meeting should be advertised through the newspapers and by personal invitation. The real interest of your pupils should be aroused through the help which they can give to you in advertising this program.

1. Song.
O Tennessee!
2. Roll call.
Let each student respond with the name of a favorite book or poem, giving a quotation therefrom.
3. Address.
Our plans for a school library.
4. Recitation.
Class concert recitation—"The ship of state."

5. Biographies.
Sketches of our Tennessee authors.
6. Selected readings.
From our Tennessee authors.
7. Special address.
Books and libraries.
8. Business.
Donation of money.
9. Announcements.
Closing remarks by teacher.
10. Song.
America.

Applications for state aid are being received in large quantities. The remotest and most unsettled counties have been penetrated by the good book movement, and are responding to an unexpected degree. The effort to benefit the rural school libraries met with hearty support and co-operation on the part of the county superintendents and teachers. The number of negro schools taking advantage of state aid is indeed gratifying.

The school library advance has been decidedly notable since October 1, which gave a remarkable impetus to its progress. It is already apparent that there will be an expenditure of over sixteen thousand dollars for books appearing on the approved list.

Tennessee is making permanent provision for more and better school libraries, properly administered.

ROTARY CLUBS AND THE LIBRARIES

"Public Library Day" was celebrated by the Louisville Rotary Club on Thursday, Sept. 16. A circular letter of announcement was sent out in advance, and the governor, James B. McCreary, was present and occupied a seat at the speakers' table. Ex-Governors Wilson and Beckham, with eight members of the library board were guests of the club, the mayor and other members of the board not present being out of the city. George T. Settle, librarian of the Louisville Public Library, was chairman of the meeting. Addresses by Dr. Mullins and Dr. Powell of the library board on the library from the inside, and Dr. Thomas on the library from the outside, as a user, were all good, and there is no doubt that many men in every profession and business in Louisville are better acquainted with the library today because of this meeting.

An illustrated booklet giving information about the library with statistics from the last annual report, was given to each person present.

Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Free Library of Wilmington, Del., was the principal speaker at the luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Hotel du Pont Sept. 30. Mr. Bailey said that the majority of men using the libraries are those engaged in educational or professional work and working men who are

reading or studying in order to get more general knowledge or more special knowledge which will bring larger wages. The business man has been slow to realize that the library is a tool which will help him in his daily business. As men who are interested in promoting the industrial life of their community, he urged the members of the club to investigate the resources of the library and to help in making them known to their associates.

TRAVEL BULLETIN

Among the many clever methods adopted by the New Orleans Public Library to interest and help its juvenile readers, was a serial bulletin illustrating the travels of a party of children who went to Europe (before the war), for a vacation trip. The Mississippi river, the harbor of New Orleans, all the details of commercial and industrial life as seen from the river, the natural ocean phenomena, and all the phases of life at sea made up the most original and popular part of the serial, which had to be transferred to the adult department when the children could be induced to part with it, so great was the interest awakened.

BOOKLISTS ON WOMEN'S WORK

One way in which the reference library of the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union extends its services beyond those who come in direct contact with it as visitors, is through the preparing of popular reading lists on subjects relating to women's work and interests and sending them to schools, vocational counselors and women's organizations. Lists recently prepared include "Salesmanship," "Women in business proprietorship," "Opportunities for women in library work," and "Some popular books on business for women."

Many of the lists relate to occupations for women or vocational education and guidance. Individual copies are sent to organizations free on application. Where a number of copies are desired a nominal charge is made to cover clerical work. Among the lists available are "Vocational guidance," "Salaries of college men and women," "Legislation affecting women and children," "Vocations for girls," "Vocations for trained women," "Reading for high school girls," as well as separate references on more than 20 different occupations for women.

The library is a special collection devoted to women's work and interests and has considerable pamphlet and manuscript material which is not brought together elsewhere and is valuable to the student and investigator.

It is open to the public and reference service is offered without charge. The hours are 9 to 5 on week-days, including Saturday.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

The Free Library of Wilmington, Del., recently had printed the following card which was placed on the delivery desk:

KEEP UP TO DATE

If you are continually learning more you are becoming constantly more valuable in your work. If you are not learning more you will become less valuable.

On the other side of this card indicate what subjects you are interested in. Add your name and address and return this card to the Free Library, Eighth and Market streets.

We will notify you when new books on these subjects are purchased. This will help you to keep up to date.

As a result of this card and other efforts made in the same direction the following subjects were registered by different individuals: Domestic science, English language and literature, home economics, art, heredity, Arctic exploration, autobiography, biography, Civil War, explosives, farming, fertilizers, forestry, furniture, history, mechanical drawing, memoirs, politics, poultry, travel and trees. Whenever a book on any of these subjects comes into the library the person who has requested to be informed is notified that a new book has been purchased and the book is held twenty-four hours in order to give the person, to whom the notice is sent, time to call for it. The scheme has proved satisfactory by those who have made use of it, though their number is smaller than was anticipated.

Library Buildings

Design, Plans, Construction

FUMIGATING ROOM

Though opinion is divided as to the necessity or value of fumigation of books which have been exposed to infection, so many inquiries have been received at the office of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission in regard to the cost of fumigation plants, that the commission has printed in the July-October number of its *Bulletin*, the following suggestions from Miss Katherine P. Loring, a library trustee. This plant costs about \$35.00 and has been used successfully in many of the small libraries.

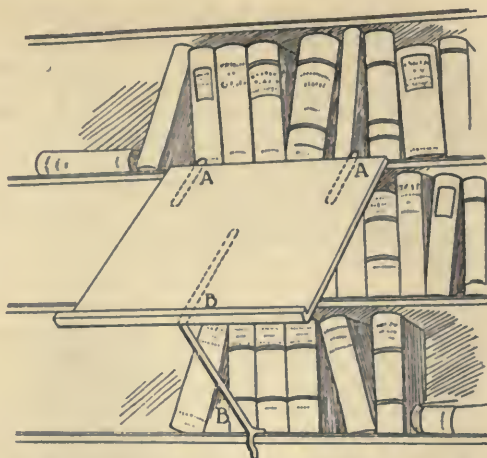
"A closet of matched boards about 6 x 6 may be built in the cellar, or other convenient place, the outside and inside covered with builders' paper. The door should be of double boards or covered with paper and made tight with weather strips.

There is no need of a window, but if there should be one, it can be made tight in the same way (weather strips). The chamber should be lined with shelves made of iron grating on which the books to be fumigated are placed on edge, open so that the pages are exposed to the gas. Two three-inch iron pipes lead from the chamber to the outside air through the walls of the building. These pipes are fitted with air valves turned outside. When the books have been placed, the formaldehyde lamp is lighted (standing in a basin to be safe) and the room is tightly closed, pipes and all. The lamp burns out in about four hours. From the air valves in the iron pipes after six or seven hours the gas leaks out at the top and fresh air comes in at the bottom. Let the books air in this way for a night. When the room is opened, the gas has gone and the books are fresh. In a room 6x6x7 high, about 250 books can be treated at a time. The amount of formaldehyde used is indicated on the packages in which it is bought, calculated to disinfect any cubic contents of a room. In building a new library, of course it is cheaper and more satisfactory to build a room for disinfecting of regular plaster walls, and with a window of heavy glass protected by weather strips. The pipes for draining out the gas are necessary, as it ought to be very disagreeable to open the door until the gas has been dispensed with. Too large a room would use too much gas."

Storage and Shelving

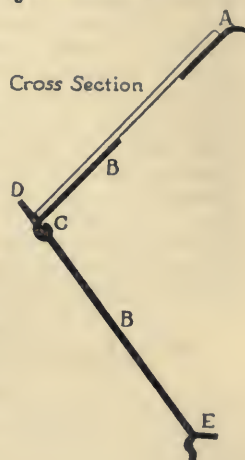
PORTABLE BOOKSHELF

A device for handling books at the shelves has been invented and installed by John R. M. Taylor, librarian of the Army War College in Washington. This library is equipped with Snead stacks, and the device saves both the time and bother of taking books to a central point for consultation and the fatigue of holding large books in one's hands at the shelves. The library is not a general one but really the reference library of the General Staff of the U. S. Army, so the shelves are open to those who use it. There are some 100,000 books, pamphlets, etc., in it and as there are many duplicates and books which will be no longer of use Mr. Taylor is engaged in going over the stacks to eliminate what are not needed. The portable shelf illustrated here has been found very satisfactory, and may be used with any stack having horizontal bars forming the shelf surface. The shelf is of wood with a metal flange (d), at (a) are hooks to engage the shelves or the openings in the iron supports



of the stacks so that it can be used at the ends or at the shelves of the stack; (b) is a metal bar hinged at (c) and with split ends at (e). This enables it to be adjusted to any width shelf and the end (c) rests on and engages at the edge of the shelf.

Any carpenter and blacksmith together can make the device, and Mr. Taylor was able to get them constructed for about 75 cents apiece.



Administration

General. Executive

Treatment of special material

ASTRONOMY IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Astronomical Society of Pomona College, says a note in the *Scientific American* for Sept. 25, recently sent a questionnaire to sixty public libraries in the southern part of California for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent astronomical books and periodicals were represented in their collections, how much use was made of such literature by the public, and whether any attempt was being made by the libraries to stimulate interest in astronomy. Thirty-seven replies were received, and these showed an average of 2.15 astronomical works to every 1,000 volumes in the libraries. Less complete returns show

that among scientific books in the libraries 12 per cent are astronomical. The most striking result of the inquiry is the discovery that astronomical periodicals are received in very few libraries, and none receive more than two. Seven libraries report that the astronomical notes in the *Scientific American* are the only periodical literature they receive in any form. Only five or six libraries are making any effort to interest their readers in astronomy.

MUSIC COLLECTIONS

The Springfield (Mass.) City Library's *Bulletin* for October is a special music number. Although the library has had books relating to music ever since its establishment in 1857, its collection of scores was not started until 1903, and now contains over 2500 volumes. The collection was endowed by Col. James A. Rumrill, formerly president of the City Library Association, on his death in 1909, when he left \$10,000 to the department in memory of his sister Grace Rumrill. A complete catalog of all the musical scores was printed a few months ago, and also a 4-page folder of "easy" music. The *Bulletin* in short paragraphs calls attention to some of the features of special interest in the collection, and gives running comment on some of the notable books on music the library owns.

Libraries on Special Subjects

FINANCIAL LIBRARIES

What is reported to be one of the most complete financial libraries in the country has just been presented to Princeton University by Pliny Fisk, a member of the class of '81. In the gift are included stock reports, newspaper clippings and directors' meeting reports dating as far back as 1880. The fund for the University Library has been increased to \$25,000 by additional subscriptions and special donations.

LAW LIBRARIES

The library of the New York Law Institute, comprising 100,000 volumes, has just been moved from the Federal Building to its new home in the Equitable building. The New York Law Institute was established in 1828 and is the successor of "The Moot," a lawyers' club organized by Chancellor Kent in 1770. It maintained its library on the fourth floor of the Federal Building for forty years, and has numbered among its members all the leaders of the bar in this section of the country.

Its establishment, according to some legal

historians, broke up what promised to be a monopoly at a day when the price of law books was so high as to discourage if not actually prevent young lawyers from starting in practice for themselves. As a result only those who could afford to buy a law library could break into the charmed circle of legal lions. When the library was founded, however, it gave the striving young men access to a storehouse of legal knowledge.

Although the library is not as inclusive as that of the Bar Association of the City of New York, it is virtually without a rival in the subjects of foreign jurisprudence, the foreign codes and standard commentaries. Books on international law are occasionally withdrawn by members of the United States Supreme Court to help them out in some of the abstruse legal questions between nations.

The library first occupied a room in the City Hall and was later transferred to the "New City Hall," which stood on the site of the present County Court House. When the latter building burned the library lost a great many of its volumes, but these were replaced gradually and some time later were housed in the Federal Building, then at 41 Chambers street. When the Federal courts moved to their present site the library was taken along.

William H. Winters has been librarian at the law institute for a number of years.

MILITARY LIBRARIES

The *International Military Digest* for September contained the following summary of an article on "Military libraries" by Lieutenant Giorgio Cristani, which was first printed in *Rivista Militare Italiana* for April.

"It is important to distinguish between the military library, intended for the professional culture of those devoted to the career of arms, and the ordinary library intended for general culture. The presence in a military library of publications not of a military nature, however valuable they may be from other points of view, is an indication that the limited funds available for the library are being expended injudiciously.

"In a general library it is a part of the function of the librarian to prepare the books for the public, to aid and direct in the selection of books, and to guide and form the taste of the public.

"In a professional library it is assumed that each patron knows what he wishes to ascertain, and he should be as free as possible from all domination of the librarian. All he asks is to have proper lists and indexes kept up to date.

"The military man needs two kinds of cul-

ture: that of a general nature derived from schools, institutes, libraries, reading rooms, etc.; and another of a different kind, professional or technical, begun in barracks, or in military schools and schools of application for the different arms, and completed by himself with the aid of a real and proper military library.

"Such a library should contain whatever relates to the technical culture of its frequenters, just as a medical or mathematical library contains whatever pertains to its specialty, and nothing more, unless received as a gift. It should contain a reading room for soldiers, in which place should be kept any books that may be given to the library. A small amount, such as \$60 per year, spent on additions, will finally provide copious and valuable material.

"One or two libraries in a country should collect works of general military interest. The others should devote themselves to some specialty, such as military aviation, military history, military architecture, etc. If a student wishes to pursue a subject covered by a library at another station than his own, he should be allowed to borrow the necessary books, to be returned within certain limits of time.

"The library should be as free to the private soldier as to the general officer. Distinctions of rank in a military library are as much out of place as would be distinctions between classes of society in the public library of a city.

"There should be no question as to allowing books to be taken from the library. The student must be able to collect his material in the quiet of his own house, rather than amid the confusion of a reference room in the library. This is the system followed in all the university libraries of Germany. Experience shows that the regulations for the return of books on time must be enforced with absolute severity and strict penalties.

"The loan of books from one locality to another will be greatly facilitated by lists and catalogs kept strictly up to date."

General Libraries

For Special Classes

ARMENIANS, WORK WITH

The Armenians living in Chelsea, Mass., have co-operated with the trustees of the Public Library in selecting a small traveling library in their own language, which they also assisted in cataloging. The lists were made in both Armenian and English, and from the public meeting at which the books were formally installed, almost every book was carried home by an eager borrower.

PRISON LIBRARIES

The Prison Association of New York, in a recent statement in the *New York Evening Post*, announced that through its activities branches of the New York Public Library are to be opened in the penitentiary, workhouse, and other institutions of the Department of Correction. Already, 450 books have been loaned by the New York Public Library to the workhouse; 400 books to the penitentiary, while from 200 to 300 additional books will shortly be loaned.

In the City Prison, Queens, a public library has been established. A so-called small collection of books, with attendant in charge, has been installed. The librarian comes to the prison once a week from the Public Library and takes charge of the distribution of books. Approximately 500 books have been delivered, of which part have been set up in the men's department and part in the women's department. The first distribution in the Queens County jail occurred on September 10, with three librarians present. On September 17, at the second distribution, 184 books were given out to men and 106 books to women.

The activity of the Prison Association in developing libraries in prisons is not confined to New York city. While the state prisons and state reformatories are more or less well supplied, the county jails, of which there are more than sixty in the state, have been practically without books. An investigation, made in 1912, by the Association, showed a dearth of reading matter.

In 1913, through the activity of Miss Ella H. Davison, a jail library committee was formed to work in co-operation with the Prison Association. At present thirty-nine county jails are supplied with from 25 to 50 books each, each library being the gift of one or more persons. The libraries consist mainly of fiction. In Westchester county, for instance, the warden reports that he has known several men who have read every one of the fifty books, among which "The spy," John Halifax," "The last of the Mohicans," "The Virginians," and "The sky pilot" are the most popular.

By way of driving its work further home the association, under the direction of its assistant secretary, Philip Klein, who has had charge of much of the library work, already is arranging to increase the supply of books at the various institutions and to arrange, so far as possible, for the continuity of each library, making it a permanent part of each jail's outfit. Moreover, an inspection is being maintained, the purpose of which is to keep informed regarding the interest shown by the

prisoners in the books and the kinds of books the prisoners prefer.

Children

Boys' Reading

Widespread interest in reading for boys has been inspired by the publication in the Chicago daily press of a list of twenty-four titles compiled by Mr. Legler in response to a request for a list of twenty-five books suitable for boys. The compiler left the title of the twenty-fifth book unnamed "because finality of choice would leave many cherished volumes out of the list of preferences."

Twenty-four of the twenty-five books making up the list comprise the following titles:

Mother Goose Rhymes.
Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.
Pied Piper of Hamelin.
Rip Van Winkle.
Don Quixote.
Boutet de Monvel's Joan of Arc.
Hale's Man Without a Country.
Sir Thomas Malory's King Arthur Stories.
The Bible.
Jungle Book (Kipling).
Tom Brown's School Days.
Pyle's Men of Iron.
Robinson Crusoe.
Treasure Island.
Franklin's Autobiography.
Hiawatha.
Tom Sawyer.
Oliver Twist.
Lamb's Tales From Shakespeare.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Alcott's Little Women.
Ivanhoe.

Prompted by the interest which the publication has created, the Chicago *Tribune* has invited its readers to name the missing title, asking "What book did he leave out? Address the Twenty-fifth Book Editor, *The Tribune*, Chicago."

Featuring a contest based on the twenty-fifth title, the Chicago *American* has offered three prizes for the three best answers giving reasons for the choice. The first prize offered is a set of the twenty-four books named above, plus the title named in the winning essay; second prize, ten books selected from the above list of titles; third prize, five books so chosen.

CARE OF LIBRARY CARDS

In the children's room of the Memorial Square branch of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, one of the little problems has been how to teach the children proper care of the library card. The tots would take home a brand new blue library card with their first book, and when the card was returned for a new book a week later the original color of the card would often be concealed with disgusting thoroughness. To do away with this abuse the library offered to present a small mounted picture to all the children handing

in a card completely filled out with numbers and in first-class condition. These cards immediately became the basis for competition and are highly prized. The scheme works two ways, resulting in more reading and in better care of the cards at home.

School Libraries

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The plan of placing assistant librarians in the high schools of Milwaukee will be carried out about Jan. 1, when the library board's new budget funds are available, according to Librarian C. E. McLenegan. It is probable that additional books from the library will be added to each high school library for the benefit of students. School Superintendent Potter declared the board would have suitable quarters provided at each high school by the time the library board was ready to put the plan in operation.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The library and history teaching, with special reference to the teaching of local history. W. Dawson Johnston. *School and Society*, July 3, 1915. p. 14-18.

"The majority of schoolmen ignore the library problem; others recognize it but attempt to solve it by transferring the school library collections to the nearest public library; only a few seem to appreciate the fact that the library service of a school is primarily a school problem and secondarily a problem to be solved by librarians.

"Among many reasons for this state of affairs, perhaps, the principal are these: first, the rapidly increasing number of pupils and the tendency to teach large classes by the same methods as are employed in small ones; second, the persistence of the text-book method in the work of the pupil if not in that of the teacher, accompanied by failure of the teacher to do library work with the pupil; and third, the development of the class room or departmental library as a substitute rather than adjunct to the general school library. Most significant of all is the failure of the teacher and particularly the teacher of history, to recognize the library's importance, one reason being that too often he has not discovered what he wishes to teach nor what he wishes his pupils to read. . . . There should be some agreement not only as to books to be read, but also as to how much shall be read, where it shall be read, and when it shall be read." The desirability of such standardization of history teaching is the theme of a recent report from a committee of the Minnesota Educational Association, and other investigations of this same

field are being conducted by the Teachers' Associations in Texas and Indiana.

Of the value of a school library Dr. Johnston says: "I am strongly of the opinion that the school library will never amount to much until it has been made a neighborhood library, or branch of the public library. It is useless to expect appropriations for libraries which are open only to a few and open to them only a few hours a day for a few weeks in the year. But whether the school library is made a part of the public library organization or not, the public library with its larger resources must become increasingly useful to teachers and especially to teachers of history." An outline of local history with references, should be published in the course of study, and separately. It may be necessary for the library to prepare abridged narratives of local events or descriptions of local institutions, and make them available in multigraphed or printed form as has been done in Newark and in Minneapolis, and unique documents and objects of historical interest should be displayed from time to time.

Besides its publications and its exhibitions the public library has also its story-hours and lectures. These, too, may be employed in stimulating an interest in local history, as has been done in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in Toronto and elsewhere. The Chicago history lectures for children and the lectures on national holidays given under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society present another type of supplementary historical instruction. The New York City History Club, numbering 50 federated clubs with a membership of 1500 children and an endowment of \$10,000, is a third type. These clubs hold weekly meetings, and the lectures are followed by excursions to historic points.

"There is an advantage in having this instruction given outside the classroom as well as in the classroom, even where its content is the same. . . . To a central lecture it is possible to invite speakers of distinction, story tellers, old residents and others whom it would not be possible to invite to address a single school. It is possible, too, to illustrate lectures at a central meeting place by original maps, manuscripts and antiquarian relics, by moving pictures and otherwise as is not possible elsewhere."

At the same time this work must be properly coordinated with the work of the school and carried on either under the direction or with the co-operation of the teachers of history in the schools, and likewise with the co-operation of the pupils themselves, who will otherwise soon lose interest.

Literary Methods and Labor-Savers

Indexes

INDEX TO SHORT STORIES

The Cleveland Public Library has maintained for more than a score of years an index to short stories. This index is a title list and includes all stories contained in volumes of short stories added to the library during this time. The cards are written by the catalog department at the time the book is cataloged for the library, the title entry in each case referring to author, title of collection, and page. As it is supplementary to the general catalog, the card for the title story, where there is one, and the author cards are omitted. In the general catalog author cards always bear a "note table of contents." Cards of I size are used, though in the light of present experience they are not recommended. The index is placed in the Popular Library division of the library, which has the entire fiction collection.

As compared with the recently published "Index to short stories" by Miss Ina T. Firkins, the Cleveland index covers many more books, though a considerable part were of ephemeral interest. "For this very reason, however," says Mr. Vitz in a recent letter, "it enables us to find many little known and long-forgotten stories for which we are asked and which can be traced in no other way. It includes only the titles in this library, fewer foreign authors, and does not give references to periodicals or works classified in general literature (such as Warner's library), though it does include a number of books on the subject of the short story, which give well-known stories as examples. About 15,000 entries are now included. While in part superseded, it will still be of use for volumes not included in Miss Firkins' more select list, and it will of course be kept up to date."

Bibliographical Notes

A Tennyson dictionary has been compiled by A. E. Baker, the librarian of the Public Library in Taunton, England.

The October issue of *The Print-Collector's Quarterly* contains an illustrated article on Eugène Isabey by Dr. Frank Weitenkampf of the New York Public Library.

The Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners has issued a second edition, revised and enlarged, of its pamphlet of poems, arranged by grades for use in schools and recommended for reading and memorizing.

Volume VIII of *Islandica*, issued by the Cornell University Library, is devoted to an Icelandic satire written at the beginning of the eighteenth century, edited with an introduction and appendix by Halldór Hermannsson.

The bibliography on "Twentieth century dramas," prepared by Miss Florence E. Foshay and first printed in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, has been printed in pamphlet form.

A third edition of "Biographical sketches of American artists," has been issued by the Michigan State Library, enlarged until it now contains 279 pages. The material has been compiled from numerous sources by Miss Helen L. Earle, of the library staff, and will be found of great value for quick reference.

"What shall we read to the children" is a new book brought out by Houghton Mifflin & Co. and written by Miss Clara W. Hunt, head of the children's department in the Brooklyn Public Library. In it Miss Hunt discusses the kind of stories to read and why, and also gives some helpful suggestions on the books to buy for the nursery library.

A second edition of the Handbook of the Library of Leland Stanford Junior University has just appeared, the first revision since 1910. This new edition has been prepared with the needs of new students specially in mind, and gives detailed information on the use of the library and its special collections.

Librarians owning motion picture machines will be interested in the collection of educational films brought together by George Kleine at 166 North State street, Chicago. A descriptive catalog of 162 pages, recently issued, gives full information concerning the different reels, which include agricultural, historical, industrial, and travel pictures, as well as many other phases of the world's activities.

A list of considerably over a thousand titles of the books written in English which are most in demand in the Library of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, has been compiled by Miss Marian Miracle, an assistant in the library. The list is arranged by subjects, and the information it contains should be made available to small medical libraries and to public libraries having, or starting, a medical department.

An "Index to fairy tales, myths, and legends," prepared by Mary Huse Eastman of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, has just been published by the Boston Book Co. as the newest addition to their Useful Reference Series. The index is

arranged by titles, with cross references from variant titles and from subjects, and is followed by a list of the books analyzed, the whole making a book of over 300 pages.

The Boston Public Library has issued, in preparation for the Shakespeare tercentenary next year, a pamphlet of 44 pages which includes the list of free lectures on Shakespeare and his time in the library course, a description of the exhibition assembled in the library illustrative of his life and work, and a list of standard and working editions of Shakespeare's works likely to prove useful to general readers or students.

A "Bibliography of municipal government" by Prof. William Bennett Munro of Harvard University is announced by the Harvard University Press. It is a classified list of the best materials available for the study of municipal affairs. Most of the references are to publications appearing within the last fifteen years, and special attention is given to official reports and to authoritative articles in technical periodicals. The book has an elaborate author and subject index.

Some practical booklets on concrete construction have been published by the Universal Portland Cement Company of Chicago, and have been distributed gratis to a number of libraries. The booklets cover the following subjects: Concrete for the farmer; Concrete in the barnyard; Concrete pavements, sidewalks, curb and gutter; Concrete silos; Small farm buildings of concrete; Cement drain tile; Concreting in cold weather; Small concrete bridges and culverts; Proceedings of conference on permanent and sanitary farm improvements; Concrete surfaces; *Farm Cement News* (last issue).

Acting on a suggestion of the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding, Charles Scribner's Sons have put in a reinforced binding a number of sets of their Universal Edition of Charles Dickens. The number of volumes in a set is 22, purchasable at \$22.00 net a set, or separately at \$1.00 a volume. Libraries are allowed a discount of 25% from this \$1.00 net a volume. The reinforced binding costs 10c. extra per volume. The advantages of the edition are good type and paper, excellent illustrations, one novel to a volume, and small cost. The reinforcement is well done and meets with the approval of the bookbinding committee.

Announcement of the forthcoming *Athenaeum* "Subject index to periodicals" for 1915, has been received. This index is being prepared at the request of the Council of the British Library Association, and proposes to

include some 10,000 entries chosen from 300 English, American, and continental periodicals, fiction and minor verse being excluded. A series of class lists will be published as fast as compiled, and these will be cumulated in one alphabet early in the year. Monthly indexes will be published in 1916. American libraries may obtain both the class lists and the annual volume through B. F. Stevens & Brown, of New York City.

A new Library of Congress publication is the "Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain" prepared under the direction of Edwin M. Borchard, law librarian, by Thomas W. Palmer, Jr. This is the third in a series of guides to foreign law, and was prepared through the co-operation of the Harvard University Law School, which granted Mr. Palmer a fellowship for 1913-14 for the preparation of the guide. The arrangement is the same as that followed in the guide to the law of Germany, and the present guide, according to the preface, "is intended to constitute the foundation for a 'Guide to the law and legal literature of Latin America,' now in preparation.

A new monthly periodical, *The Concert-Program Exchange*, is proposed by Breitkopf & Härtel, the first number to appear in January, 1916. The idea of the new publication is simple. It is to be "a program review of musical activity in the United States," and it will mean a notable saving of time and toil for many library workers who are often in need of definite information of the kind at short notice. It will follow along the lines of a successful publication issued by the German firm of the same name for the last twenty-two years. This *Concert-Programm Austausch*, contains, systematically arranged, a record in program form of practically every concert, symphonic, choral and individual recital—given in Germany during the month in question. Spanish, French and Italian concerts, in fact, all nations, are also represented, and its reference value is apparent at a glance. The majority of German libraries subscribe to it, as well as most of the better musical conservatories. With the constantly increasing development of the concert-field in this country, some such convenient permanent record of its activities, practically arranged and easy to refer to, will be a boon to all who rely on the music department of their library for definite information regarding dates and programs of performances of new works; who wish to make a historical survey of special concerts covering a definite period; or gather concert and recital statistics of every description.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

BRITISH LIBRARIES

Adams, W. G. S. A report on library provision policy to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees. Edinburgh, 1915. 104 p.

CLASSIFICATION

Sayers, W. C. Berwick. Canons of classification applied to "the subject," "the expansive," "the decimal," and "the Library of Congress" classifications. London: Grafton & Co. 173 p. 2s. 6d. n.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

FOREIGNERS

Brockton Public Library. List of foreign books including volumes in the French, German, Hebrew, Swedish and Yiddish languages in the . . . library. 30 p.

Catalogue of Norwegian and Danish books. New York: Albert Bonnier Pub. House. 76 p.

Detroit Public Library. Books for foreigners learning English. 16 p.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Cleveland Public Library. Eighty tales of valor and romance for boys and girls. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 13 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALMANACS

Chapin, Howard M. Check list of Rhode Island almanacs, 1643-1850; with introductions and notes. (In *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Apr., 1915. Vol. 25, part 1, new series. p. 19-54.)

ARTISTS, AMERICAN

Earle, Helen L., comp. Biographical sketches of American artists. Lansing, Mich.: State Library. 11 p. bibl.

BABIES

Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. The baby's rights from birth to third year; a list of some of the best books for mothers and nurses. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 10 p. 10 c.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Newman, Albert Henry. A history of the Baptist churches in the United States. 6th ed., rev. and enl. Scribner. 6 p. bibl. \$2 n.

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT

Hayes, Doremus Almy, D.D. Paul and his epistles. Methodist Book Concern. 9 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Biblical introduction series.)

BROWNING, ROBERT

Harrington, Vernon C. Browning studies. Badger. 7 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Studies in English literature.)

CARNATION

Dick, John Harrison, ed. Commercial carnation culture; a practical guide to modern methods of growing the American carnation for market purposes. New York: A. T. De La Mare Ptg. and Pub Co. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50.

CHURCH WORK

Ward, Prof. Harry F. The church and social service. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L., O.*, 1915. p. 9-13. Special reading list no. 23.)

CONSTANTINOPLE

Dwight, H. G. Constantinople old and new. Scribner. 6 p. bibl. \$5 n.

COUNTRY LIFE

Crow, Martha Foote. The American country girl; with 15 illustrations from photographs. Stokes. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

DENMARK

Bay, J. Christian. Denmark in English and American literature; a bibliography edited for the Danish American Association. With an introduction by C. H. Hasselriis. Chicago: Danish Amer. Assn., 30 N. Dearborn St. 96 p.

DRAMA

Clark, Barrett Harper. Contemporary French dramatists; studies on the Théâtre Libre, Cœur, Brieux, Porto-Riche, Hervieu, Lavedan, Donnay, Rostand, Le Maître, Capus, Bataille, Bernstein, and

- Flers and Caillvet. Stewart & Kidd. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- EDUCATION**
Bibliography of education for 1911-12. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off. 151 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1915, no. 30. Whole no. 657.)
- ENGLAND—HISTORY**
Larson, Lawrence Marcellus. A short history of England and the British Empire. Holt. 3 p. bibl. \$1.40.
- ETHICS**
Plater, ev. Charles, Ed. A primer of peace and war; the principles of international morality; ed. for the Catholic Social Guild. P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 8 p. bibl. 80 c.
- GARY SYSTEM**
The Gary schools. (In *Bull 41, Syracuse P. L., My.-Ag.*, 1915. p. 4-5.)
- GREECE**
Botsford, George Willis, and Sihler, Ernest Gottlieb, eds. Hellenic civilization; with contributions from William L. Westermann and others. Lemcke & Buechner. bibls. \$3.75 n. (Records of civilization: sources and studies.)
- HAITI—HISTORY**
Steward, Theophilus Gould. The Haitian Revolution, 1791 to 1804; or sidelights on the French Revolution. Crowell, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- HEALTH**
Live a little longer," a list of books compiled by the Rochester Public Library for the course of public lectures given by the board of education. 3 p.
- HISTORY, AMERICAN**
Griffin, Grace Gardner, comp. Writings on American history, 1913; a bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during the year 1913, with some memoranda on other portions of America. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 193 p. \$2 n.
- HISTORY, MODERN**
West, Willis Mason. The modern world, from Charlemagne to the present time; with a preliminary survey of ancient progress; based upon the author's "Modern history." Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Allyn & Bacon's series of school histories.)
- IMMIGRATION**
Reely, Mary Katharine, comp. Selected articles on immigration. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 14 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- IMMIGRATION—LITERACY TEST**
Shurter, Edwin Du Bois, and Francis, C. I., eds. An educational test for immigrants; bibliography and selected arguments. Austin, Tex.: Univ. of Tex. 8 p. bibl. (Bull.)
- INCUNABULA**
Ashley, Frederick W., comp. Catalog of the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off. 329 p. (Library of Congress.)
- INDIANA**
A select bibliography of Indiana historical material in the Indiana State Library, compiled by the department of Indiana history and archives. (In *Bull. of the Ind. State L., S.*, 1915. p. 2-16.)
- INDIANS**
Abel, Annie Heloise. The slave-holding Indians; as secessionists, participants in the Civil War, and under Reconstruction. 3 v. Cleveland, O.: A. H. Clark Co. bibls. ea. \$5 n.; set \$12.50 n.
McConnell, Winona, comp. California Indians, annotated list of material in the California State Library. (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, Jl., 1915. p. 484-522.)
- INSANITY**
Holmes, Bayard, M.D., comp. *Dementia precox* studies; recent bibliography of subjects related to *dementia precox* published in the English language. [Part I.] (In *Reference Bulletin of the Index Off., Inc.*, Chicago. Vol. 1, no. 2. Ag., 1915. 4-page insert.)
- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
Borchard, Edwin Montefiore. The diplomatic protection of citizens abroad; or, the law of international claims. New York: Banks Law Pub. Co., 1914. 11 p. bibl. \$8.
- IRON AND STEEL**
Donald, W. J. A. The Canadian iron and steel industry; a study in the economic history of a protected industry. Houghton Mifflin. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Hart. Schaffner & Marx prize essays.)
- LAND GRANTS**
Orfield, Matthias Nordberg. Federal land grants to the states with special reference to Minnesota. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. 10 p. bibl. (Univ. of Minn. studies in the social sciences. No. 2.)
- LAW**
Ohio. Supreme Court Library. Index catalogue of the law library; by Edward Antrim. Columbus, O.: F. J. Heer Press, 1914. 130, 592 p.
- LITERATURE, AMERICAN**
Pace, Roy Bennett. American literature. Allyn & Bacon. 3 p. bibl. \$1.
- LITERATURE, ENGLISH**
Hopkins, Annette Brown, and Hughes, Helen Sard, comps. The English novel before the nineteenth century; excerpts from representative types. Ginn. 7 p. bibl. \$1.60.
- LOCOMOTIVE STOKERS**
Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington. List of references on locomotive stokers. (In *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*, S., 1915. p. 269-274.)
- LOUISIANA PURCHASE**
Marshall, Thomas Maitland. A history of the western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal., 1914. 10 p. bibl. \$1.75. (Publs. in history.)
- MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS**
Havelock, Thomas Henry. The propagation of disturbances in dispersive media. Putnam, 1914. 4 p. bibl. 90 c. n. (Cambridge tracts in mathematics and mathematical physics.)
- MEDICINE**
Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, United States Army. Authors and subjects. Second series, vol. xx, V.—Water-works Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off. 595 p. \$2.
- MINNESOTA**
Robinson, Edward Van Dyke. Early economic conditions and the development of agriculture in Minnesota. Univ. of Minn. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Studies in the social sciences.)
- MÖLLHAUSEN, BALDUIN**
Barba, Preston Albert. Balduin Möllhausen, the German Cooper. Philadelphia: Univ. of Pa., 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$2. (Americana Germanica.)
- MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS**
Conat, Mabel L., comp. A list of periodical publications relating to municipal affairs. (In *Spec. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 129-139.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
Munro, William Bennett. Bibliography of municipal government. Harvard Univ. Press. 472 p. \$2.50 n.
- MUSIC**
Strangways, Arthur Henry Fox. The music of Hindostan. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 7 p. bibl. \$6.75 n.
- NATURAL HISTORY**
A catalogue of books on natural history. Part 1. London: Bernard Quaritch. 132 p. (No. 339. 2205 items.)
Catalogue of the books, manuscripts, maps and drawings in the British Museum (Natural History.) Vol. 5, So—Z. London: The Museum. p. 1957-2403.
A catalogue of books on natural history. Part 1. London: Bernard Quaritch. 132 p. (No. 339. 2205 items.)
- NELSON, HORATIO**
Stephen, Geo. A. Horatio, Viscount Nelson: a catalogue of the books, pamphlets, articles and engravings relating to Nelson in the Norwich Public Library. Norwich, England: Norwich Public Library. 19 p. 6d net. (369 items. Norfolk celebrities, no. 1.)

- Horatio, Viscount Nelson: a catalogue of the books pamphlets, articles and engravings relating to Nelson in the Norwich [Eng.] Public Library. (In *Readers' Guide*, Norwich P. L., Jl., 1915. p. 94-110.)
- NEW YORK STATE**
Williams, Sherman. New York's part in history. Appleton. bibls. \$2.50 n.
- NEWSPAPERS**
Brigham, Clarence S. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. Part III. Maryland to Massachusetts (Boston). (In *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Apr., 1915. Vol. 25, part 1, new series. p. 128-293.)
Haskell, Daniel C., comp. A checklist of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. Supplement. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jl., 1915. p. 553-569.)
- NITROGEN**
Knox, Joseph. The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. London: Gurney & Jackson, 1914. 6 p. bibl. 28. n.
- PAINTING**
Jewett, Louise Rogers. Masterpieces of painting; their qualities and meaning; an introductory study. Badger. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- PANAMA**
Bridgeport Public Library. Panama and the Pacific; a reading list on the Panama canal, South and Central America, Mexico, California and the West and Alaska. 12 p.
- PEDAGOGY**
Burnham, William H., ed. Bibliographies on educational subjects; 4, Experimental and general psychology. Worcester, Mass.: Clark Univ. Pr. 32 p. (Publications of Clark University Library. Vol. 4, no. 5.)
- PENSIONS**
Bullock, Edna D., comp. Selected articles on mothers' pensions. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 8 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- PETROLEUM**
McLaughlin, R. P., and Waring, Clarence Alm. Petroleum industry of California. San Francisco: State Mining Bur., 1914. 12 p. bibl. (Bull.)
- PHILANTHROPY**
American foundations of social welfare; a selected bibliography. [8 p.] (Bull. of the Russell Sage Found., L., Je., 1915.)
- PHILOSOPHY**
Flewelling, Ralph Tyler. Personalism and the problem of philosophy; an appreciation of the work of Borden Parker Bowne; introductory chapter by Rudolf Eucken. Methodist Book Concern. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- PHYSICAL TRAINING**
Leonard, Fred Eugene. Pioneers of modern physical training. 2. ed. rev. and enl. New York: Assn. Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- PHYSIOLOGY**
Hartman, Carl. Physiology and hygiene in the high school. Austin, Tex.: Univ. of Tex., 1914. 4 p. bibl. (Bull.)
- PITT, WILLIAM**
Williams, Basil. The life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. 2 v. Longmans. 17 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.
- PLACE NAMES**
Sedgefield, Walter John. The place-names of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Longmans. 6 p. bibl. \$3.25 n. (Univ. of Manchester publs.)
- POLITICAL PARTIES**
Claffin, Alta. Political parties in the United States, 1800-1914. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L. S.*, 1915. p. 647-718.)
- PRISON LABOR**
Meyer, Hermann H. B., comp. List of references on prison labor. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 74 p. 10 c. (Library of Congress publ.)
- RACES (OF MANKIND)**
Reading list on comparative race achievements. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ja., 1915. p. 58-60.)
- RAILROADS**
Bureau of Railway Economics. List of references on regulation of the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 16-18.)
- Railroadiana, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, guides, time tables, etc., connected with the origin, rise and development of railways. . . Birmingham, Eng.: Edward Baker's Great Book Shop. 36 p. (Catalogue no. 333. 659 items.)
- RAILROADS IN WAR**
Bureau of Railway Economics Library. List of references on the use of railroads in war. Washington, D. C.: The library. 34 typewritten p.
- REINHARDT, MAX**
Carter, Huntly. The theatre of Max Reinhardt. Kennerley, 1914. 3 p. \$2.50 n.
- RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**
Ricketts, Palmer Chamberlain. History of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1824-1914. 20 ed. Wiley, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- SCANDINAVIA**
Knapp, Winifred. Select list of books in English about Scandinavia or by Scandinavians. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jl., 1915. p. 187-192.)
- SCHOOLS, SECONDARY**
Smith, Anna Tolman. Secondary schools in the states of Central America, South America, and the West Indies: scholastic scope and standards. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1915, no. 26. Whole no.)
- SCOTLAND**
Forbes-Leith, William. Pre-Reformation scholars in Scotland in the XIVth century. Macmillan bibls. \$2.50 n.
- SEVERINUS, SAINT**
Eugippius. The life of Saint Severinus; translated into English for the first time, with notes, by George W. Robinson. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- SHAW, BERNARD**
Howe, P. P. Bernard Shaw; a critical study. Dodd, Mead. 6 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- SHORT BALLOT**
Bullock, Edna D., comp. Short ballot. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n. (The handbook series.)
- SILICA**
Marshall, Albert Edward, and Winship, William Winchester, comps. Bibliography of fused silica. New York: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., 50 E. 41st St. 15 p. 25 c.
- SLAVONIC BIBLIOGRAPHY**
Wharton, L. C. Miscellaneous notes on Slavonic bibliography. (Concluded.) (In *Lib. World*, Jl. 1915. p. 9-12.)
- SOCIAL SERVICE**
Welfare work. (In *Bull. of the Russell Sage Found. L.*, Ag., 1915. 3 p.)
- SOCIOLOGY**
Blackmar, Frank Wilson, and Gillin, John Lewis. Outlines of sociology. New ed. Macmillan. bibls. \$2 n. (Social science textbooks.)
Henderson, Charles Richmond. Citizens in industry. Appleton. 10 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Social betterment series.)
- STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS**
Overton, Jacqueline M. The life of Robert Louis Stevenson; for boys and girls. Scribner. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- SUDAN GRASS**
Horton, H. E. The literature of the Sudan grass. (In *Reference Bulletin of the Index Off.*, Inc., Chicago. Vol. 1, no. 2. Ag., 1915. p. 2-4.)
- SURGERY**
Scudder, Charles Locke. The treatment of fractures; with notes upon a few common dislocations. 8. ed. rev. Philadelphia: Saunders. 6 p. bibl. \$6 n.
- SUSSEX**
Roberts, Richard G. The place-names of Sussex. Putnam, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n. (Cambridge archaeological and ethnological series.)
- TEACHING**
Earhart, Lida Belle. Types of teaching; with an introduction by Henry Suzzallo. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$1.25 n.
Klapper, Paul. The teaching of English; teaching the art and the science of language. Appleton. bibls. \$1.25 n.

TEMPERANCE

Davis, Arthur J. The liquor problem. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L.*, J1., 1915. p. 13-16.)

TRUSTS

Herrick, Clay. Trust companies; their organization, growth and management. 2d ed., rev. and enl. New York: Bankers Pub. Co. 9 p. bibl. \$4.

Crowell, John Franklin. Trusts and competition. McClurg. 5 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (National social science series.)

TURQUOISE

Pogue, Joseph Ezekiel. The turquoise; a study of its history, mineralogy, geology, ethnology, archaeology, mythology, folklore and technology. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off. 18 p. bibl.

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Goebel, Julius. The recognition policy of the United States. Longmans. 7 p. bibl. \$2. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Gregg, Frank Moody. The founding of a nation; the story of the Pilgrim fathers, their voyage on the *Mayflower*, their early struggles, hardships and dangers, and the beginning of American democracy, as told in the journals of Francis Beaumont, cavalier. 2 v. Cleveland, O.: A. H. Clark Co. 4 p. bibl. \$7.50.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Weaver, Eli Witwer, and Byler, Jacob Franklin. Profitable vocations for boys. A. S. Barnes. bibls. \$1 n. (Vocational series.)

Weaver, Eli Witwer, ed. Profitable vocations for girls, prepared by a committee of teachers. A. S. Barnes. bibls. 75 c. n. (Vocational series.)

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION

Wilson, Lewis A. A list of helpful publications concerning vocational instruction. (In *Univ. of the State of New York Bull.*, Oct. 1, 1915. 52 p.)

WATER SUPPLY

Ellsworth, Clarence E., and Davenport, Royal W. Surface water supply of the Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Geological Survey. Water-supply pap. 342.)

Grover, Nathan Clifford, and others. Surface water supply of the United States, 1913. Part 6. Missouri river basin. Gov. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (Geological Survey. Water supply paper 357.)

Livingston, Burton Edward, and Hawkins, Lon Adrian. The water-relation between plant and soil; the water-supplying power of the soil as indicated by osmometers. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution. 3 p. bibl. 75 c. (Publications.)

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Hewitt, John Haskell. Williams College and foreign missions; biographical sketches of Williams College men who have rendered special service to the cause of foreign missions. Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Hayes, Alice. A list of bibliographies on woman suffrage. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, J1., 1915. p. 194-195.)

YEATS, WILLIAM BUTLER

Reid, Forrest. W. B. Yeats; a critical study. Dodd, Mead. 5 p. bibl. \$2 n.

Communications

BOOK TITLE WANTED

Editor Library Journal:

If any library has a copy of Giovanni Pierio Valeriano Bolzani's "Hieroglyphica," of the 1610 edition, will the librarian please notify me, care of the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.

RICHARD BLISS.

ECONOMY OF SPACE COMBINED WITH READY ACCESS

Editor Library Journal:

Once when I went to catalog the library of a Federal Senator, he said: "Put the biggest books on the bottom shelves." This homely advice appeared comic at the time, but were it followed, much waste would be avoided.

To put books of all sizes, thin and thick, short and high, upon a bottom shelf is to cause endless stooping and squatting in vain. Why not put all along the floor, not only the Senator's "biggest books," but also all serials? One glance would then suffice to show what was at one's feet, while the books that needed careful scrutiny would be opposite the eye.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Library Calendar

Nov. 2-5. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Nov. 8. Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia.

Nov. 10-11. Indiana Library Association. Annual meeting, Gary.

Nov. 22-24. Montana Library Association. Annual meeting, Great Falls.

Nov. 22-24. Colorado Library Association. Annual meeting, Colorado Springs.

Nov. 22-26. New Mexico Teachers Association—Library section. Annual meeting, Albuquerque.

Mar. 3-4. New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library club. Joint meeting, Atlantic City.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for Oct. 1st, 1915, as required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Editor	R. R. BOWKER
Managing Editor	241 W. 37th St., New York City
Business Manager	FREMONT RIDER
	241 W. 37th St., New York City
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	241 W. 37th St., New York City

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Statement to the above effect subscribed and sworn to September 24, 1915, before E. D. LOSEE, Notary Public, by JOHN A. HOLDEN, Business Manager.

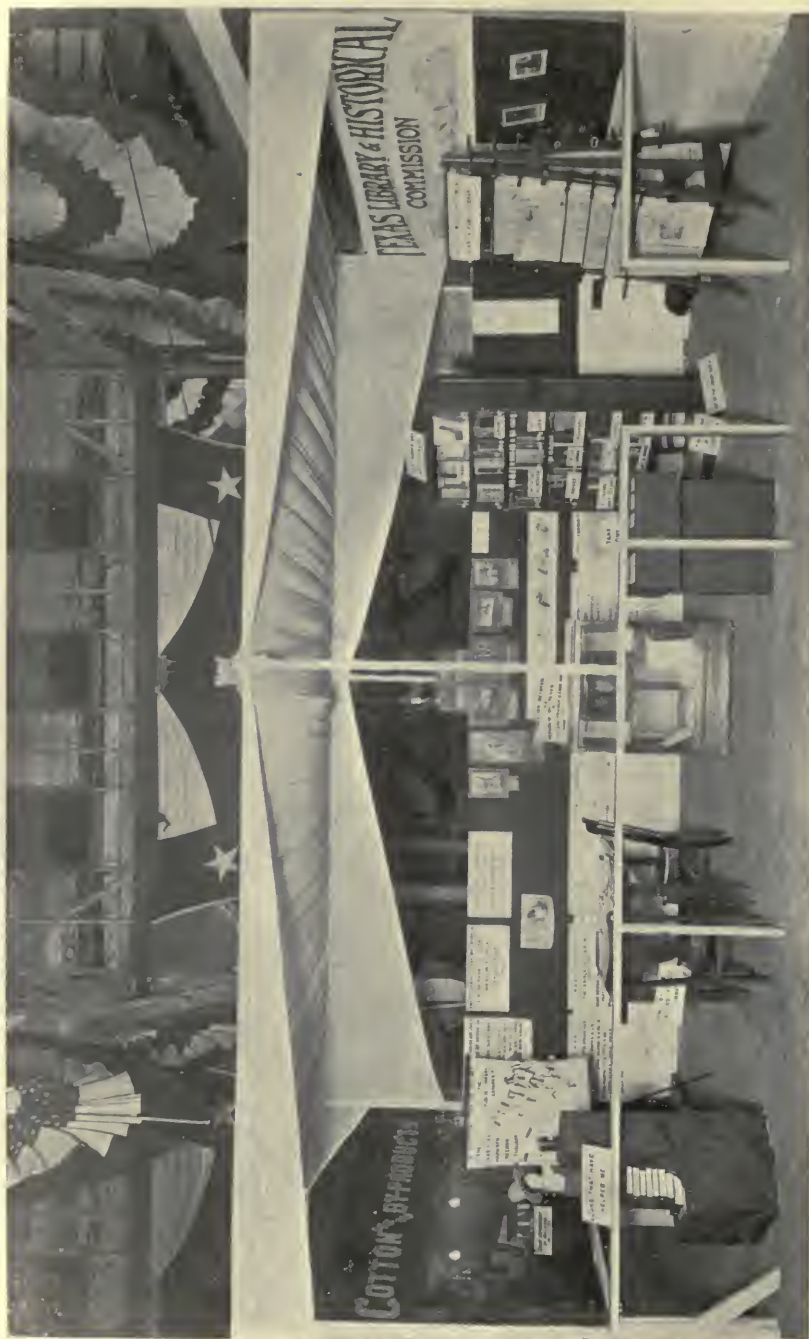


EXHIBIT SHOWN BY THE TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION AT THE STATE FAIR IN DALLAS

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 40

DECEMBER, 1915

No. 12

THE embargo against German trade, incidentally including books for libraries, which Great Britain has sought to enforce, will be mitigated in considerable degree by the arrangement through our State Department with the British authorities, of which an official statement is published on another page. The arrangement is confined exclusively to public bodies, such as colleges and libraries, and does not extend to individuals, even if college professors. The Librarian of Congress undertakes to certify to the good faith of the application, and the difficulty will be chiefly in preparing the necessary vouchers for dispatch abroad. This will be lessened, if importations are concentrated, for the time being, in the hands of well known importers, rather than made directly by libraries themselves. It will be a convenience to know what libraries are importing directly and if any such libraries will communicate with Mr. Anderson at the New York Public Library, he will be glad to place a systematic report before the Librarian of Congress. So far it is understood that there has been no interference with mail transmission, in case of individual books, unless so large as to come within parcel post requirements.

Too often library problems are discussed with an assumption of knowledge which the experience of the critic scarcely justifies. New York has recently been treated to an exhibition of this kind, in the criticisms of the experts of the Finance Department of New York City in connection with the appropriations for library purposes by the city. The daily press found amusing opportunities for "featuring" certain things which were incidentally said and which perhaps have given a false impression of the perspective of the discussion. Certain it is that inspection in reasonable degree and outside suggestions to a

library administration are both valuable. But it is absolutely impracticable for outsiders to judge whether Mr. Smith should be cut down from \$2100 to \$1800 per year, or whether Miss Jones should be raised from \$600 to \$650. An incidental suggestion of one of the experts that fiction might be banished from the public library system and an equivalent proportion of cost saved, has excited equal astonishment and amusement. The New York budget and the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate are admirable devices for the safeguarding of public finances, and it is a pity that sometimes a good method is carried out to a *reductio ad absurdum*, and thus what is really admirable is made a mockery.

The like is sometimes to be said of the commission plan of city government which too often threatens to result in making a public library a subordinate bureau, with an over-lord far removed from practical knowledge of library needs, and with schemes for competitive methods, in the selection and purchase of books as well as in the choice of assistants, which do not fulfill library requirements. The commission plan of city government indeed presents serious dangers for the library. In concentrating responsibility on a few officials of the first rank, it develops a correlative disadvantage. A city library, incidentally rather than organically related to a commissioner's line of work, is too often relegated to the direction of subordinates, not capable for the need. Under the commission plan it is often a question to which commissionership the public library shall be assigned, and the commissioner is apt to look upon it as a useless appendix threatening administrative appendicitis. Without a library board to support him and with a subordinate official over him, the public librarian loses

independence of action and becomes merely an official of third rank. Under these circumstances also a civil service system of examination and promotion not adapted to the needs of the library is apt to make trouble, and purchase of books as well as supplies becomes part of the ordinary work of the purchasing agent who appreciates neither the importance of choice nor the value of promptness. If books are to be purchased to meet the needs of the reading community they must be intelligently selected and promptly purchased and neither is the case when they are treated on a competitive basis like grocery or stationery supplies. The proper reconciliation of a public library with the commission plan of government seems to be that the library shall continue to have its board of trustees or directors, small rather than large, within the department of a commissioner and responsible to him, with its own methods of administration interlocking with but not too much dependent upon the general scheme.

It is a wise provision that for every important executive, in any calling, there should be an "understudy" able to relieve his principal of any portion of his work, whether during illness or vacation or in the ordinary routine of administration, and of the caliber to take the place of the executive in any emergency and to succeed him when the time for retirement comes. The relation is a difficult one on both sides, requiring in especial full confidence on the part of the chief executive and the utmost loyalty and good faith on the part of the associate or assistant. This is as true in a great public library as elsewhere, and an executive who is unwilling to associate with himself such an "understudy," lest he should himself be displaced, fails in appreciation of the importance of his own position. On the other hand, an associate or assistant who shows the least desire to step into the shoes of his principal prematurely, is not the man for the place. The solution of the problem has been illustrated

in the history of the New York Public Library, to which Mr. Anderson was called as Dr. Billings' assistant and associate some time before that great executive was retired by death. The authorities of the Manchester Public Libraries, for which has yet to be provided a central building adequate to the great work of this library in the future, have appointed Mr. L. Stanley Jast to the responsible position of deputy-librarian as the assistant and associate of Mr. Charles W. Sutton, one of the veterans in the English library field. It is to be hoped that the relationship will work out so well that an important precedent will be made in England as it has been made in this country in the instance cited and in others.

UNDER the policy of the John Carter Brown Library of Americana, as laid down by John Carter Brown himself in his personal practice and set forth explicitly by Mr. Winship in his published history of the library, Mr. Lee's plan of "sponsors for knowledge" in the library field finds excellent illustration. In the last paragraph of the history Mr. Winship says "The aim of the John Carter Brown Library is to answer every question asked of it concerning anything printed before 1801, which in any way relates to America." In other words, this library, pre-eminent in the field of Americana, places its full facilities at the service of any library or any individual student who has reason to ask questions within its field. The library of a theological seminary could in like manner answer inquiries as to the history of religion, and so on through the list. The limitation would come when such a library as that of the American Bar Association should be asked to answer questions of law which would usually require the trained experience and costly service of able counsel to determine. The proffer of the John Carter Brown Library is abundant evidence, however, that in limited fields where not too much is asked Mr. Lee's plan should work out easily to practical result.

THE FOREIGN CHILD AT A ST. LOUIS BRANCH*

By JOSEPHINE M. MCPIKE

CRUNDEN branch is the kind of place, the thought of which makes you glad to get up in the morning. It is an institution, a state of mind. And as we workers there feel, so do the people in the neighborhood. We have heard over and over again the almost worn-out appellation "The people's university"; Crunden has a different place in the thoughts of its users. It is really the living-room of our neighborhood—the place where, the dishes having been washed and the apron hung up, we naturally retire to read and to muse.

True, it is a large family foregathered in this living-room of ours, much greater in number than the chairs for them to sit upon, but, as in all large families, there is much giving and taking. In the children's room, crowded to overflowing, the Jewish child sits next to the Irish, and the Italian and the Polish child read from the same book. Children of all ages; babes from two and a half years to boys of twenty who spend their days in the factory, and are still reading "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Merry adventures of Robin Hood." There too, sometimes comes the mother but lately arrived from the "Old Country," wearing her brightly colored native costume. Unable to read or to write, she feels more at home here with the children whom she understands, and beams proudly to see her little "Izzy" reading "Child life" or "Summers' reader."

Some social workers report that their greatest difficulty in dealing with the children of the tenement district is absolute lack of the play spirit. Our observations have been quite to the contrary; in all of the children there is a fresh and healthy playfulness—indeed, we feel at times that it is much too healthy. Our constant attendance is needed to satisfy them all, insatiable little readers that they are.

But the question of discipline becomes a real problem only in dealing with the mass spirit of the gang. There is one more or less notorious gang in the neighborhood which is known as the "Forty Thieves." To gain admittance into this friendly crowd

it is necessary for the applicant to prove to the full satisfaction of the leaders that he has stolen something. *En masse* they storm into the children's room, in a spirit of bravado. We gradually come to realize that at such a time as this the library smile—that much used and abused smile—touches some of the boys not at all, and the voice of authority and often the arm of strength are the only effective methods. We believe that we have found a most satisfactory way of meeting this situation. The children's librarian induces all of the older boys to come down stairs to a separate room and for a half hour tells them tales of adventure and chivalry, thus quieting the children's room and directing the energy of the boys into more peaceful channels. This story in the evening takes the place of the story hour for older children during the daytime, which on account of the scarcity of boys and girls of suitable age has been discontinued.

The younger children still have their fairy stories told them, and there, ever and anon, the frank spirit of the family manifests itself. That child who all through one story hour sat weaving back and forth muttering to herself, and when pressed for an explanation, remarked that she "was countin' 'til you're done"—is a happy and independent contrast to the usually emotional type that embraces and bids its indescribably dirty and garlic tainted little brothers—"Kiss teacher for the nice story."

The young library assistant comes to Crunden branch graciously to teach—she stays humbly to learn. Full of new theories and with a desire to uplift—a really sincere desire—she finds in a short time much to uplift her own spirit. Since ours is a polygot neighborhood consisting mostly of Russians, Jews, Poles, and Italians, with a light sprinkling of Irish, it brings us into contact with such different temperaments that before we can attempt to satisfy them we must needs go to school to them. We know to some extent the life of our American child and with a little thought we can usually find the way best to appeal to him. But the peoples who have come from across the water have brought with them

*Read before the Missouri Library Association at Joplin, Oct. 21, 1915.

their traditions and their customs, and have each their own point of view; and it is with these traditions and customs that we must become familiar and sympathetic in order to understand the little strangers. There is the eager, often fearful Jewish child; the slower, stolid Pole; the impulsive Italian; each must be approached from a different angle and each with a different inducement. At first this task is rather appalling, but gradually it becomes so interesting that from trying to learn from the child in the library we listen to the mother in the home, and often to the father from the factory; and from these gleanings of their life in the home and their habits of thought we try to understand the nature of the strange child and grope about for what he most needs and how to make the greatest appeal to him.

In the last two or three years the children's librarian has herself gone after each book long overdue, and with each visit she has seized the opportunity not only to recover the book, but to become acquainted with the mother and to gain her often reluctant confidence. Most of the readers live in tenements, many of which open into one common yard. The appearance of the library assistant usually causes much commotion, and she is received often not only by the mother of the negligent child but also the mothers of several other children as well—and, the center of a friendly group, she holds conversation with them. By this time the library assistant is well known in the neighborhood, and unlike the collector and the curious social uplifter who are often treated with sullenness and defiance, she receives every consideration and assistance. Now at Yom Kipper, Rosh Hashana, Pasach and other holidays, we are invited to break *matzos* and eat rare native dishes with the families of the children. We find the home visit invaluable. The Jewish, the Italian, and even the Polish mother gains confidence in us, tells us all the family details—and feels finally that we are fit persons to whom she may entrust her children.

Probably our most attractive-looking child is the Italian, a swarthy-skinned little creature, with softly curved cheeks, liquid brown eyes and seraphic expression—that

seraphic expression which is so convincing and withal so misleading. Child of the sun that he is, his greatest ambition in life is to lie undisturbed in the heat of the day and so be content. He has learned to take nothing seriously, the word "responsibility" has no meaning for him. Nor has the word "truth." With his vivid imagination he handles it with the lightest manner in the world, he adds, he expands, he takes away in the most sincere fashion, looking at you all the while with babyish innocence. He is bewildering! His large brown eyes are veritable symbols of truth; to doubt him fills you with shame. I say he is bewildering; never so much so as when, for no apparent reason, he changes his tactics, and with the same sweet confidence absolutely reverses his former statements. What can we do with him? There seems to be no appeal we can make. He swears by the Madonna! He raises his eyes to Heaven, and when he finally makes his near-true statement, he is filled with such confessional fervor that to reward him seems to be the only logical course left. He is certainly a child of nature, but of a nature so quixotic that we are non-plussed.

To many of our dark-skinned little friends "Home" originally was the little island across from the toe of Italy. These are, I fear, somewhat scorned by the ones whose homes nestled within the confines of the boot itself. We know how many refugees fled to that little spot in the water, and that dark indeed have been the careers of some of them. Whether the hunted feeling of their fathers of generations back still lurks in these young Sicilians, I do not know, but certainly their first impulse is one of defense. At the simplest question there appears suddenly, even in the smallest child, the defiant flash of the dark eyes and the sullen setting of the mouth. The question—what does your father do?—or, what is your mother's name?—arouses their ever-smoldering suspicion, and more than likely their quick rejoinder will be—"What's it to you?" When we explain impersonally that it is very much to us if they are to read our books, and that after all to reveal their mother's name will be no very damaging admission, the cloud blows over and there is no more trace of the little

storm when they indifferently give us all the details we wish. So sudden are their changes and moods, so violent their little outbursts, that we must needs be on the *qui vive* in our dealings with them. But yet they are so lovable that we can never be vexed with them for long.

It cannot be far amiss to put into this paper a picturesque Sicilian woman who has grown old in years but is still a child in spirit. She loves a fairy story as much as she did sixty years ago, and listens with the same breathless credulity. One night about twilight as I sat on the front steps with her and several little Italian children, listening to her tales of the old home country, there came a silence in our little group. Suddenly Angel Licavoli asked, "Teacher, what is God like?" With a feeling that our friend of riper experience could give us more satisfaction, I repeated the question to her. Her sweet old face surrounded by the white curls was a study in simple faith as she assured us, "Maybe She is like the holy pictures."

When I approach the subject of the Russian Jew, I do it with a great humbleness and fear lest I do not do it justice. So much have they had to overcome, and such tenacity and perseverance have they shown in overcoming it! Straight from the Pales of Kief, Ketchinoff, and Odessa they come to settle in the nearest to a pale we have to offer. Great has been their poverty; a long-standing terror with them, and along with it in many cases persecution, starvation, and social ostracism. Poverty in all but spirit and mind. The great leveler to them is education, and it is no uncommon thing for the Jewish father to sacrifice himself in order to better his son, to take upon himself that greatest of sacrifices, daily grind and deprivation. Not only this generation, but the one before and the one before that. They cannot keep up such a white-hot search for learning without sooner or later finding out what is wisdom—real wisdom. Stripped of all but bare necessities, they come to possess a sense of value that is remarkably true. We come into contact then with the offspring of such conditions, simple and direct in manner and having a passionate impersonal curiosity. Always asking, searching for the real

things, eager for that which will render them impervious to their sordid surroundings, they have thrown aside all superfluous mannerisms and get easily to the heart of things. Accustomed to the greatest repression, and exclusion from all schools and institutions of the sort, the free access to so many books is an endless joy to them. They browse among the shelves lovingly, and instinctively read the best we have to offer. Tales from the ancient Hebrews, history, travel—these are the books they take. But what they read most gladly is biography. It is just as difficult to find a life of Lincoln on the shelves as it is to find an Altsheiler—and of comparisons is that not the strongest? Heroes of all sorts attract the Jewish child, heroes in battles, statesmen and leaders in adventure, conquest, business. If a hero is also a martyr, their delight knows no bounds.

We know now that we need be surprised at nothing; extreme cases have come at Crunden to be the average, if I may be permitted to be paradoxical. We were interested but not surprised when Sophie Polopinsk, a little girl but a short time from Russia, wheeled up the truck, climbed with great difficulty upon it and promptly lost herself in a volume of Tolstoi's "Resurrection" a volume almost as large as the small person herself, and formidable with its Russian characters. In telling you of Sol Flotkin I may be giving you the history of a dozen or so small Russian Jews who have come to Crunden. At the age of ten, Sol had read all of Gorki, Tolstoi, Turgenev and Dostoievski in the original and then devoured Hugo and Dumas in the language of his adoption. The library with Sol became an obsession. He was there waiting for the doors to open in the morning, and at nine o'clock at night we would find him on the adult side, probably behind the radiator, lost to us, but almost feverishly alive in his world of imagination that some great man had made so real for him. It was to Crunden branch that the truant officer came when the school authorities reported him absent from his place. It was there, too, his father came, imploring, "Could we not refuse Sol entrance?" The poor man demanded, did we know that at twelve and one o'clock at night he was often compelled

to go out and find the boy, only to discover him crouched under the street light with a copy of "War and peace" lovingly upon his young knees? And there are many others like Sol. Is it not inspiring to the librarian to work with children who must be coaxed, not to read good books, but to desist from reading them?

Among the Jewish people the word "radical" is in high favor—it is the open sesame to their sympathy. For the ordinary layman, radicalism, for some unexplained reason, is associated with the words Socialism, Anarchism, etc. The deep dyed conservative, to whom comes the picture of flaunting red at the mention of the word, would be surprised to learn in what simple cases it is often used. We have, for instance, an organization meeting once a week under the head of the "Radical Jewish School." When the secretary came to us for the first time we asked him what new theory they intended to work out. Their radical departure from custom consisted only in teaching to the children a working Yiddish in order that the Jewish mother might understand her amazingly American child, in order to lessen the tragedy of misunderstanding which looms large in a family of this sort. They are setting at defiance the old Jewish School which taught its children only a Hebrew taken from the Talmud, a more perfect but seldom used language. Not so terrifying that.

Children who are forced to forage for themselves from a very early age, as most of our youngsters are, develop while yet very young a sense of responsibility and a certain initiative seldom found in more tenderly nurtured children. It is the normal thing in the life of a girl in our neighborhood when she reaches the age of eight or nine years to have solely in her charge a younger brother or sister. When she jumps rope or plays jacks or tag she does it with as much joy as her sister of happier circumstances—but with a deftness foreign to the sheltered child she tucks away under her arm the baby, which after six weeks becomes almost a part of herself. Often we will fearfully exhort her to hold the baby's back, etc. Invariably the child will smile indulgently at us, as at a likeable but irresponsible person, and change the posi-

tion of the infant not one whit. She is really the mother, she feels, with a mother's knowledge of what the baby needs; we are only nice library teachers. Their pride in the baby and their love for it sometimes even exceeds that of the mother who is forced to be so much away from the little ones. From five years of age the boys are expected to manage for themselves—to fight their own battles, literally—and to look out for themselves in general. Naturally they possess a self-reliance greater than other children of their age. We come into contact with this in the library in the child's more or less independent choice of books and his free criticism—often remarkably keen—of the contents. Another place where the children show initiative is in the formation of clubs, which is a great diversion of theirs. Seldom does a week pass without a crowd of children coming to us petitioning for the use of one of the club rooms. Often these clubs are of short duration, but some of them have been in existence for years. Sometimes they are literary, sometimes purely social—but more often dramatic. In the dramatic club the children, starved for the brighter things of life—can pretend to their hearts' content, and their keen imagination can make it all vividly realistic for them. They choose their own plays, draw the parts, make their costumes and carry out their own conception of the different roles. Astonishingly well they do it too. Is it any wonder that with their drab unhappy lives in mind, fairies and beautiful princesses figure largely? It seems to me that a singularly pathetic touch is the fact that yearly the "Merry Making Girls Club" spends weeks and weeks of preparation for an entertainment given for the benefit of the Pure Milk and Ice Fund for the poor babies of St. Louis, they themselves being the most liable to become beneficiaries of the fund.

A very small thing is sufficient to fire their imagination. The most trivial incident will suggest to them the formation of a club—a gilt crown, an attractive name, etc. An amusing instance has lately come up in this connection. Several boys of about thirteen or fourteen asked the use of one of the club rooms for the "Three C's." Very reticent they were about the

nature of this organization. Finally amid rather embarrassed giggles the truth came out—a picture show in the neighborhood had distributed buttons bearing the picture and name of the popular favorite, which buttons were sufficient reason to form the “Charlie Chaplin Club.”

When we think of many foreigners of different nationality together, there comes to most of us from habit the idea first sug-

gested by Mr. Zangwill of amalgamation. I think most of us at Crunden do not like to feel that our branch and others like it are melting pots; at any rate of a heat so fierce that it will melt away the national characteristics of each little stranger—so fierce that it will level all picturesqueness into deadly sameness. Rather, just of a glow so warm that it melts almost imperceptibly the racial hate and antagonism.

THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

BY WILLIAM R. EASTMAN

THE New York Library Association was organized in Albany on Friday, July 11, 1890, with how many original members I never knew. The call for the meeting was issued by Melvil Dewey, who was then both secretary of the State University and director of the State Library. The annual convocation held for three days in the Senate Chamber had adjourned at noon. The library meeting began at 3 p. m. in a large room of the State Library and continued till its business was completed at 6 o'clock. Hon. George W. Curtis, chancellor of the University, presided. Forty-three persons were present, including four regents, 20 women and several librarians, library trustees, school principals and college presidents and professors. The names are not all recorded. Of the four regents we are sure of Chancellor Curtis, Pliny T. Sexton and Andrew S. Draper, then state superintendent of public instruction. Rev. Dr. Upson, afterward chancellor, may have been the fourth. Mr. Dewey was the secretary of the meeting and the moving spirit. Mr. Curtis was opposed to the movement, but remarked in his quiet way that while the immediate importance of the association had not greatly impressed him and the interest shown by the libraries was slight, he was nevertheless sure that if he felt as Mr. Dewey evidently did, he should urge it with all his might. Mr. Peck, of

Gloversville, and Mr. Sickley, of Poughkeepsie, were present. Mr. Biscoe, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Howell of the State Library, were there, of course. Of the women, we are quite sure of Miss Cutler, Miss Seymour, Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones, Miss Nina Browne, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Foote, all of them connected with the Albany office. On motion of Mr. Sickley, it was voted to organize an association, and a constitution was adopted. Mr. Sickley wrote to Miss Underhill on August 30, 1915: “. . . if you had asked me about the number present I should have said there were less than twenty, and probably not over a dozen. . . . My reason for thinking there was but a small number present was not only my own observation, but also the attitude of Chancellor Curtis, who seemed very much opposed to organizing an association at that time, and the principal reason he gave was the small attendance. Mr. Dewey was very anxious to perfect an organization at that meeting in order that New York state should be among the first, if not the first state, to have one. The chancellor opposed it by reason of the small attendance, saying that it was evident that there was not sufficient interest to warrant it. No one seemed inclined to oppose the chancellor, who dominated the meeting, and Mr. Dewey was apparently very uneasy for fear the scheme would fall through, so I crossed over to where he was sitting, and

*Paper presented at the meeting of the New York Library Association, Haines Falls, September 27, 1915.

in a whisper asked him if it would not be well to bring the matter to a definite action by a motion. 'That is just what I wish would be done,' he replied, so I returned to my seat and securing the floor, moved that a state library association be formed. The motion was immediately seconded, I think by Mr. Peck. The chancellor again spoke in opposition, repeating what he had before said, about the small attendance, and asked the gentleman from Poughkeepsie (myself) to withdraw the motion. This I declined to do, and someone securing the floor, reminded the chancellor in a few words that numbers were not always required to start an organization, and called his attention to the time when he and two or three others organized the Civil Service Reform Association, which since had become powerful and influential.

"There was some little amusement at the chancellor's expense, and although he did not entirely give up his opposition, he graciously acquiesced in the vote, which was almost, if not fully, unanimous in favor of the organization."

Mr. Gallup, the first secretary of the association, wrote, October 19, 1915, from Boston: "Mr. Curtis took quite a decided stand, as I recall it, against the formation at that time of such an organization. I, being quite youthfully rash, stood up for about the first time in my life in public and made an enthusiastic appeal to the assembled company in opposition to Mr. Curtis' judgment, and the day was carried for the organization. Probably, as a result of this, I was made temporary secretary and treasurer."

Mr. Dewey was elected president, with an executive board including, with the president, W. S. Butler, of the New York Society Library; J. C. Sickley, of Poughkeepsie; G. B. Gallup, of Albany Y. M. A.; and A. L. Peck, of Gloversville. The constitution required from each member a registration fee of one dollar and limited the annual assessment in the future to one dollar. Practically there were no expenses for three or four years while the business was transacted in Mr. Dewey's office.

As the official record of the original meeting is found defective, a personal ex-

planation may be in order. I was chosen secretary three years afterward. It was at a meeting held on Friday, July 21, 1893, in connection with the conference of the A. L. A. at Chicago. The New York meeting followed a certain dinner to which 27 persons sat down at a table spread upon the roof of the New York building at the Columbian Exposition. The business of the association was continued late into the evening under the stars. I was not there. As soon as I heard of my election I wrote to the secretary of the previous year and was surprised to hear from her that she had no records, and that she was equally surprised to learn that she had been secretary for a year without knowing it. She was hardly to blame, as this was her first notice. I am happy to be able to add that, if there was any fault, she was forgiven, and, 13 years later, was chosen and served as president of the association; and also, that, to the great satisfaction and joy of us all, she has now attained the supreme and well-deserved honor of the presidency of the A. L. A.

But this does not help the records. After my first disappointment I looked for the former secretary, Mr. George B. Gallup, once of Albany, who held the office for the first two years. But I looked in vain. He had left the library and the city, and I have never found him nor any trace of any papers which he might have had.* Consequently, my first official task was to construct the records of three years to cover no less than six meetings, three of which I had not attended, and two of them having taken place before I myself had been so much as born into the library world.

Fortunately, my task was not really difficult while I had access to the many circulars, calls and reports of the director of the State Library, and, best of all, while I had the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, in which he had printed all essential matters relating to the association. But a register of the original names I have never found.

New York holds the record of July 11, 1890, as the first state to organize a library

*At the close of the reading of this paper, it was announced that Mr. Gallup was living in Boston. A letter of inquiry was sent to his address. His reply has recently been received, and an extract therefrom is given above.

association; and this, notwithstanding the fact that New Hampshire, which had long shown a habit of priority in library affairs, had, on August 16, 1889, obtained from the legislature an act incorporating 50 men, whose names appear in the bill, as the New Hampshire Library Association. This act authorized any three of the persons named to call a meeting for organization. But for some reason the call was delayed.

In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May, 1890, is a brief article by Mr. Dewey on "The library and the state," in which he gives the full text of this New Hampshire charter, and, in view of the meeting of the A. L. A. appointed for Fabyan's in the following September, he adds: "The New Hampshire people will probably accept my proposal to meet for the organization of their State Association at the same time with the A. L. A. and A. S. L. meeting in the White Mountains to the mutual advantage of all three associations."

But this was to be in September, and meantime it was the duty of the secretary of the University of the State of New York to make ready for the Annual Convocation at Albany in July. To this high festival the college, academy and high school people would come in large numbers. Surely they were all interested in libraries. By the law of 1889 the regents had just received power to charter libraries, and approved libraries were admitted to seats in the Convocation as institutions of the University on an equal footing with colleges and academies.

And what was more natural, indeed, more inevitable, than to call the librarians to the Convocation and to ask the school men to tarry for an afternoon to take counsel in the library interest? Hence, the time chosen for action is readily explained. This was in July.

The librarians of Iowa organized a like association September 2d, and New Hampshire came third about September 10th. The Massachusetts Club followed on November 13th and the New Jersey Association December 29th. Thus five state associations were launched in that great library year of 1890. To this record should be added a note of the first state commission,

that of Massachusetts, authorized by law, May 28th of the same year, and with a provision for state aid on a larger scale than ever before.

A remark by Mr. Dewey at the original New York meeting, to the effect that "There were 10,000 libraries in the state"—in the schools, of course—"but not ten trained librarians," reminds us that the Library School had been moved to Albany in 1889.

The New York association held its next meeting at Fabyan's on Thursday, September 11, 1890, in connection with the meeting of the A. L. A. It was the announced plan of the leaders to encourage a library association in each state, meeting annually at home, and also meeting annually with the A. L. A. A list of names of those present at this meeting of New Yorkers is preserved.

These are: Mr. Harris, of Cornell; R. B. Poole, of New York; Mr. G. H. Baker, of Columbia; Miss E. M. Coe and Dr. Müller, of New York Free Circulating Library; Miss Walker, of Olivet Church Library, New York; Miss Louise Cutler, of Aguilar Library, and Mr. Gallup, of Albany, Y. M. A.; and these from the State Library: Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, Mr. Biscoe, Miss Seymour, Mrs. Loomis, and Mr. Sexton, of the Board of Regents of New York—14 in all.

At this meeting, on motion of Regent Sexton, it was voted to hold the annual meeting and election of officers regularly at the time of the Convocation in Albany. This rule was duly observed the next year, and, after that, was quietly forgotten.

In 1891 the A. L. A. went to San Francisco, and there was but one New York meeting which was held at Albany, Friday, July 10.

In 1892 there was special interest in the promotion of library extension under the new University Law which opened the way for systematic state work on a much broader scale than before. In May, the association met with the A. L. A. at Lakewood, N. J., where it elected officers and met again at the Convocation at Albany in July. Full stenographic reports of both these meetings are on file and in print.

In 1893, there was only the Chicago meet-

ing already mentioned. This was with the A. L. A., and in 1894 there was a meeting at Lake Placid, also with the A. L. A. At this meeting the statement of the "proper standard" for a public library was first formulated and adopted by the association in almost the very words in which it still stands in the regents' rules.

It was in 1895 that the association, at the age of five, began to cast off its leading strings and to be no longer a mere attachment to either the Convocation or to the A. L. A., though sincerely attached to both. First, it accepted an invitation to a joint meeting and a dinner with its elder sister in New York City. The New York Library Club, founded in 1885, had enrolled a strong membership of leading librarians and was celebrating its tenth birthday in January. The few librarians from "up state" who went down on that occasion were cordially received and freely entertained.

After this, the State Association called a meeting in May at the Buffalo Library. That was a long way off, and it was not strange if New York City felt little concern and did not go. But a meeting was held and was counted a success; a local success, at least. Miss Hazeltine came from Jamestown with a diagram of the eight western counties, showing where the libraries were located and how much more room there remained for more. A professor from the Fredonia Normal School and the superintendent of the Buffalo schools emphasized the relations of the schools and the libraries. The attendance was small. I think that there was one from Albany and, from beyond Albany, none. Gloversville sent one; Utica two, Miss Cutler and Miss Underhill. It was a western meeting and more than half of them from Buffalo.

The next year, in 1896, the association again visited New York in mid-winter and went to Syracuse in the early summer, where Mr. Larned gave one of his delightful papers. In 1897, the annual meeting was in Rochester; and in 1898 in Utica. In 1899 we met at Poughkeepsie, February 15, for a short meeting, and joined in the New York Club meeting in New York City on the following day. The annual meeting was held at Niagara Falls in October.

These statements cover the first ten years. During the first five years, each meeting had but one session. During the following five years, there were usually three sessions at each gathering: one in the afternoon, another, of a more popular character, in the evening, following a social hour and a cup of tea, and, on the following morning, another session. The meetings were good and profitable. But they were essentially local. Poughkeepsie did not go to Buffalo, and Rochester did not even go to Utica, and New York City and Brooklyn stayed at home. The attendance could not, at any place or at any time, be said to represent the libraries of the state. We excused this on the ground of the large area to be covered and the magnificent distance. But there was a strong feeling of something lacking.

The thing that happened at Niagara Falls in 1899 was the election of Dr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, as president. It was a very singular election, too. He came from New York City, sent, as he said, by President Butler, to get acquainted with the librarians of the state. He was personally unknown until he introduced himself. After he had spoken once, he was asked to speak again. His cordial ways and happy speech, his good sense, and his high conceptions of the meaning of the public library, won instant appreciation. By the close of the evening meeting he was an old and tried friend. When he did not appear at breakfast, we heard that he had left town. When the time for election came there was no ticket and not more than 25 voters. Ballot after ballot was cast with no choice. Mismanagement, of course. The members became discouraged and tired. The office had gone begging when someone mentioned Dr. Canfield's name. We looked at one another doubtfully, wondering if the dignity of the association would permit such a rash commitment. Then, the election went with a rush and, being absent, he could not refuse.

After the somewhat difficult task of persuading him to accept had been accomplished, he began to ask about a central city to be in future the constant rallying point at which the librarians might every year find one another. He wished to avoid

the scattering effect of local interests, and Utica was about to be chosen. Then Mr. Dewey caught his ear and the result we know. It was the invention of "library week," meaning a somewhat prolonged stay in some attractive spot in which the appeal and ministry of recreation would have a chance to reach the heart and hold the mind down to business as a secondary interest. You all know how it worked. New York and Brooklyn went to Lake Placid, went gladly and with enthusiasm. There were the lakes, the woods, and the mountains, and there was Dr. Canfield. It was a delightful week, and the New York Library Association, then ten years old, was born anew. The committees of the A. L. A. came to look on and enjoy and do business, and still other library leaders came from other states. Library week was at once an institution. On Thursday evening, the association voted to meet thenceforward but once a year, and it was further voted to establish "library week" at Lake Placid. I can recall, however, some distinct impressions of a certain meeting of indignation held after adjournment of that session in a corner of the office of the club. There were only three or four who were in it, but by the following evening the whole registry of attendance at that meeting had been carefully analyzed. It was admitted by every one that the meeting then in progress was clearly the largest and the best from every point of view that the association had ever known; but the question was raised whether that particular company, large and influential as it was, had a right to go off into the woods to enjoy a merry time and still pretend to represent the library interests of so great a state. The exact figures are not now available. I must speak from memory. Out of an attendance of 115 persons not more than 15 libraries free for circulation were represented. And only one or two of these had less than 4000 books. There were 175 free public libraries in the state, and not one-tenth of that number were at Lake Placid. It was our burning problem how to extend sympathy and aid to the smallest and the neediest, and these would not and could not come to Lake Placid. Those who came would naturally come from cities and

from the great libraries of reference where the qualifications and the salaries were higher. They were all delightful people, and would, of course, make a good meeting, but there was work to be done—missionary work. Then it was squarely and publicly proposed that, instead of one meeting in the state each year, there should be no less than ten; the others to be local meetings, indeed, but all to be under the direction of a committee of the association. The proposal was heartily seconded and accepted. Indeed, it roused a great deal of enthusiasm, and then and there the system of "library institutes," planned to cover the entire state, was born. A year later the committee presented its plan, and in 1901 the institute work was fairly started. Two or three years later it became evident that too many of the smaller libraries were still untouched, and the number of yearly meetings was increased to 30. At the same time steps were taken to organize local library clubs, some of which are now active and flourishing, such as the St. Lawrence Club, centering at Watertown; the Hudson Valley Club, at Poughkeepsie; the Southern Tier Club, at Binghamton; and those at Syracuse and Rochester. These are the promising children of the association.

But this brings us down to recent history of which there is no need that this company should be reminded. The association has never lost the unifying, inspiring influence which it received in 1900 at Lake Placid, and the growing system of library institutes has made it truly a working and a growing body.

This account is not complete without a distinct acknowledgment of debt to those who made the association and determined its course.

Mr. Dewey was the origin and the motive power of the enterprise. He had already become a leading figure in the library world. Before he left college, in 1874, he had devised and put in use the Decimal Classification of books. He had been among the foremost in founding the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the American Library Association, and the Library Bureau, all in 1876. He was a founder of the New York Library Club in 1885 and the creator of the Library School at Columbia College

in 1887. In 1888 his notable address before the State Convocation, in July, on the educational power of libraries made him in the following December the secretary of the University of the State of New York and director of the State Library, and he then located his school in the state capitol. Then he sought for larger sympathy and co-operation in this association of library workers, and carried his point against high opposition. For three years he was president of the association, all activities centered at his office, and he won library appropriations from the legislature. In 1900, in a time of stress, his proposal for "library week" at Lake Placid broadened, compacted and established a scattered and somewhat discouraged association.

Another word also is due in this connection to the memory of that devoted, untiring, absolutely unselfish worker, Adolph L. Peck, of Gloversville, an original member of this association and of its executive board, who served it, as he served his own and all the other libraries, with rare intelligence, unwearying patience and shrewd

common sense, whenever and wherever he could to his latest breath.

Among the library trustees of the state there was none who was more constant in attendance, more hearty in his identification with our work or more wise in his counsels, than the lamented John E. Bran-degee, of Utica.

And still further tribute should be paid to Dr. Canfield, who is, and is to be, remembered by us as the strong and eloquent advocate of our faith; a very apostle of the public library, always ready to proclaim the mission of the book and so to add uncommon power to the popular appeal of the library institutes. He went up and down the state, largely at his own expense, and with a new speech for every occasion that was each time better than the speech that went before it, he set in motion a strong current of popular desire for books.

The association has been well served by others, the list of whose names is too long to be repeated here. It is still strong in a vigorous and united membership. It is our part to hold it true to its purpose.

SOME BOOKS IN THE YALE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN WAR LITERATURE*

BY MILDRED FULLER

WE all know that the European war is a contest of the pen as well as of the sword, and that it has already called forth in all countries a voluminous literature—a literature which is rapidly increasing and bids fair to soon overrun our book shelves. Yale, whose guiding principle is that of *interested neutrality* is collecting extensively, so that we may have in the future full resources for the study of the war. We are trying to collect impartially and to afford the fullest possible representation to all sides—at least one third of our books at the present moment are in foreign languages. Every alumnus now in the countries at war has had urged upon him the importance of gathering for the library any

and every item bearing upon the great conflict and much of that material will not be sent at present but will be held until the war is over. Only the other day a Yale man, a Rhodes scholar, came into the library straight from relief work in Belgium with a traveling bag full of photographs, post-cards, and pamphlets pertaining to the conflict, two German helmets and gifts of gratitude from Belgium people—chief among them a gayly painted wooden shoe on which were the words "Gratitude to America."

Our first and most reliable source of information is the many colored books in which each government offers its contribution of diplomatic evidence upon the origin of the war and the negotiations which preceded it. The French yellow book, the German white book, the Austro-Hungarian red

*Abridged from a paper read at a meeting of the Connecticut Library Association held at Norfolk, Ct., October 7, 1915.

book vie with each other in editions and translations. Our latest contribution is the Italian green book. We have only two German editions, six English translations, one Danish translation, and one Dutch translation of the German white book—so far. These books are important as historical sources—perhaps I should say *will be* important as source material when our schools and colleges study the war.

These official documents give us the immediate causes, and a great many zealous authors have attempted to put before us the fundamental causes. We ask, Who is to blame? What does it all mean? How did it come about? and books answering those questions leaped into the rank of best sellers last fall. The *Boston Transcript* says that all who desire to understand better the causes of the great war should read Frank J. Adkin's "The war, its origins and warnings." James Beck, former assistant attorney of the United States, wrote on "The evidence of the case; an analysis of the diplomatic records submitted by England, France, Russia, and Germany" and finds Germany guilty at the "supreme court of civilization" while Karl Helfferich in his "The dual alliance *vs.* the triple entente" reviews the same records and reaches a different conclusion. A popular book is J. W. Allen's "Germany and Europe," in which the *Independent* says the author "makes an honest and not altogether unsuccessful attempt to interpret the German point of view that he then criticizes and condemns." Famous novelists have entered the European war literature ranks—Sir Gilbert Parker has written a carefully considered and statesmanlike volume entitled: "World in the crucible; an account of the origins and conduct of the great war." Arnold Bennett gives us "Liberty, a statement of the British case" while the book of the no less famous novelist, Conan Doyle, "The German war" or "Great Britain and the next war," now ranks as one of those popular "I told you so" books. Brereton's "Who is responsible?" is vigorous enough in tone to satisfy the keenest partisan of the allies, while Prof. Burgess argues brilliantly for the Germans in "The European war of 1914, its causes, purposes and probable results." Gilbert K. Chester-

ton hurls fiery invective at all things Prussian in his "Appetite of tyranny." The London edition of this has the title: "The barbarism of Berlin." It is constantly occurring among the war books that the American and English edition of the same thing have different titles, and we must watch out for it. It has also happened that a book appearing first anonymously in French, in a later English edition has the author's name. Critics say an hour devoted to Rose's "The origins of the war" is worth a hundred given to the reading of Bernhardt and the diplomatic papers. The *Dial* says that nowhere in England will one find as yet a fuller or better discussion of the political and geographical changes which the war is capable of producing than in Gibbon's "The new map of Europe; the story of the recent European diplomatic crises and wars and of Europe's present catastrophe." Our own American scholar, Albert B. Hart, gives us a useful and sane volume with the title: "The war in Europe, its causes and results."

After finding out who caused the war we ask, Why did they cause it? and books on the nations engaged in the war take up our attention. "Nation of the war series" is concise and cheap and each volume has a bibliography at the end. The titles read: "Belgium and Belgian people," "Austria and the Austrian people," and so on. A volume convenient for reference in school and public libraries is Stanley Sheip's "Handbook of the European war" containing extracts from diplomatic correspondence, statistics of the countries involved, and a very good list of best books of the war compiled by Corinne Bacon. For the history of Germany we must read those of the past year sparingly and turn back to those issued before the war. J. Ellis Barker has added 100 pages on the war to his "Modern Germany" and brought it out in a fifth edition. The *Nation* says that Priest's "Germany since 1740" is an admirably clear little book. A book which has caused a great deal of excitement is "I accuse," by a real German of high rank, so the preface says, who warns his countrymen that they are the victims of the imperial hypnotist. A popular little book on "Belgium, her kings, kingdom and people" is by John MacDon-

nell. The Austrian consul at Cleveland, Ohio, Ludwig by name, has written an instructive book on "Austria Hungary and the war" which the *Bookman* says is "a useful little storehouse of facts and dates not otherwise readily obtainable." Stephen Graham's "Russia and the world, a study of the war and statement of the world problems that now confront Russia and Great Britain" is of merit and importance.

After dealing with the nations themselves we think of the men affected by the war. John MacDonnell presents to us a wise ruler, brave soldier and kind father in his "Life of His Majesty, Albert, King of the Belgians." Critics say Mr. Beglie possessed but meagre material for his life of "Kitchener, organizer of victory," but it is interesting in the light of passing events. Other useful sketches of leaders of the allies are Cecil Chisholm's "Sir John French" and "Gen. Joffre, by a French gunner." Many books are prevalent on William II, with all kinds of titles, for example: "The Kaiser unmasked," "Is the Kaiser insane?" probably of English origin. But for unprejudiced lives of the Kaiser we must go back to those published before 1914 as Shaw's "William of Germany," although "The German emperor as shown in his public utterances" by C. Gauss is a good selection and the compiler seems to be thoroughly neutral.

Many biographies of Treitschke have recently appeared—the best perhaps Adolf Hausrath's "Treitschke, his doctrine of German destiny and of international relation, together with a study of his life and works." And Nietzsche, "the mind that caused the great war," vies with Treitschke for a prominent place in our times. For one who desires a survey of the former's philosophy the *Nation* recommends W. H. Wright's "What Nietzsche taught."

It seems to us that the majority of Englishmen were indifferent to the call of their nation last summer. Afternoon tea was not served in the trenches, don'tcherknow. And we seem to have proof of their indifference in the many speeches made by prominent men—Asquith, Lloyd-George, Lord Rosebery and others, with the purpose of awakening the British people to a realization of the vastness of the issues at stake.

Yale has also a large collection of gayly colored posters pleading for recruits—a brave smiling Tommy marching off to war saying, "Come along, boys"—a big military cap with the sentiment "If the cap fits you, join the army today"—a picture of Lord Roberts with the words "He did his duty—will you do yours?" The early posters urge the English to fight for their king and country, but after the German attack on Scarborough they read for king, *home* and country.

The beginning of the war caused many books to be written on German militarism (one author calls it "Prussia's devilish creed") and *Kultur*. Ford M. Hueffer writes of the Prussianization of Germany in "When blood is their argument" and C. E. Chesterton pleads against Prussianism in "The Prussian hath said in his heart." In Paterson's "German culture," men of standing in the universities of Great Britain have presented a bird's-eye view of religion, philosophy, history, politics, science, literature, art, education and music as developed in Germany.

The war has been written about from all points of view. Clarence Barron, publisher of the *Wall St. Journal*, gives us first hand information of the financial factors involved in "The audacious war." "War and Lombard St." by H. Withers is an account of the manner in which the world's international trade is conducted under the most trying conditions. The Yale University Press has just issued a scholarly volume by Edwin J. Clapp called "Economic aspects of the war; neutral rights, belligerent claims and American commerce in the years 1914-1915." Henry H. Hodges has given us the legal aspect in his "The doctrine of intervention." The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* says that a book that will be useful in many libraries despite its ephemeral nature is William Walling's "The socialists and the war; a documentary statement of the position of the socialists of all countries with special reference to their peace policy." A frank, clear exposition of Christianity and war is Charles Edward Jefferson's "Christianity and international peace." Charles W. Eliot discusses present international relations in his "The road towards peace; a contribution to the study of the

causes of the European war and of the means of preventing war in the future." The always interesting H. G. Wells suggests ways of securing peace in the future in "War that will end war." We have many German pamphlets telling of the work of those at home,

"Those who watch and wait and do each task
With brave hands working while their brave
lips pray."

and Mary F. Billington has given us a comprehensive description of woman's part in the relief of suffering in "Red Cross in war."

We Americans all have our opinions on the conflict and Charles Francis Adams, George Burton Adams, John Burroughs, Ralph Adams Cram, Richard Harding Davis, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, W. D. Howells and 52 other prominent citizens have expressed their views in a book entitled: "Sixty American opinions on the war." Theodore Roosevelt has told us his outspoken views in "America and the world war," rather partisan in tone and sometimes unfair. Kuno Francke speaks for that silent majority of German Americans who with their new loyalty to America intact, still sympathize with the Fatherland, in his "A German-American's confession of faith." Many authors have tried to justify Germany and diminish the anti-German spirit in this country—chief among them Hugo Münsterberg in "The war and America" and its sequel "The peace and America." The *A. L. A. Booklist* says that they are "too bitterly partisan to have permanent value and interesting only as giving an individual point of view." The *Springfield Republican* condemns as a mischievous book Roland G. Usher's "Pan-Americanism, a forecast of the inevitable clash between the United States and Europe's victor," but it is a popular theme—Van Zile writes "The game of empires: a warning to Americans," with prefatory note by Theodore Roosevelt.

Undoubtedly some of you have seen that cartoon from *Punch* of a newsboy riding in an automobile, cigar in mouth, absolutely indifferent to the people around him clamoring for papers, with this inscription:

"This is the newsboy at work on his pitch,
'Tis the eye-witness boom which has made
him so rich."

And it is the first hand descriptions, the personal narratives of war correspondents that are the popular books of the day on the war. George Adams describes the political conditions in France on the eve of the outbreak of war in "Behind the scenes at the front." Charles Barnard, of the *New York Tribune* tells of the doings of the American colony under the shadow of German invasion in "Paris war days"—illustrated with interesting photographs. "Behind the scenes in warring Germany" by Edward L. Fox is a well-written account of a novel experience, although critics say he saw only what the Germans wanted him to see. An interesting story is Gladys Lloyd's "An Englishwoman's adventures in the German lines." First published in the *Saturday Evening Post* or as it should be called the *Gentleman's Home Journal*, was Irvin Cobb's "Paths of glory; impressions of war written at and near the front"—a book of genuine interest if not a masterpiece of literature. Richard Harding Davis shows us that he is decidedly with the allies in his popular book of that title. Robert Dunn, equipped with a bicycle and a water bottle, tells us of his experiences in "Five fronts on the firing lines with English, French, Austrian, German and Russian troops." A powerful book, impassioned but not prejudiced, grim though not gruesome, vivid and convincing is, says the *Boston Transcript*, Reginald W. Kauffman's "In a moment of time; things seen on the bread-line of Belgium." Powell's "Fighting in Flanders" gives a first-hand description of the devastation of unhappy Belgium. A popular book, in the first place because the author is well known in America, secondly because it deals with the little-known Austro-Russian campaign, is "Four weeks in the trenches," by Fritz Kreisler. The best photographs of the Russian campaign are to be seen in Stanley Washburn's "Field notes from the Russian front." The *Nation* says that few professional writers have done as well as Eric Wood in "Notebook of an attaché; seven months in the war zone." Our own Senator Albert J. Beveridge went to Europe and saw battles, went into the trenches, visited hospitals, prisons, and wrote about it in "What is back of the war"—illustrated with photographs.

But a war correspondent whose imagination is quicker than that of most men to see the horror and the ruin of war is incapable, after all, of writing books that endure. The *Athenaeum* says that the future historian is likely to turn with confidence to G. H. Perris's "The campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium." The first of a series of books whose object is to put before the reader the main lines of the European war as it proceeds is Hilaire Belloc's "A general sketch of the European war, the first phase." Nelson's "History of the war by John Buchan" bids fair to be a good text-book. A book which the English *Athenaeum* says is chiefly remarkable for its omissions concerning the German method of conducting war, but which our own *Independent* quotes as the largest and most important work that has appeared on the German campaign, is Sven Hedin's "With the German armies in the West." A first aid volume to those still floundering among diplomatic documents is "The diplomatic history of the war" by M. P. Price—a book consistently impartial.

As is usual the sound of the cannon was heralded by an outburst of poetry, but one critic says that "most of the poets who have broken out in verse remind him of cooks doing rhymes by the kitchen fire when they ought to be getting dinner ready." Laurence Binyon's war-time verses have the title "Winnowing fan," and Maurice Hewlett's popular rhymes are called "Songs of the war." One knows what to expect poetically of Richard Le Gallienne and is not disappointed in his "Silk-hat soldier, and other poems in war time." Our own Percy Mackaye has published a book of poems on war and peace called "The present hour." E. V. Lucas has collected patriotic poems under the title "Remember Louvain" while Herbert Kaufmann has given us "The song of the guns" and "Little old Belgium." Some war anthologies are Foster's "Lord God of battles," Elliott's "Lest we forget," and a fifth edition has already appeared of "Poems of the great war" representing the free offering of English poets—Noyes, Watson, Kipling, etc.

The *Nation* says that it is one more horror of war that under its influence the fantastic, the lightly imaginative Barrie should

become stodgy and move with all the playful grace of a hippopotamus in "Der Tag." Mme. Nazimova played in New York last winter Marion Wentworth's "War brides" which the *A. L. A. Booklist* calls a vivid, compelling, one-act play. A condensed drama which shows literary art (a rare thing among these war books) is "The sorrows of Belgium" by Leonid Andreyev.

The war has brought forth no literary masterpiece as yet. Just to mention two novelists, Florence Barclay and Robert Chambers, will show you the nature of the war fiction. The first real novel of any consequence dealing with the present war is, says the *Outlook*, Will Comfort's "Red fleece," while a spirited tale with an effective plot is "At the sign of the sword; a story of love and war in Belgium" by William Le Queux.

The humorous books in our European war collection are mostly from the English point of view and so distinctly anti-German. "The book of William" with apologies to Edward Lear, author of "The book of nonsense" contains,

"Wild William so wished to take Dover, he
rushed through a field of blue clover,
But some very large bees stung his nose and
his knees,
That he very soon turned tail on Dover."

A verse from Powell's "The crown prince's first lesson book, or nursery rhymes for the times," is

"William the Grand, he ruled the land,
John Bull he ruled the sea;
And yet between them both, somehow
They couldn't quite agree."

The *Punch* alphabet of the war congratulates itself on having something for Z—Zeppelins. In Walter Emmanuel's "Keep smiling, more news by liarless from German homes," it says that in England the hatred of anything German is so intense that they lynched a man who had the German measles. As for the knitting craze they said everyone was "doing it" and those who had no wool to knit were knitting their brows. The war menagerie by St. John Hammond contains this rhyme:

"The Turkey bird we all know well;
He looks a most important swell;
But still he isn't wise, you know,
To let them pluck his feathers so;
For when at last it's time to sup,
His former friends will cut him up."

One of the best of the many war series is the "Oxford pamphlets"—a voluminous series (82 penny pamphlets had been issued in May of this year). Published by the Oxford University Press they are accurate and well written discussions of various aspects of the war. An authoritative series is "Studies and documents on the war"—the original series is in French. Another French series of which we have 38 volumes so far dealing with all phases of the conflict is "Pages actuelles." Chief among the many English series is "Papers for war time," dealing not so much with the war as the effect of the war on English life. "Labour and war pamphlets," "From war to peace pamphlets," "Victoria league leaflets" fill up the ranks of war literature. An excellent series is the "*Daily Telegraph* war books," dealing with the conflict from all points of view and written by well-known authorities. The Germanistic society of Chicago have issued "Pamphlets dealing with the war in Europe."

We have a collection of post-cards, of cartoons, of photographs. In our lobby we have immense war maps—on two of them the line of battle in the east and west respectively is kept up to date, changed every day by one of our students. Carl Flemming, a German publisher is issuing maps for the separate battles.

Even thus early in this game of empires we have European war literature bibliographies, although of course they are incomplete. One we have found of use is "Books on the great war; an annotated bibliography of literature issued during the European conflict" by two English librarians, F. W. T. Lange and W. T. Berry. An English publisher's list is G. W. Prothero's. Hinrich has issued bibliographies of war literature making us realize what an enormous literature Germany is producing. It is said that France is not bringing forth as many books as the other nations at war. The Library of Congress has published a "List of references on Europe and international politics in relation to the present issues."

But Yale is not the only library that aspires to a good war literature collection. The Library of Congress is planning for a complete collection and wrote us only the other day that L. C. will eventually have

cards for nearly all literature relating to the European war. Harvard is collecting war material, and the Library of Clark University has already 1500 volumes of war literature. The Boston Public Library is buying extensively, and the New York Public is buying everything both here and abroad. The St. Louis Public Library has added 500 books and pamphlets on the war the past year, and Dr. Arthur Bostwick suggests that "the librarians in the United States collectively ought to have pretty nearly everything that is issued. Perhaps after the war is over, if it ever does come to an end, we can get together and publish a union list." But the problem is not with these large libraries that are getting all the material that they can, but with the small library that can have only a few books and must have the best. And it seems almost futile at the present moment to attempt a selection, for events have moved fast and furiously since the summer of 1914, and the war has been viewed from a wide range of angles and by many authors—all with different prejudices. I have tried to select from our yards of war bookshelves a few feet—this sounds like Charles W. Eliot's five foot book shelf—which seem to me of general interest. But, after all, while history is in the making, it is the periodical and newspaper that keep us up-to-date on war questions.

SIR JOHN HERSCHELL, the celebrated English astronomer, wrote in 1833: "Were I to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me during life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters who have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages."

PUBLICITY FOR VILLAGE LIBRARIES*

BY HOWARD B. SOHN, *Librarian, Wauseon, Ohio, Public Library*

I HAVE been asked to tell about the publicity work of the Wauseon Public Library.

With less than two years of actual library experience I do not hope, nor would you expect, that I should speak about those phases of library publicity with which most of you were familiar long before I entered library work. But there is one phase of library publicity that I think you will generally agree has not yet been developed to the limits of its possibilities, especially as applied to the smaller libraries. That phase is the publicity that will deal effectively with the public outside the library.

Perhaps I had better make the confession here that I entered library work following a brief experience with newspaper work. It was natural, therefore, that I should begin to relate the experiences of my new environment to those of the old. If one has ever had to do with a newspaper, especially with the weeklies and dailies in our smaller cities and towns, a fact that is brought very forcibly to one's attention is that the newspaper is almost obliged to publish absolutely free of charge matter brought by public, semi-public and charitable organizations, whether or not the matter is of news interest. I had not been long in library work when I began to realize that the library as a modern educational institution held as much for human interest as the school or any other public institution. Why, therefore, should the people not know as much about the working of their public library as about the rest of their institutions? And yet it seemed that the only publicity received by the library in the press was an occasional list of new books received.

The first time that I had occasion to announce the receipt of new books I tried the experiment of making the announcement more than a mere author and title list, especially as regarded the non-fiction. Several of the books had at the time something of current interest, and this fact I tried to feature at the very beginning. It was a news write-up pure and simple, and

as such it was published in the news columns of the local press, all of the publishers willingly, and even gladly, giving the space free. And the result—well, there were enough inquiries to show that interest had been aroused, and it was not long before it was revealed that many people in the community, and some of those among the apparently more intelligent, had little conception of the function of a public library except as a place to get novels and books for children.

Ever since its opening, nine years ago, the Wauseon Library has been doing excellent work in connection with the local clubs for women and the public schools. In fact, it is a school district library. But in common with most other libraries, I suspect, it has not been permitted the privilege of having the general adult public use its reading and reference rooms. So here was opportunity for another experiment. The next newspaper publicity briefly described the resources of the reading and reference rooms and the use of the periodical indexes, also referring to the pioneer work of the late William F. Poole. The aim was to make known to the busy man of affairs in as direct a manner as possible the fact that the public library can usually answer immediately his inquiry concerning some topic of current interest, and, moreover, can place before him more material on the topic than he can find anywhere else in the community. Again was newspaper publicity justified by its results. And the work thus begun was followed up by inviting adult visitors into the reference room should they visit the library during any but rush hours.

A rather unusual experience from this newspaper publicity came from published accounts of the Saturday story-hour for children. Almost immediately one of the publishers received an inquiry from a far-distant township as to whether or not country children could come to the story-hours. Ever quick to see an advantage that would boost the business of the community, this publisher suggested that the Saturday story-hours not only be made

*Read before the section for small libraries at the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, Oct. 7, 1915.

available to the children from the country, but that a special effort be made to give the fact all possible publicity, as it would be an inducement for country people to do their Saturday trading in Wauseon by providing a place for the entertainment and safekeeping of children. We did once make the announcement, and some Saturday visitors took advantage of the invitation. But we did not repeat the invitation, nor make any extended effort along this line, largely because of the lack of facilities for successfully carrying out such a plan on the busiest library day of the week. Nevertheless, one cannot help but think that the newspaper publisher suggested a most successful means for actually demonstrating the usefulness of the library.

One very desirable means of publicity for the librarian, it seems to me, is to call public attention to the resources of the library in matters of local history and of current local interest. For not only does he thus reach many people that he could not otherwise easily reach, but he is also performing a public duty that is not likely to be performed by any other person in the community, the important incidents of which are often lost to record entirely through neglect. For instance, many of you are probably familiar with the autobiography of the Rev. A. M. Rihbany, the prominent Unitarian minister of Boston, who rose to the ministry from a struggling Syrian immigrant. His life-story first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* and then in book form under the title, "A far journey." Now it so happened that for several years Mr. Rihbany was a resident of Wauseon; that he married a Fulton county girl, and had his first pastorate in a neighboring village. When, therefore, his autobiography appeared it seemed to the advantage of the library to remind the people of the community through the local newspapers that Wauseon was receiving publicity in a current magazine through the life-story of a distinguished former resident, and, furthermore, that this magazine came to the public library. And to make the newspaper account as interesting as possible to local residents, some incidents were added to connect Mr. Rihbany's story particularly with his residence in

Wauseon. The results were even more satisfactory than in the previous attempts at newspaper publicity, for inquiries were received from some older residents who seldom, if ever, visited the library. Quite as satisfactory, too, were the results from publishing a list of some of the books possessed by the library bearing especially on the history of northwestern Ohio and of Wauseon and Fulton county.

The large library, with its superior resources, is able to do much publicity work independent of the public press. It can publish its annual reports and bulletins, helpful alike to the people of the community and to the smaller libraries that are so favored as to be on the exchange list of the larger library. To the small library such publicity would be prohibitive unless the co-operation of the local newspapers were available. Fortunately for Wauseon Library, the local newspapers have given publicity to the most important features of its annual reports ever since its opening. And this past year two of the newspapers each devoted nearly a page to the report. The newspapers, moreover, willingly co-operated with the library in the spring when a call was made for old magazines to fill out the reference files.

The mailing of blank application cards to residents who do not use the library is not a new method of library publicity, and doubtless many of you have tried the experiment. About a year ago the trustees of the Wauseon Library were anxious to use this method of publicity, and approximately one hundred cards were mailed to people who were not using the library. Only three cards, however, were signed and returned. But at the beginning of the school year application cards were given to the teachers to be distributed among their pupils. Immediately there was a response, not only children, but even parents coming to the library, including some people who had permitted the use of their cards to lapse. With the co-operation of the superintendent of schools, further impetus was given to the increase in registration and circulation by inviting the teachers from the lower grades as well as the high schools to visit the library with their pupils. Practically all of the teachers

responded to the invitation, each of the classes spending an hour or more in the library. Though it was not to be expected that in so short a time the pupils would learn much of library methods, many of them did for the first time really become acquainted with the library. For it was discovered that to many of the younger children the reference room, in particular, had appeared as sacred quarters, forbidden to all but older people. Thereafter, for the rest of the school year, the children from the lower grades used this room as well as those from the high school. And the teachers, even from the fifth and sixth grades, began to make library assignments.

An opportunity that I believe is open to library workers in smaller communities, even more than those in cities, is publicity through personal contact with the people one meets in every-day life. One does not have to be a bore or too obtrusive to let people know of the possibilities of the library, and in a village or small city, where the range of acquaintance is large, such influence may bring very definite results. At Wauseon both the trustees and the librarian have in this way endeavored to increase the usefulness of the library, the good results being manifest frequently in new library users.

I have now told you the principal features of the publicity work of a library in a village of three thousand inhabitants. Though this publicity has lacked system, perhaps, in so far as each step has been largely experimental, it has already seemingly had its effect. For, at the end of 1914, largely, it is to be presumed, because of publicity, there was an increase over the previous year in the number of card holders of 36 per cent; an increase in the circulation of 15 per cent; and an increase in the number of people using the reading and reference rooms of 64 per cent.

I take it that two of the most cherished wishes of the majority of library workers, especially those in the smaller libraries, is to have universal township and county extension and greater recognition by the general public of the worth of the library and the library profession. But strive as

we may in our various communities, we usually get as a reward from the public only prejudiced ignorance and selfish indifference. And is there any wonder that there should be this ignorance and indifference when we read in the September *World's Work*, in an article describing our own Ohio pioneer of county libraries, at Van Wert, that "it is doubtful if 5 per cent of our total population ever read books or magazines," while "in the country the average often falls frightfully near to zero"?

Here, it seems to me, is an opportunity for the future development of library publicity, especially through newspapers. For while in the rural sections comparatively few families possess books and receive magazines, I think that post office officials and newspaper men will tell you that at least one newspaper, and that a county-seat weekly, goes into nearly every home in the county. And it is also frequently said that the one newspaper which goes into the farm home is read literally from cover to cover by every member of the family. Nearly every great public movement, as we well know, comes just as soon as public opinion demands it. And for right or wrong, we also well know that everything demanded by public opinion in recent years has been charged to newspaper and magazine publicity. With the newspapers of the state behind it, how soon might it not be when we could have county libraries all over Ohio and the library profession protected by laws as far-reaching as those which to-day protect the teaching profession in this state?

I like to speculate on the opportunity open to the members of the Ohio Library Association in this respect. What might not be accomplished in a few years, and even in one year's time! I know the difficulty that many already overworked librarians would experience in finding time to devote to such publicity, but could not co-operation here also have its effect? There are so many features of library work common to all libraries and all possessing interest for the public that a few well-written articles descriptive of each of these phases, prepared and printed, perhaps, by a committee from this association, could be distributed to the members of the association

and printed in local newspapers as coming from the local libraries, with little or no adaptation. We are constantly seeing the newspapers of the state, large and small, devote column after column to the schools, charities and other great public movements. Surely so public an institution as the library, and one destined inevitably to have an ever-increasing sphere in the education of the people of the commonwealth, should receive the recognition that has been so slow in coming. The ideal of the public library actually serving all the people of the community, adult as well as young, and men as well as women, is one which we all desire. And, given an effective means to that end, such as publicity through the public press, shall we not all strive that our ideal may be realized!

FOREIGN BOOK IMPORTATION ARRANGED

THE foreign trade adviser of the Department of State at Washington is in receipt of a communication from Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser of the British embassy, stating that the British government is prepared to issue permits for shipment to the United States of books in German or other language, from the enemies of Great Britain, of a philosophical, scientific, technical, or educational character, if specifically destined for universities, colleges, or public bodies. Sir Richard Crawford states that it would be required that in all such applications for such permits, the good faith of the application and the particular institution concerned should be vouched for by some official authority. The Librarian of Congress has indicated his willingness to act in the capacity indicated by Sir Richard Crawford, in passing on these applications. The endorsement of the Librarian of Congress upon the application would be to the effect that he is satisfied that the application is genuine and that the volumes for which the application is made are, in fact, intended for the use of applicant institution.

If universities, colleges, or other public institutions interested in obtaining books of this character will forward their applications to the Librarian of Congress the latter

will pass upon them and after satisfying himself of the *bona fides* of the application and the proposed use of the books, so endorse the application, forwarding it to the foreign trade adviser of the department, who will in turn forward it to the British embassy at Washington, with an unofficial request that the permit for the shipment of the books in question be issued.

ON ENLARGING THE READERS' GUIDE

The following request to librarians is made by a committee of the Keystone State Library Association, through its chairman, O. R. Howard Thomson:

"Three years ago a committee of the Keystone State Library Association was appointed to take up with the H. W. Wilson Company the question of including in the *Readers' Guide* or *Readers' Guide Supplement* a few representative foreign magazines, all the magazines indexed at that time being either American or English with American publishing affiliations.

"A number of questionnaires were conducted by the Wilson Company, and as a result *The Spectator*, the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and the *Deutsche Rundschau* were selected for inclusion. The *Spectator* is now being indexed in the *Readers' Guide Supplement* regularly, but trouble has arisen in connection with the other two magazines.

"The report of the committee to the Keystone State Library Association made in October at Butler, Pa., fully explains the difficulties. It is as follows:

"In accordance with the instructions of the association at the 1914 meeting, the committee on periodical indexing continued their efforts to secure the inclusion in the *Readers' Guide* and *Supplement* of a few representative foreign magazines. The H. W. Wilson Company stated that they would gladly accede to the request of the committee, and some time ago added to the *Supplement*, *The Spectator*, as a representative English magazine.

"Efforts have been made and are being continued to secure the inclusion of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. The H. W. Wilson Company notified the committee that the publishers of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* had taken the stand that they, the Wilson Company, should pay for copies of the *Revue* in order to index it, while the Wilson Company felt that, inasmuch as other reviews sent copies

to them for indexing without charge, such a stand was unjust, and would result, obviously, in making 'fish of one and flesh of the other.'

"At the request of Mr. Wilson, the committee has written twice to the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, asking that the request of his company be granted. It pointed out that, were the magazine to be indexed in the publications of the Wilson Company, it would be of much greater value to libraries which subscribe to it than it is now, and also that doubtless a number of libraries which do not now subscribe to it would subscribe were it included. The publishers of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* have acknowledged neither of the letters of the committee, the negligence on their part being possibly more or less due to the conditions now existing in France."

"The committee suggests that it be continued, with instructions to co-operate with the Wilson Company in securing from the *Deutsche Rundschau* and the *Revue de Deux Mondes* copies for the index; and also to call the attention of librarians through the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* to the request of the Wilson Company in the current number of the *Readers' Guide Settlement*, which request is attached to and made a part of this report:

"Two periodicals that were elected for the *Readers' Guide Supplement* some time ago are *Deutsche Rundschau* and *Revue de Deux Mondes*. As has been stated formerly, we do not make any charge to the publishers for indexing their periodicals, although it is obvious that the publishers benefit thereby very materially. We do ask, however, that publishers contribute one copy of each issue, free of charge, for editorial use in indexing, and, with few exceptions, they have complied gladly. In previous cases where a publisher has been unwilling, some librarians have done us and our subscribers good service by writing the publishers concerning the desirability of indexing, and we are again invoking the aid of any who may feel inclined to convey to the publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* and *Revue de Deux Mondes* an idea of the value to libraries of having these publications indexed. For the *Deutsche Rundschau*, letters should be addressed to Gebrüder Paetel, Lützowstrasse 7, Berlin W 35, and for the *Revue de Deux Mondes* to Mr. G. Samberrey, directeur, 15 Rue de l'Université, Paris."

"The committee believes that the suggestion of the Wilson Company, that all librarians interested write to the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and *Deutsche Rundschau* is an excellent one, and seconds it most emphatically. Such aid in the present attempt to make the *Readers' Guide*, even though only

in a small way, a key to metropolitan instead of exclusively American thought, cannot but be of real influence, and all such aid will be greatly appreciated by the committee having the matter in charge."

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND THE WAR

"WHAT has become of the International Institute of Bibliography during the war?" is the question with which M. Paul Otlet, the director of the Institute, opens a letter sent to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Below we quote several paragraphs, in which he answers his own query.

"On Aug. 17, 1914, foreseeing the approaching German entry into Brussels, an application was made by the Institute, together with the Union of International Associations, to the ministers of Spain and of the United States. They were asked to take under their special protection the various independent international establishments organized at Brussels: the International Institute of Bibliography, the International Museum, the International Collective Library, and the Central Office of the International Associations. This protection was accorded. It was justified by the need of indicating very clearly which were the scientific establishments of international scope on Belgian soil. Certain of these are, as a matter of fact, installed in buildings of which the free use has been given them by the Belgian government. It was desirable that the military occupation, which was foreseen for the national institutions, should not extend to these others. The ministers of the United States and of Spain were recommended to receive such a request. At that moment, in the absence of other accredited ministers, they held in their hands the protection of the interests of the belligerents. In addition, the extent of the participation, both official and voluntary, of the United States and Spain in these international institutions and collections in Brussels vested in them both the right to such protection and special interest in it.

"As a result of this protection, up to the present time the international institutions in Belgium have suffered no inconvenience from the German military and civil ad-

ministration. There is double cause for rejoicing in this, since the collections and installations are actually intact, and the principle of international co-operation, of a collective intellectual inheritance supported by all nations, has emerged unscathed and strengthened from the most terrible of tests.

"That does not mean, however, that the work is going on as usual. Everything is closed to the public and only a part of the employees are still at work there. The financial resources are half exhausted and Brussels is, in fact, shut off from communication with the whole world.*

"The war has affected in various ways the affairs of the book. . . . For example, the story may be told some day of how the Belgian people, 7,000,000 of them, for long months shut up in their country as in a fortress, unable to work for lack of raw materials, of machines, and of means of exportation; after having refused to work for the enemy, have put their time to profitable use in reading and study. . . .

"It is difficult to produce figures on bibliography during the war. According to Mr. Field, the director of the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zürich, German production of scientific publications on zoology, physiology, and anatomy was continued at first but later gave way. English production has remained the same. French production, after having been much cut down, is on the way to recovery. American production has increased. . . .

"Production, conservation, diffusion, are the three terms, the three functions of the organization of knowledge. To what point had the facts and ideas thereon progressed at the moment when war broke out?

" . . . On the eve of the war the *Repertoire bibliographique universel*, a general catalog of printed matter (books and reviews) arranged by subject and by author, already contained 11,000,000 entries . . . brought together, by agreement, by different groups. The next step was the printing of different lists, also undertaken by

separate groups. The international catalog of scientific literature (headquarters at London) has published since 1900 seventeen volumes on pure science. . . . The Concilium Bibliographicum (international headquarters at Zürich) has issued printed cards for the current literature of the biological sciences, following the format of the cards and the classification of the International Institute of Bibliography. . . .

"After the published inventory comes the *résumé*, the analysis of the works written. . . . The task of keeping a systematic record of human knowledge and of human progress is only possible by a division of the labor and the establishment of uniform methods among authors, publishers, editors, and libraries as an aid in this recording. The international associations were all designated to assume this work, each for that part of the grand total which is the object of its particular activity.

"The world congress of international associations, in connection with the Institute of Bibliography, has taken preliminary steps in the co-ordination of efforts in this field. The example which up to the present time has most nearly realized its purpose is that of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. For several years this institute has recorded in its reports, and published at regular intervals, the new data on agricultural matters worked out in the entire world.

"A final step in the organization of the written word is already dimly seen and anticipated in numerous preliminary works of method. This will be the *encyclopédie documentaire*, or universal co-operative book. Grounded on the whole existing organization, developing and completing it, its purpose is to establish for each branch of learning one great book of knowledge. In this, systematically and completely, but avoiding the repetitions which are the result of the individualistic mode of publication, the data on the sciences would be continually transcribed. This encyclopedia, in proportion to the progress of the twentieth century, would be at once international (covering all countries), universal (including all the sciences), and co-operative (having all the groups interested). It would still permit the free pro-

*In view of the impossibility of communication between Brussels and the outside world, the International Institute of Bibliography and the Union of International Associations have established two centers of correspondence where all letters, publications and communications may be addressed: The Hague: 51 Theresia street. Lausanne: Asted, Casino de Montbenon.

duction of individual publications, but it would establish the collective book alongside. It would first take the form of long manuscript lists on slips. These would be deposited in special international institutions for elaboration and consultation by the public, with duplicates all brought together in one central international institute. Later the publication of the lists, easily separated into sections, would make possible the deposit of all or part of the encyclopedia in all the national libraries.

Such was the projected goal—Library, Bibliography, Résumé, Encyclopedia—toward which the work was progressing from every side before the war, to assure the conservation of science. Its realization was to a large extent begun and was facilitated by the fact that no bureaucratic centralization was involved, but only an international federation of the existing working agencies, each accepting in open convention a part of the work of accomplishment according to methods including a minimum of uniformity, discussed and decided in common. The system of intellectual relations to be organized by this federation, was to include three organs: First, the International Institute of Bibliography, for the direction of the work; the assignment of methods, and the depository for the central lists; second, the international associations, each assisting by its national sections, through their work and their special institutions; third, the national special libraries, each designated as a station in the system, putting at the disposal of the public the section of the whole work which interests them, and by their subscriptions to these sections making financially viable the whole organization.

"War has passed by, cutting with its sword the little threads already laboriously stretched, and from which time would certainly have made great cables. Will peace be able to join again the ends that are remaining, and above all to give to them at once such development that the future henceforth will be secure?"

"In this hour when the life of the civilized world is almost wholly absorbed by most terrible strife, when life, property, intellectual wealth are ruthlessly destroyed, when humanitarian ideals are submerged, one after another, the Book stands forth en-

larged in the role which successive generations have allotted to it. Tomorrow, when the accumulated hates shall have done their work, when barriers will hold apart for long years the men who even yesterday banded themselves together to work or to enjoy the fruits of civilization, tomorrow there will be left only the Book as the intellectual bond between many peoples. By a sort of sublimation and abstraction the Book is the pure thought of men rid of their material presence, become intolerable; it is their thought fixed on objects universal and eternal, having the objectivity and likewise the international character of the sciences, of letters, and of the arts."

COLORED BRANCHES OF THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Public Library of Louisville, Ky., celebrated this fall the tenth anniversary of the opening of its first branch for colored people. In connection with the celebration, the library issued an illustrated description of the two colored branches now in operation, together with some interesting figures concerning their cost, equipment, and use. From this pamphlet we quote some paragraphs, and to it we are also indebted for the accompanying illustrations.

"In organizing the public library for Louisville it was planned to have separate buildings for colored readers. The system consists of the main library, eight branches, 230 classroom collections in 35 school buildings and 62 stations, a total of 301 centers for the circulation of books for home use. This includes two branches, 52 classroom collections in 13 school buildings and 6 stations, a total of 60 centers for colored readers. The total circulation of books for the year was 1,045,077. Of this number, 104,771 volumes were used by colored readers.

"After the opening of the main library, the colored branch came next. It was opened on September 23, 1905, in temporary quarters in a residence on Chestnut street. This was the first free public library in America exclusively for colored readers and it marked an epoch in the development of the race. At the same time the Library



THE STAFF



INTERIOR OF THE EASTERN BRANCH



THE STORY HOUR
IN THE COLORED BRANCHES OF THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE DOUGLASS DEBATING CLUB
IN THE COLORED BRANCHES OF THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Board purchased a corner lot, 69 by 120 feet, at Tenth and Chestnut streets. On this site was erected a Carnegie building which was occupied October 29, 1908.

"The Western Colored branch building is 77 feet long and 45 feet wide and is built of brick and stone, with tile roof. The building has a main floor and basement. On the main floor, near the entrance, is the delivery desk, and back of it are large tables for reading and reference. To the left, on entering, is a newspaper alcove, the librarian's office and the special room for children. To the right, on entering, is the magazine alcove, a study room and the special room for adults. The basement floor contains a large lecture room, two classrooms and supply and boiler rooms. The building is heated throughout by hot water. The furniture and shelving are beautiful in design and finish, and provision is made for free access to all the books. The arrangement is one of convenience and comfort for those who wish to read or study or to get a book for home use. The total cost of building and equipment was \$47,410.64.

"The work at the first colored branch library proved so successful that a second Carnegie building was erected in the eastern part of the city. This is known as the Eastern Colored branch, and was opened with appropriate exercises January 28, 1914.

"This building occupies a site 75 by 150 feet at Lampton and Hancock streets. The site cost \$5000, of which amount \$1000 was raised by colored citizens. The building is 60 by 80 feet, built of brick, concrete and stone, with tile roof, and has a main floor and basement. The first floor contains the library room, accommodating 10,000 volumes, the librarian's office, and an auditorium to seat 350 people. The basement has three classrooms for club use, a playroom, 37 by 40 feet, cloak room, boiler room, etc. An experimental garden is under cultivation in the 'L' of the building, and arrangements are under way to equip a playground 60 by 75 feet in the rear. The cost of building and equipment for this branch was \$31,024.31.

"The libraries contain 13,655 volumes: Western, 10,554; Eastern, 3101, and re-

ceive 137 current periodicals and newspapers, all of which are for free use. New books are being added constantly, and readers are urged to make suggestions for additions which they feel are needed and should be added to the library.

"Since the opening 8958 persons have registered as borrowers, and there are now 4866 cards in force. This number, however, does not represent all who use the libraries. There are numerous readers daily using books at the tables, and there are schoolroom collections which are used by the school children.

"Since the opening of the libraries, 595,048 volumes have been drawn for home use. The first year's circulation was 17,838 volumes, while in 1914-15 it had grown to 104,771.

"A large amount of reference work is done with the pupils and teachers of high schools and graded schools. Since the opening of the libraries, 27,968 persons have been assisted in reference work by the librarians. It is impossible to keep an accurate account of the questions asked and information given.

"The library conducts annually an apprentice class for those who desire to enter library service. An examination is held in June to enter a class which begins work in September. In preparing for service, apprentices are given three months' work under the direction of the branch librarian, heads of departments, and chief librarian. The course has been taken by twelve persons, four of whom came from other cities—Houston, Evansville, Memphis and Cincinnati, preparing for service in colored branches in these cities. Arrangements are being made to admit three young women from other cities to take the apprentice work with this year's class.

"Close co-operation with teachers is sought in work with the schools. The libraries not only help pupils during the school life, but enable them to continue studies after leaving school.

"Aside from circulating books and doing reference work, the libraries encourage and assist in all efforts to the advancement of our citizens to a social betterment. The people are made to feel that the libraries belong to them and that they may be used

for anything that makes for the public welfare. During a single month, forty meetings have been held in the buildings. Nineteen clubs and reading circles meet regularly in these two library buildings.

"The story hour is the children's delight and is held weekly under the direction of a trained story-teller. In addition to the pleasure that the stories give, new experiences are brought to the children, their imagination is enlarged and an interest is created in books and reading. A story-telling contest is held annually, and prizes are given to the children who can best reproduce a story told during the year.

"The Douglass Debating Club, one of the most interesting organizations, is composed of high school boys and meets weekly under the direction of the branch librarian. The purpose of the club is to acquaint its members with parliamentary usages, to keep before them the great current questions and to train them to speak in public. Public debates are given occasionally, and a prize contest is held annually. Following are some of the subjects debated: 'That the right of suffrage should be extended to women'; 'That the influence of women has contributed more to civilization than that of men'; 'That the North American Indian has had greater opportunity for development than the Afro-American'; 'That Lincoln was a greater American than Washington'; 'That the United States was justified in taking up arms against Mexico'; 'That Germany was justified in taking up arms against the Allies'; and 'That the United States should interfere to stop the internal strife in Mexico.'"

INDIA'S FIRST LIBRARY EXHIBIT

THE first library exhibition in India was held early in the year in Mehsana, the official headquarters of the Kadi district of Baroda, in connection with the opening of a new Agricultural and Commercial Museum by his Highness the Maharaja. *The Library Miscellany* for January-April gives quite a detailed description of the exhibition, accompanied by photographs taken by Mr. Kudalkar, who prepared and installed the exhibit, which was modelled very largely on American lines.

"The idea of holding this exhibition at Mehsana," says the *Miscellany*, "was that, Mehsana being the headquarters of the Kadi district, and the Mehsana Public Library being the prospective central library for that district, librarians from different towns and villages of the district might be able to come together on the occasion of H. H.'s visit and get a fund of information regarding the progress of libraries in their district, the nature of the different new features of library work to be introduced shortly by their central library, and the special noteworthy activities of foreign libraries. The whole of the spacious upper floor of the library was thrown open for the exhibition purposes and was tastefully arranged and decorated. As there were no facilities in Mehsana for getting up such an exhibition, all the exhibits had to be hurriedly prepared at Baroda and transported to Mehsana.

"On one of the walls were exhibited in beautiful glass cases photos of the exteriors as well as of the interiors of the buildings of some of the Kadi libraries, that were owned and not rented. On another wall was put up a very large-sized map of the Kadi district, with the towns and villages having libraries marked with different kinds of pins. It brought to the notice of every visitor at one glance the network of free libraries that is being closely woven over the whole district during the last few years, and showed him at once how many town and how many village libraries there were in the district. Along with this there were other statistics of the progress of Kadi libraries, including a miniature map of Kadi dotted with libraries, names of libraries given according to each *Taluka*, with the total number of mere reading rooms; the report of the libraries in the district showing their progress year by year in number, buildings, expenditure, and in circulation of books according to population, area and libraries of the district, and in respect of traveling libraries, stereographs and cinema and lantern shows. In another place were hung up the pictures of some prominent foreign libraries, such as the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Congressional Library at Washington, the Royal Library of Brussels, the

New York Public, the Boston Public, university libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Columbia, California, etc.—showing their exteriors as well as interiors. In other places were exhibited pictures of the multifarious activities of some of the prominent public libraries of America, like the New York Public and the Chicago Public, showing their work, especially through traveling libraries with school children and factory hands, with drug shops, mechanics' shops and fire stations, with different communities, settlements and clubs, with the blind, the sick, and the criminal, etc. This part of the exhibition was found particularly interesting by visitors, as it threw quite a flood of light on the endless activities of a public library for public good.

"Another specially noteworthy feature of the exhibition was the children's corner, specially organized. There in cases were attractively arranged typical children's books, such as rag books, picture books, artistically bound books, including the charming series of the Japanese fairy tales, as also various kinds of children's game and puzzle boxes. There were also put up on the walls large picture bulletins, showing pictures specially interesting to children, such as pictures of beautiful types of children in different moods and activities, of beautiful flowers and birds, pictures of childhood of their Majesties the King and Queen of England and of their highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, etc. Another corner of the exhibition hall was specially prepared for ladies, where important and attractive books of feminine interest in the vernaculars and English language were exhibited.

"In one corner of the hall were kept on show the different types of wooden cases used by the Baroda Library Department for sending out traveling libraries, and the opposite corner was occupied by a case exhibiting a complete small library of Gujarati books worth Rs. 100 (really worth Rs. 115, or so, including booksellers' discount), that is presented by the Library Department to every *new* village library for Rs. 25—only by way of encouragement in the beginning. In the middle of the hall were placed round tables at short distances from one another, and on some of these

were exhibited sets of stereographs with stereoscopes and specimens of girls' basketry and other handiwork, and on others were kept numerous picture albums of various places and institutions in Europe, America, and Japan, recently brought by Mr. Kudalkar from his library trip round the world."

About six hundred people visited the exhibit during the week it was open, and considering the fact that very little advance publicity was possible, this attendance was considered very satisfactory.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S MEETING IN LONDON

IN default of an official report of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Library Association, held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, the following account has been condensed from the reports printed in the *Athenaeum*. The convention opened Monday evening, Aug. 30, with a social reunion on the invitation of the Council. On Tuesday morning about 200 members assembled to hear the inaugural address of Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, of the Royal Society of Medicine. After thanking the retiring president, Mr. Falconer Madan, Bodley's librarian, on behalf of the association, he said that no one at this time could feel any real interest in an address on libraries and librarianship. All had but one absorbing interest. Librarians might justly be proud that out of three thousand persons engaged in library work four hundred were under arms. To librarians it might seem that the burning of the library of Louvain and the campaign of destruction which was summed up in that particular act were the outstanding facts of the war; but there were much bigger facts to think about. Germany was the one educated society in which intellect and the spirit of the whole nation had been subjected to a minutely organized process of drilling, forcing and moulding which was without parallel. From the moment when the young German first went to his state school, right through his educational career, in his army service, in his university, his mind was never free. Germany, with all its knowledge, power, method, and energy

of mind and soul, was a nation deprived of freedom. Librarians were the keepers and distributors of perhaps the one force that could effectively fight against and resist the process of intellectual enslavement which, as exhibited in Germany, was at the root of the horror that had overshadowed our civilization. Librarians could play a great part in the fight—for a fight was needed—against the constant danger of stereotyped teaching in over-organized and over-centralized schools and colleges.

The president, having been thanked for his address, called upon Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward to describe "The work of the Camps Library," and the very successful labors of a band of voluntary women helpers who undertook at the beginning of the war the task of providing literature for the British soldiers, and who were still carrying it out. The Camps Library owed its origin to the desire of the people of the Homeland to prepare in every way for the arrival of their oversea brethren to join the great imperial army. Large quantities of books were sent out to Egypt for the Australians and New Zealanders. A much larger enterprise of providing libraries for the camps of the Territorials and new armies all over the United Kingdom was then undertaken. A system was organized under which once a fortnight boxes of books were sent to every unit in the Expeditionary Force. About the first of July the Postmaster-General came to their aid, and the post offices throughout the country became their collecting depots. Those wishing to send either books or magazines had only to hand them, unaddressed, untied, and without packing, over the counter of a post office, and they were forwarded thence to the Camps Library's new headquarters in Horseferry Road, Westminster. The preceding week, on the day on which they received the contributions from the places outside the metropolitan postal area, over 100,000 had been presented, and the daily receipts averaged approximately 20,000.

The question of "What public libraries can do during and after the war" was dealt with by Mr. L. Stanley Jast, at that time still in Croydon. He urged that the public library was the one great agency which could help the country in fighting intellec-

tual Germany, with which, equally with material Germany, England is at war. Another direction in which the libraries were of service was in providing avenues of escape from too much thinking about the war.

In the afternoon the annual business meeting was held, Mr. H. R. Tedder, chairman of the Council, presiding. It was reported that membership had grown during the year from 678 to 808, and that 233 had registered for the examinations. The index to periodicals committee reported that arrangements had been made with the *Athenaeum* to publish a subject index to the important articles in over 200 English, French, and American periodicals, beginning with Jan. 1, 1915.

On Wednesday, Prof. Adams' report to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees on "Library provision and policy" was made the subject of several papers. Mr. John Ballinger, of the National Library of Wales, submitted some "General considerations"; Mr. G. E. Roebuck, of Walthamstow, discussed the "Statistical tables"; Mr. Henry Bond, of Portsmouth, offered some "Criticisms and suggestions"; Mr. L. Stanley Jast raised "The question of over-building"; while Mr. Butler Wood, of Bradford, considered "Rural libraries." All agreed that the county council should replace the parish council as the library authority, that co-operation among authorities should be effected as far as possible, and that a system of traveling libraries should be established for rural districts. All felt it was undesirable for the libraries to be in the hands of the educational authority.

A resolution was carried by the Council endorsing the circular letter of the Local Government Board urging economy in municipal expenditures, but maintaining that the need for efficient libraries was never so great as now, and expressing the hope that their efficiency would be in no wise impaired by a short-sighted economy.

In the afternoon round table conferences were held on "Branch buildings erected within the last two years," "Classification and cataloging of books on the war," "Revision of stock," and "The effect of the war on library administration."

On Thursday the literature of the war

was discussed. Mr. E. A. Savage reviewed six books illustrating the "Origin, causes, and inspiring ideas"; Captain A. Hilliard Atteridge discussed "Histories and descriptions of operations"; "Economic questions, trade and international law" were dealt with by Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency, of Cambridge University; "Medicine and hygiene," by Mr. Percy Dunn; "Pure literature and art," by Dr. E. A. Baker; and "Bibliography and select lists," by Mr. R. A. Peddie.

During the week an exhibit of war books and maps was kept open to the public, and also an exhibition of the best recent books. Visits were paid to a number of libraries, and on Thursday evening there was a reception by the president at the Royal Society of Medicine.

A PLEA FOR THE NOVEL

JUST now when the question, shall fiction be eliminated from our public libraries, is being so much discussed, it is interesting to know that a century ago the novel, that scapegoat of literary forms, was held in the same disrepute it is to-day. In that charming little satire, "Northanger Abbey," Jane Austen makes a plea for the novel, a plea so eloquent that the light of a hundred years can add nothing to make it stronger.

"I will not," says Miss Austen, "adopt that ungenerous and impolitic custom, so common with novel-writers, of degrading, by their contemptuous censure, the very performances to the number of which they are themselves adding; joining with their greatest enemies in bestowing the harshest epithets on such works, and scarcely ever permitting them to be read by their own heroine, who, if she accidentally take up a novel, is sure to turn over its insipid pages with disgust. Alas! if the heroine of one novel be not patronized by the heroine of another, from whom can she expect protection and regard? I cannot approve of it. Let us leave it to reviewers to abuse such effusions of fancy at their leisure, and over every new novel to talk in threadbare strains of the trash with which the press now groans. Let us not desert one another: we are an injured body. Although our productions have afforded more ex-

tensive and unaffected pleasure than those of any other literary corporation in the world, no species of composition has been so much decried. From pride, ignorance, or fashion, our foes are almost as many as our readers; and while the ability of the nine-hundredth abridger of the History of England, or of the man who collects and publishes in a volume some dozen lines of Milton, Pope, and Prior, with a paper from the 'Spectator,' and a chapter from Sterne, are eulogized by a thousand pens,—there seems almost a general wish of decrying the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist, and of slighting the performances which have only genius, wit, and taste to recommend them. 'I am no novel-reader'; 'I seldom look into novels'; 'Do not imagine that I often read novels'; 'It is really very well for a novel,'—such is the common cant. 'And what are you reading, Miss —?' 'Oh, it is only a novel!' replies the young lady, while she lays down her book with affected indifference or momentary shame. 'It is only Cecilia, or Camilla, or Belinda'; or, in short, only some work in which the greatest powers of the mind are displayed, in which the most thorough knowledge of human nature, the happiest delineation of its varieties, the liveliest effusions of wit and humor, are conveyed to the world in the best-chosen language."

American Library Association

CHICAGO MIDWINTER MEETINGS

The midwinter library meetings will be held as usual this year in Chicago. Dates are December 29 to 31. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, where last year's meetings were held. The following rates will apply:

One Person

Room with detached bath.....\$1.50 and up per day
Room with private bath..... 2.00 and up per day

Two Persons

Room with detached bath.....\$3.00

Two connecting rooms with bath

Two persons\$4.50 and \$8.00 per day
Four persons 7.00 and 12.00 per day

Reservations should be made directly with the hotel.

The A. L. A. Council will meet on Wednesday morning and Thursday morning, Dec. 29 and 30. Some of the features will be papers on the "Economics of library architecture," by Dr. C. W. Andrews; "Publicity methods for

libraries," by W. H. Kerr; "The place of the library in the university," by Dr. E. C. Richardson; and "The municipal reference library and the city library," by S. H. Ranck. All of these papers will be followed by discussion. There will be a number of committee reports given.

Both of these sessions of the Council will be "open meetings," to which all members of the association are invited.

The Executive Board will meet Wednesday evening, Dec. 29.

The League of Library Commissions will meet Thursday afternoon, Dec. 30, and Friday morning, Dec. 31. Among the subjects to be discussed are: "Commission aims and achievements," by J. I. Wyer; "Progress of rural library extension work in the United States and good laws for county and township extension," by Julia A. Robinson; "Library training for commission workers and the certification of librarians," by Miss Mary E. Downey; "The U. S. Bureau of Education reading courses and how to make them of most value in our state work," by M. S. Dudgeon; "Commission helps in book selection," by Henry N. Sanborn; and "The *A. L. A. Booklist*," by Miss May Massee. There will also be business and committee reports.

The School Libraries Section will hold two meetings, the first on Friday afternoon, Dec. 31, and the second on the evening of the same day. The afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of the problems of normal and elementary school libraries, and the evening session to high school libraries. There will be no formal papers, but practical problems will be discussed. The high school session will be in charge of Miss Mary E. Hall, and the normal and elementary school session in charge of either Miss Irene Warren or Miss Delia G. Ovitz. The section officers hope that this will be the largest gathering of school librarians ever yet held.

The university librarians will hold sessions on Friday, Dec. 31, both morning and afternoon. Mr. H. O. Severance, of the University of Missouri Library, is chairman in charge of these round table meetings.

The librarians of small colleges will hold round tables also on both Friday morning and Friday afternoon, Dec. 31. Mr. S. J. Brandenburg, librarian of Miami University Library, is chairman of the committee in charge.

The American Association of Library Schools will probably meet on Wednesday afternoon. Definite arrangements have not yet been reported to the secretary of the A. L. A.

The Chicago Library Club will entertain

visiting librarians on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, and the club wishes it distinctly understood that all librarians and their friends are cordially invited to be present.

All of the above meetings will be held at the Hotel La Salle.

Those having charge of any meetings not here referred to should make arrangements for suitable meeting rooms either direct with the management of the Hotel La Salle, or through the secretary of the A. L. A.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Organizations

TRI-STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROPOSED

At the first meeting of the 1915-16 season of the District of Columbia Library Association held on Oct. 20, a committee consisting of H. H. B. Meyer, Dr. George F. Bowerman, F. W. Ashley and C. C. Houghton, was appointed to report at the next meeting on the advisability and method of procedure in forming a tri-state library association. If the committee reports favorably the librarians of Virginia, Maryland, and possibly West Virginia will be invited to join with those of the District of Columbia to form such an association.

After a membership committee and a committee to nominate officers for the coming year were appointed, Mr. Ernest Kletsch spoke to the association on the library interests as represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Dr. George F. Bowerman and R. H. Johnston followed Mr. Kletsch with delightful talks giving their impressions of the conferences at Berkeley.

C. C. HOUGHTON, *Secretary*.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

At the invitation of Mr. R. M. Kennedy and Miss Elisabeth D. English, librarian and assistant of the University of South Carolina Library, some of the librarians of South Carolina met at the university, Oct. 27, and organized the South Carolina Library Association. The officers elected were: President, Mr. R. M. Kennedy; vice-president, Miss Katherine B. Trescot, Clemson College Library; secretary, Miss Louise McMaster, Marion Public Library; treasurer, Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., South Carolina Historical Commission.

An encouragingly large number of librarians and friends interested in the work were

present and plans were made for enlisting in the cause all the libraries in the state.

The time and place for the next meeting were left for the executive committee to decide.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the West Virginia Library Association was held in the Public Library at Fairmont, Oct. 19. The members were welcomed by Mrs. George Debolt, president of the Woman's Club, and papers were read on "Cataloging" by Miss Amy Allen; on "The juvenile department," by Miss Lewis Harvey; on the "Package library for farm women" by Miss Nell M. Barnett; on the "Pay collection," by Miss Gladys M. Fisher; and, at the afternoon session, on "Library ideals for West Virginia" by L. D. Arnett of the West Virginia University.

The second session was principally occupied in discussing the necessity for a library commission. The bill which was presented last winter, did not pass the legislature, and it is felt that West Virginia cannot make much real progress in library work until the state has a library commission.

A committee of three from the West Virginia Library Association was appointed to meet with a committee of three from the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, to draw up a new bill, and it is hoped to secure the passage of this bill in the next legislature.

The officers elected were: Miss Sally Scollay Page, Clarksburg, president; Miss Mabel Jones, Charleston, vice president; and Miss Lewis Harvey, Huntington, secretary-treasurer.

LEWIS HARVEY, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club held its autumn meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the club, at Northfield, with about 150 librarians and trustees of libraries in Massachusetts and adjoining states in attendance. This was a union meeting with the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The sessions began on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, in the assembly hall of the Dickinson Memorial Library with an address of welcome by Dr. Norman P. Wood, president of the board of trustees. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the club, responded and expressed the thanks of the club. Mr. William R. Moody, at the request of President Coolidge, spoke briefly on the educational work at Northfield which was the outward expression of Mr. Dwight L. Moody's own experience and sympathy.

Mr. William C. Lane, librarian of the Harvard College Library, spoke on "Early days of the Massachusetts Library Club." Mr. Lane sketched the history of the club from its origin at a meeting of librarians at the State Library, Boston, on Oct. 22, 1890, through the formative years of the club, with pleasant bits of personal reminiscences of individual members who had shared in the development of library work in the state. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club, letters were read from Mrs. D. P. Corey, of Malden; Mr. William E. Foster, librarian at Providence, R. I.; Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Mercantile Library, of St. Louis; Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian emeritus at Amherst College; Mr. S. S. Green, librarian emeritus at Worcester; Miss Lizzie A. Williams, formerly librarian at Malden; and Miss Edith D. Fuller, librarian of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, gave interesting reminiscences of his association with the club.

The morning sessions on Friday opened with a report of the treasurer of the club and a report on the co-operative work between libraries and the schools. Miss Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian of the Boston Public Library, presented a paper on the subject, "Co-operation between the public library and the high school," which summarized the findings of a committee which had collected data on this aspect of library work. Miss Annie Carroll Moore was a speaker on the topic, "The love of literature in the every-day life of a children's library." Miss Moore is supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, and she drew interesting conclusions from her experience there, especially regarding the fruitful work of boys' clubs and of their association with the library. At the afternoon session, Prof. Carrie A. Harper, of Mount Holyoke College, spoke on "Recurrent themes in literature, as represented by Tristram and Iseult and Cleopatra." Following the paper by Prof. Harper, a number of members of the club spoke briefly on the topic, "Books we read when we were boys and girls." At the conclusion of the afternoon session, the members of the club enjoyed an auto ride to Mt. Hermon as the guests of the trustees of the Dickinson Memorial Library, and Mr. Ambert G. Moody, manager of the Northfield Hotel. At the evening session on Friday, a paper was presented by Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Administrative problems," followed by a round table on practical problems, conducted

by Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Worcester Public Library. President Coolidge addressed the club on the subject, "Ideals *vs.* technical efficiency," developing in the course of his talk the need for an appreciative outlook on books, a sympathy with people and a disinterested form of public service. The meeting concluded with an exhibition of stereopticon views by Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, of library people taken at previous meetings of the American Library Association and the Massachusetts Library Club. The Saturday morning session was concerned with an informal round table on work with children, conducted by Miss Alice G. Higgins, special assistant in the children's room of the Somerville Public Library, and Miss Florence E. Wheeler, librarian, Leominster Public Library.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held Thursday, Oct. 7, in the Public Library at Norfolk, Miss Helen Sperry presiding.

Mr. Philemon W. Johnson, librarian of the Norfolk Library, included in his address of welcome a sketch of the Norfolk Library which started in 1761 with 150 volumes, and now contains 19,000 volumes. The present building, the gift of Miss Isabella Eldridge, was erected in 1888 and within a few years has been doubled in size, so that it is now one of the most spacious and beautiful buildings in the state. Miss Anna Hadley then submitted for the committee on high school libraries, a report on conditions in Connecticut, based on a questionnaire sent to the 68 high schools and 4 normal schools of the state. Mr. George S. Godard, state librarian, entertained the meeting with a description of the A. L. A. conference in San Francisco, speaking especially of the delights of the trip and the hospitality everywhere extended to the association.

An inspiring talk on "The higher appraisal of books" was delivered by Rev. John Coleman Adams, D.D. He said that higher appraisal has to do not with "best sellers" but with the higher spirit, power and reality of a book, and gave as a definition of a book, a continuation and multiplication of a human soul—a soul transmigrated. The three principles for self-culture in reading, he enunciated in the epigram "read up, read out, and read forward," that is, read original sources for information, read broadly for self-culture and entertainment, and read the young authors of the present day, for youth is a prophecy of the future.

Miss Isabella Eldridge entertained the asso-

ciation at luncheon at the Country Club and after luncheon provided automobiles for a short trip through the village.

The first paper of the afternoon was "The Yale collection of European War literature" by Miss Mildred Fuller of Yale Library. She said in part, that Yale University, whose guiding principle is that of interested neutrality, is collecting extensively so as to have in the future full resources for the study of the war, and that at least one third of their books are in foreign languages. She mentioned in detail some important books on the causes of the war, on conditions in the various countries, including in her list volumes on international affairs, biographies of noted men, war poetry, and cartoons. She considered it almost futile for the small libraries to attempt a selection at the present moment, and said that "while history is in the making, it is the periodical and newspaper that keeps us up-to-date on the war question."

Mr. Andrew Keogh of Yale University followed with a talk on "Some illuminated manuscripts in the British Museum," illustrating his remarks with an exhibition of 60 reproductions in gold and colors. He sketched the history of illumination, describing the methods of transcribing used in the monasteries, and said that the forms of ornament used were beautiful, although grotesque and often inappropriate according to modern ideas of reverence.

"Some illuminated manuscripts in America" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Frank B. Gay of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, in which he told especially of the wonderful collection of manuscripts, dating from the 5th century, which are collected in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan.

A resolution of thanks to Miss Eldridge and the people of Norfolk was presented by Mr. Thayer and unanimously approved.

ELEANOR M. EDWARDS, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held in the Columbus Public Library, Oct. 5-8, with 180 members present. A cordial address of welcome was given by Dr. Frank Warner, of the trustees of Columbus Public Library, to which Prof. Root, president of the association, responded. Mr. C. B. Galbreath, librarian of the Ohio State Library, gave a short talk on "The State Library and the libraries of the state," indicating the valuable assistance the libraries might receive through the various departments of the State Library. Mr. Herbert Hirshberg, of the Toledo Library, presented

the subject, "What the libraries expect from the state," making numerous suggestions for more efficient service. The concluding address of the evening, "Cataloging as an asset," was given by Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the University of Michigan Library. The subject was ably presented and much appreciated by the audience. The evening program was followed by a reception given by the staff of the Columbus Public Library.

The first business session opened on Wednesday morning, with the reports of the committees. The chairman of the legislative committee, Prof. Root, embodied the principal points made by Mr. Hirshberg in his address of the previous evening in a recommendation in the form of a motion, which carried; "that the legislative committee for the coming year be requested to arrange for a meeting of library trustees in connection with next year's meeting, for the discussion of proposed legislation; that, so far as possible, bills be prepared in advance for discussion by this conference, which shall (1) make possible an adequate maintenance for libraries, either within or without the Smith tax law, (2) provide for library pensions, and (3) provide for prompt distribution to the libraries of the state, of all the publications of the state. Mr. Carl Vitz urged the publication of uniform bulletins of such nature as could be used by all libraries. Mr. Brandenburg presented the emphatic need of official recognition for the library system in the educational policy and organization of the state. The report of the committee on membership showed that the association now has 503 active, 4 associate, 11 sustaining, 3 life, 10 club, and 14 library members.

Miss Tyler, chairman of the committee on library extension, recommended re-dividing the state into 5 library districts, and holding meetings in the spring of 1916 in some central library of each district, under the supervision of a district chairman. The recommendation was enthusiastically received, as the former district meetings, so full of helpful suggestions and enthusiasm for the work, have been greatly missed by all. A most attractive display of material gathered by Miss Hawley, of the inter-relation of libraries committee, was on exhibition in a separate room. There were also interesting exhibits of children's books and library supplies.

On Wednesday afternoon the departmental meetings adjourned, and the association visited the Public School Library, where the splendid picture collection, the class room catalog, and the vocational guidance list created much interest.

The evening session was devoted to a discussion of "Other educational work of the state"—the topic recognizing the libraries as educational factors, as well as the schools. Dr. Herbert Welch, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, representing the privately endowed colleges and universities, stated that nearly all private colleges are distinctly Christian in origin, and pointed out as significant the fact that one fourteenth of the men in "Who's who in America" are from Ohio, and stated that the number of colleges in Ohio, and the number of Ohio college students, are about one fourteenth of the entire number in the United States. President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University, talked of the state educational institutions, pointing out the fundamental differences between the state schools and the privately endowed colleges. Miss Margaret Sutherland, principal of the Columbus Normal School, pleaded for the inculcation of love for reading in children, while Supt. J. W. Jones, of the School for the Deaf, talked on specialized education, illustrating his talk by a class of children from the State School for the Deaf.

Thursday afternoon a delightful garden party was given by the Columbus Library Club, on the beautiful campus of the Ohio State University.

What was perhaps the most enjoyable session was held on Thursday evening, when Miss Sarah J. Cutler, of Marietta, read an intensely interesting paper on "The Coonskin Library, and its books"—also its founders—filled with delightful reminiscences of pioneer days in early Ohio history. Miss Cutler brought with her the original accession book of the "Coonskin" library, also numbers 1, 2, and 3 of its books. About 250 of the original books of the library are in her possession, Miss Cutler being a lineal descendant of one of the founders.

The interest created was held to the end of the session by Miss Tyler's paper on "The library and social service." Miss Tyler emphasized the fact that "the message of the book is for all classes—the welfare of one is the welfare of all."

"The Library Art League and the Ohio libraries" was presented by Miss Marion Comings, for the purpose of arousing interest in the development of a Library Art League in Ohio. The work of the Indiana Library Art League in connection with the Federated Clubs was cited, and attention was called to the fact that the basis for a traveling collection of pictures can be obtained in Ohio through co-operation with the Toledo, Cincinnati and Cleveland Art Schools, large library

collections, and teachers' exhibits. The paper called for discussion, which resulted in the carrying of the following motion: "That a committee be appointed to co-operate with the various art interests of the state in seeking to establish a collection of exhibits of artistic and educational value, and to circulate these to Ohio libraries and other educational agencies."

An interesting paper on "A clientele of men" was read by Miss Edith Phail, of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton. Miss Phail emphasized the five selling "points" of her company, which she said applied to librarians and their patrons as well. "First, get the attention, second, create an interest, third, form a desire, fourth, establish confidence, fifth, close the sale." Miss Elizabeth Doren, in a talk on "Holiday exhibits, and short cuts to the circulation of books," gave the method used in Dayton to place the new books upon the shelves.

At the closing session a motion was made by Miss Electra Doren, "that a committee of five be appointed by the president, to consider the question of standardizing the library service of the state, and to make recommendations regarding the same to the next annual meeting." This motion was carried.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Miss Laura Smith, Cincinnati; vice-president, Mr. Herbert Hirshberg, Toledo; second vice-president, Miss Matilda Light, Dayton; third vice-president, Mr. C. W. Reeder, Columbus; secretary, Miss Hermione Simon, Cleveland; treasurer, Miss Mary Wilder, Circleville.

SECTION MEETINGS

The college and reference section held its meeting in the Ohio State University Library. The first session on Wednesday afternoon was opened by the chairman. Mr. G. F. Strong, of Western Reserve had as the subject of his paper, "New requirements in reference work for colleges and universities," showing that as the methods of instruction changed, new requirements were demanded of the library. The next topic under discussion was "Special collections in Ohio college libraries, and inter-library loans," in charge of Prof. R. B. Miller of Ohio Wesleyan, as a result of which a committee was appointed to formulate plans for preparing a union list of books. At the Thursday session, Miss Grace Herrick, of the Western College for Women, was elected chairman for the coming year, and Miss Catharine Oaks, of Ohio Wesleyan, secretary.

Mr. Reeder of Ohio State, presented "The

new state printing law and distribution of documents." He gave an analysis, explaining the modifications of the law, and showing how it worked, laying emphasis on the point that what shall be printed is in charge of a committee of three, and what does not interest them is thrown aside. Prof. Root proposed an amendment to send copies directly to the libraries, rather than to the state auditor, who may or may not send them. A very animated discussion followed, and in connection with this, Mr. Reeder was appointed a committee of one to be the representative of the college section to confer with the state printing commission in regard to the printing and distributing of the state documents to college libraries.

In connection with college library extension, Mr. Brandenburg reported on "The college library and the county normal schools," and Miss Bertha Krauss on "The Ohio State Traveling Library and the county normal schools." The meeting of the large city libraries section convened in the auditorium of the Public Library on Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. Herbert Hirshberg as chairman.

Under the general topic of "Branch libraries," Mrs. A. S. Hobart, of Cleveland Public Library, talked of "Organization, location, etc.," Miss Julia Wright Merrill, of Cincinnati Public Library, of "Administration, relation to Central Library," and Miss Elizabeth Sweetman, Carnegie West Branch, Dayton, of "Adaption of the branch to its locality." Miss Doren in addition gave a summary of experience in charging fees for use of auditoriums, after which an interesting discussion developed both on this subject and on smoking in library club rooms and auditoriums.

On Thursday, the topic "The unification and harmonious working of a city system, consisting of a central library, branches and deposit stations," was considered. Miss Linda A. Eastman gave her paper on "Organization and methods of the Cleveland system," illustrated by an organization chart of the Cleveland Public Library. In Mr. Hodges' absence Miss Merrill discussed Miss Eastman's paper, pointing out on the chart the chief points of difference between Cincinnati and Cleveland. Miss Doren opened the general discussion, pointing out some of the problems in organizing smaller city systems.

At the close of this discussion, the smaller city and village libraries section came into the Auditorium for Miss Esther Noble's paper on "Poster publicity," illustrated by a large collection of attractive posters.

The meeting was conducted by Miss Cleveland, and the following subjects were dis-

cussed: "How to develop assistants from local material," a round table led by Miss Nana Newton, Miss Anna Holding, Miss Emma Graham, and Mrs. N. E. Reese, started a general experience meeting and much animated discussion followed. "Publicity for village libraries," by Mr. Howard Sohn, a former newspaper man, showed the comparative ease with which libraries could secure space in local newspapers, provided the librarians observe the rules governing newspaper copy. A paper on "Children's work where there is no children's room, and no children's librarian," by Miss Louise Hawley, led a lively discussion among those with similar problems. "Work with high school pupils" was introduced by Miss Leora Cross, of Cleveland West High School. Miss Cross made many good points for librarians of high school libraries, and urged a larger opportunity for mutual understanding between high school teachers and librarians.

Miss Elizabeth Steele, of Lorain, gave an interesting talk on "Branch work with no branch buildings," and gave evidence that even so difficult a problem could be solved by an energetic and resourceful librarian with a sympathetic staff. The meetings were splendidly attended, the discussions helpful, and characterized with a spirit of wide-awakeness and enthusiasm that were at once significant and gratifying.

FRANCES CLEVELAND, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association held its sixteenth annual meeting at Joplin, October 20-22. The attendance was not quite so large as at some other sessions but the enthusiasm was great, the papers and addresses excellent, and the discussions spirited.

Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids was a guest of the association and delivered an illustrated address on "City library service for the farmer." Mrs. Curry, president of the Kansas Association, was present as were also other librarians of that state, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The association placed itself on record as strongly favoring the selection by the executive board of a place in the Middle West for the 1916 session of the A. L. A. A committee was appointed to consider the county library question and frame a bill for presentation to the association at its next annual meeting. Co-operation with the State Teachers' Association in the inspection of school libraries throughout the state was urged and provided for by committee. Action was taken upon various other topics, among them the question of co-operative advertising of Amer-

ican libraries, the revision of the Missouri Libraries' Handbook, and methods for more effectually distributing to libraries the public documents issued by the state.

The officers elected were: President, Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis; first vice-president, Miss Fordice of Sedalia; second vice-president, Miss Sutherland of Kansas City; treasurer, Miss Martin of St. Joseph; secretary, Mary E. Baker, Columbia.

Sessions were held in Joplin and Webb City and a visit was made to the public and high school libraries of Carthage.

The association was indebted to the librarians and library boards of these cities for a trolley ride through the mining district, luncheon and an automobile trip to the stone quarries of Carthage, together with numerous other courtesies and acts of hospitality. It was also indebted to the Century Club of Joplin, which on the evening of the 21st, presented Anatole France's play, "The man who married a dumb wife."

An invitation from the Columbia Library Club to meet at the State University in 1916 was referred to the executive board with favorable endorsement.

MARY E. BAKER, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in Wichita Oct. 26-28. The first assemblage was Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, when the visitors were received informally at the City Library by the members of its board and staff, affording the guests an opportunity to inspect their new and very attractive Carnegie building. During the evening several delightful musical numbers were given by pupils of the Wichita School of Music.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 27, at nine o'clock, the first session of the association was called to order by the president, Mrs. Belle Curry. Mayor O. H. Bentley, of Wichita, who was then introduced, extended a cordial welcome to the librarians in behalf of the city. The president's address followed, in which she responded to the mayor, and spoke of the association, for what it stood, had accomplished, and what it might attain, and of the mission of the public library as an educational factor.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were then read and approved, as were those of the various committees, including that of the legislative committee which reported its failure to bring the matter of a state library organizer to a satisfactory conclusion during the 1915 session of the state legislature. An amendment to the constitution was adopted,

whereby persons no longer in library work but still wishing to be identified with the association may retain an active membership. The session closed with roll call, answered by "the most important event in my library during the past year," which brought out the interesting fact that all the "important events" tended toward progress.

The Wednesday afternoon session opened with "The county library system for Kansas," discussed by Mr. Irving R. Bundy, librarian of the Leavenworth Public Library, and Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian, State Normal School Library, Emporia. Mr. Bundy's topic was "The growth of the system in other states." He told of the rise and development of the system in the various states in which it has been established, dwelling particularly upon the methods of California. Mr. Kerr's talk in continuing the subject was "Its relation to the work and finances of Kansas public libraries." His deductions were drawn from a scheme of statistics based on information obtained from the libraries throughout the state as to population, assessed valuation, library levy, etc., of the various communities, thereby showing that from an economic standpoint all is not being accomplished under the present that might be under the county system. An animated discussion followed the presentation of the foregoing topics and, on motion, a committee was appointed to investigate the situation in Kansas, prepare a legislative bill, and report at the next meeting.

Exhibits showing the methods and results of the California and New York county libraries were displayed in two of the rooms on the second floor of the library, and were open to inspection during the meeting of the association.

The afternoon closed with an automobile ride, which included stops at Friends' University and Fairmount College. At the former a tour of the building was made, in which the library and museum were visited. At Fairmount College the library only was visited where the guests were received by the staff and conducted through the building, and before leaving were served a light luncheon.

The Wednesday evening meeting opened with a violin solo by Miss Glennys Pollard. Dr. A. M. Brodie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wichita, and an active worker in civic affairs, delivered an address, speaking on the relation of the library to the community and of the important position of the librarian as an educator. Following Dr. Brodie's address Miss Helen Grace sang. Miss Myrtle Gettys, a member of the Story Tellers' League of America, and a teacher in the Wichita schools, then gave her hearers a de-

lightful treat in story telling. Her selections were varied, including an allegory, "Aunt Deborah's visit to her niece," "The little white rabbit who wanted red wings," and the Bible story of David and Goliath, all most charmingly told. The evening closed with the telling of an original fairy story by its author, Mr. James L. King of Topeka.

The first half of the Thursday morning session was devoted to business, including election of officers, selection of meeting place and reports of committees. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Hattie Osborne, Baldwin City; first vice president, Mrs. Belle Curry, Parsons; second vice president, Miss Anna M. Shafer, Concordia; third vice president, Miss Kathryn McLain, Hays; member-at-large, Mrs. A. B. Ranney, Arkansas City; secretary, Mr. Julius Lucht, Wichita; treasurer, Mr. Irving R. Bundy, Leavenworth.

Arkansas City was selected as the meeting place for the 1916 meeting, and a motion to the effect that the Oklahoma Library Association be invited to meet in joint session with the Kansas Library Association at this time was put and carried.

"The State Historical Society and its service to the public," was very interestingly presented by Miss Ruth Cowgill of the Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka. She told of the wealth of material to be found in this institution and of the manner in which it is made available to the public.

A round table discussion of library problems brought out many interesting and helpful suggestions.

The Thursday afternoon session, the last of the 1915 meeting, convened in the high school auditorium. Before the regular program commenced, two selections were very pleasingly sung by the high school chorus.

Miss Hattie Osborne, librarian, Baker University, Baldwin City, opened the discussion, "The library as a part of the educational system" with the topic, "The library and the college." Outlining the difference between the college and the public library, she spoke of the responsibility that rests upon the librarian of an educational institution in supplying the satisfactory material to the student whom the teacher has inspired to seek for knowledge, and in giving to him that which is not only educational but cultural.

Mr. L. W. Mayberry, superintendent of the Wichita public schools, continued the subject with "The high school and the library" as his theme. He spoke of the mission of the high school to the student, as that of helping him to discover himself, and that his development

must be continued through good reading, which it is the duty of the librarian to supply and teach him how to use. Mr. Mayberry stated that there should be a school teacher on every library board as a representative of the pupils.

Miss Amy Cowley, librarian, Public Library, Hutchinson, closed the discussion with "The public library and the schools." She pointed out the fact that the public library is a component part of the public school system although a much younger institution, and told of numerous ways in which the student can be interested in the library and made to realize its value. Miss Cowley expressed the opinion that the superintendent of public schools should be a member of the library board. One point on which all three speakers laid emphasis was, that for efficient work it was absolutely necessary to have a thorough understanding and co-operation between teacher and librarian.

The program closed with a piano solo by one of the high school pupils, after which the fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association adjourned. Following adjournment the members were received informally in the high school library by the librarian and teachers.

ADELAIDE C. BOLMAR, *Secretary*.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Hotel Keewaydin, Lake Minnetonka, September 15-17, 1915. The total registration was 125, the largest in the history of the association. The sessions opened with an informal dinner Wednesday evening, after which Dr. Dawson Johnston, librarian of St. Paul, gave the president's address, setting forth the general theme of the meeting, "Publicity and co-operation."

Libraries will not be wholly free until they are free to everyone," said Dr. Johnston, "and they will not be free to everyone until they are known to everyone. Publicity is the first duty of public libraries as well as of other public institutions. It is not, however, the most important duty, and if properly organized should not involve the expenditure of much time on the part of the individual librarian. The newspapers, the best avenue of publicity, are always ready to publish news of general interest, societies are anxious to co-operate with library authorities in making known the special resources of the library, and business men are glad to assist in those departments which relate to their respective lines of business. The most important form of publicity is that devoted to the description

of the best books in the library on topics of current interest. In this, co-operation between librarians is not only very desirable but quite possible, because it involves the description of books which are common to all libraries. Librarians must interest themselves in civic affairs, must collect information regarding city publications, and information regarding the city's resources. It is furthermore the duty of librarians to promote better business, through furnishing the best literature on advertising and business. The library must embrace in its life all the citizens of the community, which is the end of all library publicity. To do this, it must have the co-operation of all citizens."

Dr. Johnston then presented Miss Lutie E. Stearns, who gave an address on "The library and war and peace." Miss Stearns contended that "war as a destructive force, has ever been the arch enemy of art, science, literature and other great constructive forces" and that "librarians as conservers and preservers of literature should be in the forefront of pacific movements." She further contended that "libraries have played no small part in moulding the public opinion that exists in this country today in favor of peace." Among the ways in which the librarian may champion the arts of peace, Miss Stearns suggested displaying a peace flag, as an outward and visible sign, securing peace publications for the reading table, such as the *Advocate of Peace* and the various publications issued by the Carnegie and Ginn foundations and the American Peace Society, securing peace lectures, and the celebration of Peace Day. The story-hour should be used for stories of heroes and heroines of peace and histories purchased which emphasize the achievements of peace as much as the victories of war.

At the Thursday morning session, Prof. W. P. Kirkwood, of the University of Minnesota, opened the discussion on "Newspaper publicity," with practical suggestions as to securing co-operation of the press, preparation of copy and what constitutes news.

A series of short papers or talks on successful methods of publicity followed.

Miss Flora F. Carr, of the Mankato Public Library, gave an interesting account of exhibits held in that library during the past year. The fine money, which amounts to about \$85 a year, was devoted to this purpose. The exhibits included the National Child Labor Committee exhibit, which aroused much interest; a collection of Jules Guérin's prints, a collection of paintings by George Inness, Jr., which was secured through the Minneapolis Art Institute, and smaller exhibits from the State Art Society and other sources. Miss Carr felt that

the exhibits had been worth while in themselves, aside from the interest added to the library, and urged that if other libraries would co-operate many things of real value might be brought to the smaller towns.

Miss Audiene Graham, librarian of Owatonna, told of publicity methods employed through the newspapers, the moving pictures, co-operation with the schools through instruction to the students, a reception to the teachers; a series of vocational talks and printing annotated lists for grades 5 to 8 for city and county schools. The books on Bible study and Sunday school helps were sent on a tour to the different Sunday schools, for exhibition on Sunday and loan during the week. Books were being sent to factories, the Farmers' Club rooms, the Commercial Club. An exhibit at the county fair had brought immediate results. A mailing list of people who are interested in certain classes has been started, and the proceedings of the city council are closely followed, and bibliographies of subjects under discussion are supplied. In closing, Miss Graham emphasized the value of timeliness. "If a book doubles its circulation, it doubles its value to the library. By having it on hand at the right time and enough copies to meet the demand, we will increase the goodwill of the library and decrease the large percentage of people who do not use the library because they have given up trying to find their particular quests in."

An account of a successful show-window exhibit at Hibbing, written by Miss Stella L. Wiley, the former librarian, was read by Miss Dorothy Hurlbert, and Miss Amy A. Lewis, of Fergus Falls, told of their exhibits at county fairs.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns gave the closing address of the morning on "Is the public library fulfilling its mission?" Conceding the mission of the library to be bringing to the people the books that belong to them, she emphasized the quality of service as paramount, vigorously protested against hampering, irksome and unnecessary rules which keep the real owners of the books away from their own property and hailed the day "when the public, now regarded with stultifying suspicion by some of their own misguided servants, will demand free and open access to the things of the mind and the spirit, relegating to other employments in the community those that have not the great vision, or having it, will not heed the call of the hour."

At the afternoon session the theme was co-operation between state departments and societies and local libraries. Mr. W. T. Cox, state forester, spoke on behalf of the forestry

service, explaining the work of this department, its importance in Minnesota, the purpose of the recent forestry amendment and the need of education. He urged librarians to join the Minnesota Forestry Association and gave a brief list of books which should be in every library.

He was followed by Mr. G. A. Gesell, secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, which outlined the purpose of this organization, and explained the service offered by the Municipal Reference Bureau in gathering experience on municipal problems for the benefit of other communities.

In the absence of Mr. Flagg, director of the State Art Society, Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington made a plea for membership in the society, which entitles one to the *Minnesotan*, a valuable monthly magazine now undertaken by the society.

Mrs. Charles Sproull Thompson of Minneapolis spoke on the organization of the Drama League and its various activities. She urged libraries to organize groups of children, to encourage the production of good plays in local centers, and their exchange between neighboring towns. She commended the outdoor theater recently opened at Anoka, and rapidly becoming a factor in the community.

The afternoon closed with a presentation on the lawn of "Stratford miracles," a play for children, written by Miss Irene McKeehan of Minneapolis, which won the first prize in the recent Minneapolis Drama League contest. The play was given by a group of children under the direction of Misses Ida Ferguson, Mabel Bartleson, Ruth Rosholt and Mabel Abbott of the Minneapolis Public Library, coached by Miss De Toit. The play takes place in Charlecote Park where Will Shakespeare and some of his companions play at miracles. It was given as an example of a simple Shakespeare celebration for children.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. Allen D. Albert, of Minneapolis, secretary of the Commercial and Civic Federation of Minnesota. His subject was "The public library and social service." He defined social service very broadly as anything which relates to the community welfare and gives to librarians an enlarged vision of the library functions. In answer to questions as to the work of the federation, which he represents, he described a visit to a typical Minnesota town, the arousing of interest and development of plans for municipal improvement.

On Friday morning, the meeting opened on the hotel veranda with the reading of a paper on "Literary inspirations" by Dr. George Huntington of Northfield. He defined what

is meant by the term; sources of inspiration in this sphere; three great types of literary inspiration; its function in literary production; its limitations and responsibilities. This was followed by a discussion of "The small library as a center of book distribution," by Miss May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Miss Massee quoted from an address by Mr. Melcher of the Stewart Book Shop at Indianapolis, given at the meeting of the American Booksellers' Association in New York City. His suggestions regarding making the book store an absolute part of the community and state life, through advertising, special notices to individuals, development of the store's personality and better training for clerks, might be applied to libraries with equal force. Miss Massee then explained the methods and use of the *Booklist*, urging librarians to have a definite plan in selection of books and above all to "check up the book list with people."

A book symposium followed with ten minute talks on "Modern poetry," by Miss Ruth F. Eliot, St. Paul Public Library; "Books on the war," by Prof. A. C. Krey, of the University of Minnesota; "Reference books for a small library," by Miss Helen J. Stearns, Minnesota Library Commission; "Local history material," by Dr. Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, and "The librarian's library" by Miss Mary E. Corson, Stillwater.

The closing session on Friday afternoon was devoted to business and committee reports.

Miss Emma B. Nilsson presented the report of the committee on foreign booklists, which was confined to a discussion of Scandinavian books and accompanied by multigraphed booklists which were distributed to those specially interested. These include short lists by masters of Swedish fiction, Swedish historical fiction, Dano-Norwegian historical fiction, Norwegian sea stories, and two lists of books by celebrated authors not suitable for small libraries, one Swedish and one Dano-Norwegian.

Miss Barden presented the report of the committee on library training, which gave the results of a questionnaire sent out in March, showing the need of better opportunities for professional training for Minnesota librarians and recommending that the association go on record as favoring the immediate addition of advanced courses to the summer school. The report was accepted and its recommendations approved.

The committee on constitution submitted a revised constitution, which was adopted.

Upon motion of the nominating committee,

the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Frances E. Earhart, Duluth; first vice-president, Miss Eleanor Gladstone, Northfield; second vice-president, Miss Audiene Graham, Owatonna; secretary-treasurer, Raymond L. Walkley, Minneapolis; and with the retiring president, Dr. Dawson Johnston, as the fifth member of the executive board.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Hotel Colfax, October 12-14, inclusive. The registered attendance at the meetings, which were held in the hotel parlors, was 176.

The presence of Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, during the entire meeting, and her generous response to all demands made upon her experience; of Mr. Wright, Kansas City, who contributed largely to the interest of the Wednesday meetings; and of Miss Marion Humble, of the Madison, Wis., Library School, with her splendid selection for children's reading, added greatly to the enjoyment of the Iowa workers.

President L. L. Dickerson, Grinnell College Library, presided, opening the session Tuesday afternoon. The president of the Colfax Library Board extended a brief, cordial message of greeting from the local library, and expressed the pleasure of all that the association had chosen Colfax as its meeting place. Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, in her annual report of the work of the commission, announced a record year in state extension work. Ten new libraries were added during the year, making a total of 126 free public libraries in the state. Two libraries were dedicated and the number of subscription and association libraries remained about the same, new ones taking the place of those which had obtained a city tax.

In the address of the president, Mr. Dickerson took for his subject "The open country and the reading matter there," speaking of the necessity of circulating better books and magazines among the farmers. He illustrated the type and style to be found there now, and emphasized the responsibility of the libraries to see that conditions were changed. There is a tremendous field open for educating the rural population in reading material along their own lines as well as outside subjects.

The work of the desk assistant in a public library was explained by Miss Katherine Tappert, Davenport, who called this place "The point of contact." The desk assistant stands

not on a plane above or below, but enters directly into the occupations and surroundings of the person with whom she is dealing—with the extraordinary variableness of human nature. Each patron demands an application of the sixth sense. The assistant must daily radiate a threefold feeling for books, "a love for their insides, with Dr. Johnson; a respect unto their outsides with David Garrick," and a desire for ownership which will ultimately include the other two.

The feature of the evening was a stimulating address on "The thought of thinking souls," by Miss Mary E. Ahern. She compared the librarian of old, with his deep knowledge of books and but little else, with the modern librarian, whose technical education overshadows to an extent his scholarship. A librarian of to-day must have a preparation that guarantees an acquaintance, even a real knowledge, of art, religion, literature; must know the relation of books to all the interests of the community, and should come to the world of books with a twofold attitude—books for his friends, from which he himself will refresh his spirit, his mind, his soul; and books as tools to be used in his work. This is his art in which he may find his place governed by Morris' definition of art, as man's joy in his labor.

An enjoyable social hour in the hotel parlors followed the evening adjournment.

The session of Wednesday morning was opened by Mr. Purd D. Wright, Kansas City, with a talk on "Some experiences in publicity." Mr. Wright defined advertising and publicity; advertising being what you pay for, publicity what you get for nothing. Librarians do not advertise. The personal equation is the greatest value in library work. Give personal talks to all sorts of meetings, to business men, laboring men, mothers' clubs. Convey to all the impression that you are in earnest, that you believe in your work and can demonstrate its value, that you are enthusiastic. Use always the library bromide, "It is a good thing to take books where people are." The biggest advertising work of a library is—good service.

Dr. Cora Williams Choate, Marshalltown trustee, reported for the committee appointed to secure statistics pointing toward standardization of library work in the state. She summarized existing conditions, the hours of work, salaries paid, vacations granted, assistants, and giving the conclusion of the committee that trustees are primarily to blame for unsatisfactory results in the work of their libraries. The relation between working hours and salaries, in small libraries particu-

larly, is not in accord. The report provoked much animated discussion at the trustees' round table, and the committee was continued for further work aiming at standardization in vital things.

"Wanted, an interpreter of Iowa life" was the subject of a clever, interesting protest of Mr. Austin Haines, Des Moines, against the commonly accepted idea that Iowa has little to offer in the way of history and scenery. He objected strongly to the statement that "Iowa is a dull gray monotone," painting word pictures of its various seasons in refutation of the assertion. He gave numerous instances of historical importance, and expressed a hope that librarians would inspire, or be inspired, to bring Iowa's proper value before the world.

The evening meeting was devoted to a moving-picture demonstration by the Victor Animatograph Company, of Davenport, and a discussion of the value of moving pictures in the library.

Various reports and routine work occupied a large part of the Thursday morning session, and Miss Marion Humble, instructor in children's work, Wisconsin Library School, Madison, closed the program with a greatly appreciated paper on "The exercise of choice in children's books." She spoke of the necessity of the children's librarian being in sympathy with the child spirit, as expressed by Francis Thompson in his essay on Shelley.

Eight different library schools are represented among the librarians of the state, and reunions of these schools were held at various hours during the meeting.

The association was given an urgent invitation to visit Des Moines Thursday afternoon, where an automobile ride about the city, with visits to the various libraries had been planned. After the ride, the visitors were entertained at tea at the Des Moines Public Library.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Jeanette M. Drake, Public Library, Sioux City; first vice-president, Dr. Cora Williams Choate, trustee, Marshalltown; second vice-president, Miss Ione Armstrong, Public Library, Council Bluffs; secretary, Miss Miriam Wharton, Public Library, Burlington; treasurer, Miss Mary Brainard, Public Library, Waterloo; registrar, Miss May B. Ditch, Public Library, Ottumwa; honorary president, W. O. Payne, trustee, Nevada.

ANNA MAUDE KIMBERLY, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season of 1915-1916 was held on Monday evening, November 8, 1915,

at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

The president, Mr. Morton, took the chair. After a few items of business were disposed of, Mr. Ashurst proposed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Pennsylvania Library Club has learned, with sincere regret, of the death on October 17, 1915, of the librarian emeritus of the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, Mr. John Edmands.

"Mr. Edmands, who had reached the great age of 95 years, and had been connected with the Mercantile Library since 1856, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Library Club and its first president.

"The club desires that this minute be entered on its records, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Edmands."

It was ordered that this be done.

Mr. Morton introduced Prof. Leslie W. Miller, principal of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, who gave a most interesting and instructive description of the work of the schools. Mr. Miller's talk was illustrated with slides showing not only samples of the work done by the students, but also showing the classes at work. A most interesting feature of the evening was a tour of inspection after the lecture, when we were given the unusual opportunity of actually seeing the classes at work. After having heard Mr. Miller's description of the work of the potter's wheel, to see it in actual operation was a treat. The classes in applied design and wood carving, in interior decoration, etc., were most interesting. We are all much indebted to Mr. Miller for a very profitable evening, and I am very sure that of the eighty members of the club who were present, there are a great many who will at least attempt in the future to do as Mr. Miller says they try to do at the start of a student's life—encourage and stimulate the habit of trying to "think in materials." This thought alone explains the great success of the work done by the students.

A very hearty and sincere vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Miller at the close of a thoroughly delightful evening.

The second meeting, January 10, will be held at the Library Company of Philadelphia. Mr. George M. Abbot will give a history of the library.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its annual meeting with the Hopedale Branch Library at South Milford, Oct. 28, 1915.

Mr. John Lowe of the State Library Commission addressed the club on the subject of progressive methods in library work.

The following officers were elected for the

ensuing year: President, Mrs. Beatrice P. Sprague, Uxbridge; first vice president, Miss Blanche Partridge, Holliston; second vice president, Miss Emma L. Clarke, Framingham.

After the meeting the members of the club were interested in examining the unique and excellent outfit for a small library which Mrs. Smith had arranged in her own home.

LUCY W. BISCOE, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held Oct. 4 at the Leominster Public Library. The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the club, over one hundred being present. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Arthur H. Hall, trustee of the Public Library. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, reports from the local secretaries were called for, and while only a few responded the work reported showed very clearly that the group idea could and should be a success. Mr. John A. Lowe, agent for the Massachusetts Library Commission, told of the work of groups outside the Bay Path district and presented suggestions well worth following. Mr. J. Morton DeWolfe, of DeWolfe Fiske Co., Boston, gave a most interesting talk on "The book trade and the library from the bookseller's point of view." It was a very friendly informal talk followed by a discussion.

After luncheon the question box was conducted by Miss Virginia M. Keyes of Lancaster. The following questions were submitted for discussion:

1. How shall undesirable books on open shelves be kept from young people.
2. Vacation privileges for children.
3. The best way to care for local clippings.
4. What are the best makes of the following supplies: White marking ink, book varnish, typewriter, pencils, stamps and pads, gummed letters, labels, pamphlet boxes.
5. How many books are usually lost from open shelves, especially in children's rooms.

The question box has helped to solve many problems for the Bay Path members. Responses are so generously given, and the information so practical that it has become a very popular feature of the meetings.

Mrs. Mary E. Root, children's librarian at Providence, gave a very practical demonstration of her method of "Teaching children how to use the library." With a class of ten boys and girls she showed how she taught the use of the catalog encyclopædias, atlas, World's almanac and Century dictionary of names. She made the work so clear and so simple,

even the most timid librarian felt she could now undertake the work in her own library.

According to a suggestion previously made, that "the library entertaining the club, exhibit its own work to give and receive suggestions," the work of the Leominster Library was shown as far as possible. Much of the material was hung on nets around the room, and other examples placed about the building. From the point of view of entertaining library we know it was a success for many valuable suggestions were received. The Massachusetts Library Commission sent a splendid collection of books for young people, and much other material of value.

The president of the club, Miss Ella E. Miersch, invited the club to meet at Southbridge for the next meeting, to be held in June.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held at the close of a supper in Esler's Tea Shop, Minneapolis, Tuesday, Oct. 26. Fifty-eight people were present to hear Mr. F. K. Mathiews of New York, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts of America. After outlining the three steps of boys' reading—fairy tales, adventure stories, and romances, Mr. Mathiews showed that the natural imagination of boys must find expression in other ways, and how this could be done by books of "what and how to do things," books about great men and heroes, etc. He went on to tell of the evolution of nickel novels, which we now get in the form of a twenty-five cent book. Investigation has shown that the manuscripts for these are manufactured on a wholesale basis by a syndicate of clerks who are furnished with a mere outline of the plot.

It was very interesting to hear what the Boy Scouts' organization has done and is trying to do to replace these with books which will improve and inspire boys in a way which cannot be done by books written to order. Some of the methods used are co-operation with writers and publishers, reading of manuscripts, and the printing of good books in cheaper editions from the old plates. Mr. Mathiews also spoke of the Juvenile Book Week and what he hoped it could accomplish, answering questions as to how it might be advertised.

In the absence of Dr. Johnston, Miss Countryman presided, and also conducted the business meeting. The following officers were elected for 1916: President, R. L. Walkley; vice president, Dr. Solon Buck; secretary, Miss Ethel Berry; treasurer, Miss Bertha Barden.

NORTH EASTERN OHIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the North Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 22nd, the high school library was given for the first time a definite place on the program. Although an important lecture and other meetings were going on in the East Technical High School Building at the same time as the library section it was well attended, not only by Cleveland librarians but by teachers from Cleveland and elsewhere.

The program was prepared under the direction of Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of the Cleveland High School Libraries, and the session conducted by Miss Leona Cross, librarian of the Cleveland West High School.

As is usual in any discussion of high school work the themes particularly emphasized in papers and discussions were the increasing usefulness of the school library as a laboratory for certain courses and in supplementing and broadening the work of all courses; the necessity of giving pupils more or less extended instruction in the use of the library and of books as tools, and the imperative need for close co-operation between teachers and librarians if the librarian's work in supplementing school courses is to be effective. In the last connection, two points were brought out by different speakers: A librarian emphasized the necessity of giving the school librarian class assignments in advance, in order that she may assemble and organize her material, and the advisability of assigning references for lessons or supplementary reading by topic rather than by specific book, thus avoiding a rush for one or two books; a head of a high school English department devoted practically a whole paper to her system of making the librarian's course of instruction in the use of the library effective by giving her English classes definite assignments requiring the practical use of the various library tools.

One librarian spoke of the high school library's opportunity for directing the reading of boys and girls at the intermediate stage, between the periods when they cease to be patrons of the children's department of the public library and have not yet been enrolled as adult borrowers. Various teachers testified to the value of the high school library as a supplement to science, Latin and Greek courses, as well as a laboratory for English and history work. In the opinion of one head of a high school science department few people would find it necessary to take technical and scientific correspondence courses if they had learned in school years how extensive are library re-

sources along these lines, and how to find and organize this material for their own purposes.

A high school library exhibit prepared by the supervisor of high school libraries especially for this meeting excited considerable interest. It consisted of books in finely illustrated editions, reading lists and aids in vocational guidance, library instruction outlines, etc., all showing the close relation between school and library. Material was shown from all the Cleveland High School Libraries, from Oakland (Cal.) High School and the New Jersey Library Commission.

The North Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association is one of the largest and most important in the country, and it is hoped that their program committee will consider favorably the request that they give the high school library a permanent place on the program of their annual meeting.

JULIA HARRON.

*MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
—LIBRARY SECTION*

The Michigan State Teachers' Association this year met at Saginaw, Michigan, where the Library Section of this great organization held its meeting in the new and unfinished Butman-Fish Memorial Library building, on the west side of the river, on Friday morning, Oct. 29. The following is the program of the Library Section:

Address: "Definite means in interesting high school pupils in books." Edwin L. Miller, principal of the Northwestern High School, Detroit.

Discussion led by Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids. Address: "Your pupils and their books." Adeline B. Zachert, director of children's work and superintendent of library extension, Rochester, N. Y.

Discussion led by Elizabeth Knapp, head of children's department, Detroit.
Story telling period.
Story tellers' league, Agnes Jewell, Adrian.
Stories—"Once upon a time." Adeline B. Zachert.
Business meeting.

Prof. Miller emphasized the fact that methods that will work with one young person will utterly fail with another, and therefore that no hard and fast rules can be laid down as always successful in interesting young people in the reading of the best books, or in developing the reading habit.

Mr. Ranck emphasized the importance of having good books where it was easy for children to get at them—exposing them to books, and then let nature do the rest with the aid of intelligent guidance.

Miss Zachert gave a most inspiring talk on the influence of the book on the child. It was directed particularly to the work of the teacher rather than that of the librarian, and she spoke from an experience both as a teacher and as a librarian.

Miss Nina K. Preston, of the Hall-Fowler Memorial library, Ionia, presided.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Chairman, Prof. Edwin L. Miller, Detroit; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Knapp, Detroit.

At the business meeting there was some discussion of the undesirability of having a section meeting so far away from the general meetings. This year the Library Section met two and a half or three miles from the center of activities, with the result that the attendance was naturally smaller than usual.

S. H. R.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Nov. 1, Arne Kildal (1907), librarian of the Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek, Bergen, Norway, on Norwegian libraries. Mr. Kildal's lecture was illustrated by a series of slides showing exterior and interior views of Norwegian libraries.

Nov. 6, Professor A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, on college library administration, a discussion of reading-room discipline, relations with the faculty and other points not covered in the ordinary publications on college library work.

The classes have effected their organization for the current school year. Officers elected for the class of 1915 are: President, Amy Winslow; vice president, Ruth L. Brown; secretary-treasurer, Ethel A. Shields. Class of 1916: President, Carl L. Cannon; vice president, Christian R. Dick; secretary-treasurer, Roscoe L. Dunn.

The "Library round table" has organized for the year, with Helen M. Laws, 1915, as president; Ruth L. Brown, 1915, vice president and Ruth Norton, 1916, secretary-treasurer. The "round table" meets monthly for the discussion of current library topics. Examination of selected lists of the library publications currently received by the State Library and the State Library School is also one of the features. All regular students of the school are members and are expected to attend the meetings.

The seniors entertained the faculty and juniors at a camp supper at the home of Beulah Bailey (1914), Oct. 23. On Nov. 2, the students and faculty were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter.

Through the courtesy of the Woman's Club of Albany, the students of the school have received tickets to courses of lectures on

modern European literature, given under the auspices of the club, by Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University and Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University.

The school collection has recently received a considerable number of gifts of library publications, administrative blanks and forms, and the like. Among the largest gifts are those of Miss Harriet R. Peck, who has presented some excellent material from the collection of her father, the late A. L. Peck; a number of duplicates of reports and other publications given by the Wisconsin Library School and a number of older forms and blanks, many of them now very scarce, given by Mr. William Beer of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

Miss Izella M. Dart, 1915, has withdrawn from the school to become assistant in the Lake Erie College Library, Painesville, Ohio.

Miss Marguerite B. Haynes, 1915, has rejoined the senior class.

Miss Elza K. Carnegie, 1910-11, was married Oct. 15 to Mr. Theron Banks Hoyt.

At the annual Convocation of The University of the State of New York held Oct. 21-22, William F. Yust (1901), now librarian of the Rochester Public Library, was elected a member of the Library Council of the University.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The experiment was tried last year of holding a reception for the entire student body of the Institute at the beginning of the school year. The tentative experiment of a year ago was so successful that this party is added to the list of annual school functions in which the students take part. Held as it is on the library lawn, the Library School students were asked to consider themselves as especially concerned in the hospitality to the other departments.

The usual reception given by the Graduates' Association to the incoming library class was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, in the Art Gallery, which is always an attractive background for social entertainments. Twenty classes were represented in the attendance, the largest numbers being nine from the class of 1915 and five from the class of 1911. Representatives were present from the libraries of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, and from the neighboring regions of New Jersey, New York State and Connecticut.

Mr. Arne Kildal, librarian of the Public Library of Bergen, Norway, gave the students an illustrated lecture on library conditions in Norway, on Nov. 5. Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, Ohio, talked to

the students Nov. 9 about the course in bibliography he offers as an elective to the freshman class at Oberlin.

We have recently had the pleasure of welcoming two of the graduates, Miss Gladys M. Dixon of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh and Miss Myrtle I. Roy of the Davenport Library at Bath, N. Y. (both of the class of 1912), each of whom spoke to the class about her work.

The students attended the first meeting of the New York Library Club Oct. 14, where they heard with great interest an account of conditions at Sing Sing by the warden, Thomas Mott Osborne.

The class organization resulted in the election of Miss Beulah G. Murray of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, as president, and Miss Evelyn J. Badger of San Antonio, Texas, as secretary and treasurer.

At the meeting of the Library Chapter of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association, Miss Helen Crowe was made president and Miss Elin Lindgren, secretary-treasurer.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage Oct. 23 of Miss Edith McHarg Steele, 1900, to Mr. Howard Edwards Gansworth. Miss Steele has been for some years cataloger at the Silas Bronson Library in Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. Helen Clarke Mathews, 1903, has taken a cataloging position in the Western Reserve Historical Society Library in Cleveland.

Miss Louise M. Kirkpatrick, 1906, announces her engagement to Mr. Elbridge F. Bryant of Waterbury, Conn., the marriage to take place on Christmas Day.

Miss Alexandrine La Tourette, 1908, who has been for the past year or two a branch librarian in the Seattle (Wash.) system, married Mr. Bernard Ford Hemp Sept. 15.

Mr. Carson Brevoort, 1915, has been made an assistant in the reference department of the New York Public Library.

Miss Estelle M. Campbell, 1915, has received a permanent appointment to the staff of the cataloging department of Columbia University.

Miss Portia M. Conkling, 1915, who went to the Troy Public Library in June as acting chief of the circulation department for six months, has been appointed to the position permanently.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The weeks since the last report of the School have been rich in the number of outside lectures. F. K. Mathews, chief librarian of the

Boy Scouts of America, spoke on "Reading for boys," October 27. After the lecture the class had opportunity to meet Mr. Mathews personally. W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, gave a stimulating lecture on the "Assets of cataloging," October 28 and in the evening spoke delightfully on "Rare books," telling the romantic history of many books. Miss Virginia Cowper of the John Wanamaker Book Store, New York City, talked to the class on the following day on "Book selling as a profession." During the same week H. H. Hilton of Ginn & Co. paid a visit to the school and talked briefly of the educational publishing business.

Of the regular lectures given annually the following have occurred in connection with different courses: Dr. McCarthy on the "Legislative reference library"; Dr. Quaife, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, on "Source material"; Prof. Paxson, of the History department, on "How history is written," and Prof. Fish, of the History department on "Evaluation of books in American history." The opportunity of hearing President Jordan of Leland Stanford University and Secretary McAdoo was offered at the general university convocation. The class was invited by the School of Journalism to see a two-reel film on the making of a newspaper.

SCHOOL NOTES

The annual fall picnic of the school occurred October 9. The afternoon was spent at Maple Bluff, where supper was served. The entertainment consisted of kindergarten games, paper cutting, clay modeling, stories, etc., and made a jolly time for all.

The recent publications by alumni include the following pamphlets:

- "Bibliography of Minnesota mining and geology," by Winifred Gregory, 1910. (University of Minnesota. Bulletin.)
- "Children's books for first purchases," edited by Marion Humble, 1913. (Recommended by the Wisconsin Library Commission.)
- "Inexpensive adult books for Christmas purchase," by Mabel A. Wayne, 1915. (Recommended by the Wisconsin Library Commission.)
- "Bibliography of American popular magazines," by Ethel Stephens, 1915. (To be issued by the Boston Book Co. during the fall.)

ALUMNI NOTES

Eugenie Marshall Rainey, 1909, has been in London since July with her husband, who is one of the major surgeons in a British base hospital.

Margaret Greene, 1911, librarian, Public Library, Minot, N. D., visited the school in November.

Malvina C. Clausen, 1912, became librarian of the Farnsworth Public Library, Oconto,

Wis., on Nov. 1. Miss Clausen took special studies in the university during the academic year, 1914-15.

Gertrude E. Aiken, after organizing the Seymour (Ind.) Public Library, has been made librarian.

Gladys Andrews, 1914, since graduation assistant librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Stephenson Library, Marinette, Wis., beginning Nov. 15.

Earl H. Davis, legislative reference course, 1914, has entered the New York State Library School.

Louise A. Schoenleber, 1915, has received the appointment as assistant in charge of the literature room in the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Some changes having taken place in the original registration, it seems advisable to give an exact list of the entering class, as follows: Corabel Bien, Washington, D. C. Smith College. Experience in Library of Congress.

Marguerite Boardman, Claremont, Cal. Wellesley College.

Anna L. Brackbill, East Petersburg, Pa.

Frances G. Burdick, Glenfield, N. Y. Lowell State Normal School, Mass.

J. Kathryn Burnett, Westmount, P. Q., Can. Toronto University.

Donald K. Campbell, Nashua, N. H. Tufts College.

Helen McK. Campbell, Denver, Colo. Westminster College. Experience in Denver Public Library.

Virginia C. Carnahan, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Experience in Ft. Wayne Public Library.

Jannette A. Chapin, Essex Junction, Vt. University of Vermont.

Grace L. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y. Vassar College.

Edna A. Dixon, New York City. Experience in York Public Library.

Laura M. Eberlin, Spokane, Wash. Experience in Spokane Public Library.

Ethel M. Fair, Harrisburg, Pa. Vassar College. Experience in Saltsburg (Pa.) Public Library and Harrisburg Public Library.

Ruth Fleming, Salem, Ore. Iowa State University. Experience in Cleveland Public Library and Oregon State Library.

Sheldon Fletcher, Linden, Mich. Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti.

Claire Graefe, Sandusky, O. Wellesley College.

Lenore Greene, New York City.

Mabel A. Howe, New York City.

Perrie Jones, Wabasha, Minn. Smith College. Experience in Wabasha Public Library.

Maire M. Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.

Julia B. Lanice, New York City. Hunter College.

Frances Lippitt, Providence, R. I.

Henrietta M. Macksum, New York City. University of Cincinnati and Columbia University. Experience in the Library of the University of Cincinnati.

Jennie Meyrowitz, New York City. Experience in New York Public Library.

Mary R. Miles, Minneapolis, Minn. University of Minnesota. Experience in Minneapolis Public Library.

Cora P. Millard, Burlington, Iowa.

Eunice H. Miller, New York City. Barnard College.

Emma L. Pafort, New York City. Experience in New York Public Library.

Anne L. Patton, Duluth, Minn. Experience in Duluth Public Library.

Victor A. de Potter, Hudson, N. Y.
 Lula Reed, Paducah, Ky. Oxford College. Experience in Paducah Public Library.
 Leila H. Seward, Binghamton, N. Y. University of Wisconsin. Experience in Binghamton Public Library.
 Lillian Spencer, Portland, Ore. Experience in Portland Public Library.
 Josephine McK. Stults, Morristown, N. J.
 Nathalie Swift, New York City. Bryn Mawr College.
 Allan K. Wallenius, Abo, Finland. Experience in Abo Stadsbibliotek.
 Katharine E. Wheeler, New York City. Vassar College. Experience in Newark Public Library.

Specials

(Full first-year course, waiving entrance examination.)
 Ingrid G. M. Linder, Stockholm, Sweden. University of Upsala. Experience in State Library Commission, Sweden.
 Miyahiko, Mohri, Nagoya, Japan. Waseda University, Tokyo. Experience in Library of Waseda University.

Half-time juniors

Charlotte A. Ayres,* Upper Montclair, N. J.
 William A. Gough, Bridgeport, Ct. Experience in New York Public Library.
 Helen W. Grannis, Yonkers, N. Y. Experience in New York Public Library.
 Martha Rosentreter, New York City. Experience in New York Public Library.

The school was fortunate in securing Dr. A. E. Bostwick for an address, on Oct. 4, which was virtually a "message to those about to begin," concerning librarianship and the qualifications for it. Dr. Bjerregaard spoke to the juniors in regard to the use of the reference room, and the Director and Mr. Lydenberg gave them on separate occasions some account of the library's history and of the reference department. On Oct. 29, Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, spoke on "The library as a civic factor"; on Nov. 3, Señora de Baralt of Havana, repeated her last year's lecture on "Spanish-American literature"; and on Nov. 4, Mr. Arne Kildal, of Bergen, Norway, gave an illustrated lecture on "Library work in Norway," meeting the school afterward at an informal reception. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger spoke on "Public school extension" on Nov. 8, and Miss Mary E. Hall on "High school library work," on the afternoon of Nov. 10, meeting the students afterward.

The enrolment of the senior class by courses is as follows:

School and college library course

Caroline H. Davis, University, Va. Yorkville branch.
 Louise Elizabeth Jones, Oshkosh, Wis. Washington Heights branch.
 Jessie C. McCurdy, Toronto, Canada. Public catalog room.
 Elizabeth N. Prall, Santa Ana, Cal. Library School.
 Edna Robb,** Houston, Tex. Bloomingdale branch.
 Dorothy Rogers, River Falls, Wis. Hamilton Fish Park branch.
 Grace F. Thomson, New York City. East Orange Public Library.

Advanced reference and cataloging course

Wilhelmina N. Austin,** New York City.
 Mary E. Clarke, Ypsilanti, Mich. Reference catalog room.

*Finishing course this year.

**Unpaid practice.

Lucy Condell, East Orange, N. J. Rivington Street branch.
 Johanna L. Olschewsky, New York City. Reference catalog room.
 Olivia H. Paine,** New York City.
 Robert W. G. Vail, Romulus, N. Y. Main reading room.
 Ella E. Wagar, New York City. Webster branch.

Administration course

Elizabeth V. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa. Drexel Institute Library.
 Azalea Clizbee, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reference catalog room.
 Gladys L. Crain,** Newtonville, Mass.
 Philena A. Dickey, Washington, D. C. 96th Street branch.
 Jennie C. Engell, Tacoma, Wash. 96th Street branch.
 Dorothy A. Goodrich, Williamstown, Mass. Yorkville branch.
 Jessie Hopkins, Paducah, Ky. George Bruce branch.
 Clara L. Overton, New York City. Columbia delivery station.
 Olivia H. Paine,** New York City. (Listener.)
 Samuel Seng, Wuchang, China. Columbia University.
 Elizabeth J. Sherwood, Ames, Iowa. Reference catalog room.
 Ray Simpson, New York City. Aguilar branch.
 Maud I. Stull, New York City. Aguilar branch.
 Edna H. Wilder, New Haven, Vt. Webster branch.

Children's librarians' course

Dorothy Anderton,** New York City.
 Margaret E. Calfee, Pulaski, Va. Children's room, Mott Haven branch.
 Gladys L. Crain,** Newtonville, Mass.
 Helen Salzmann, Kingston, N. Y. Morrisania branch.

Senior lectures to date have been as follows:

School and college course

Marie A. Newberry. The normal school situation; Training in books in normal schools; Teachers' Institutes; Bibliography of school libraries; Test.
 Mary E. Hall. Survey of high school situation; Planning and equipment of the high school library; High school library's co-operation with departments; High school library's co-operation with the public library; Visits to high school libraries and reports to Miss Hall.
 A. S. Root. Some problems of the college librarian; Training in books in the college library.

Advanced reference and cataloging course

Catharine S. Tracey. History of printing (ten lectures).
 Elizabeth C. Stevens. Historic book-binding (three lectures and test).
 Henrietta Bartlett. Bibliography (four lectures and quiz).
 A. S. Root. Training in books in the college library.

Administration course

Frederick W. Jenkins. Relation of the library to civic institutions; Study of the community; Immigration; Housing; Child welfare activities; Industrial problems; Recreation; Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles; Public health; Test.
 Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books (three lectures).

Children's librarians' course

Frederick W. Jenkins. Study of community; Immigration; Child welfare activities; Industrial problems; Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles; Test.
 Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books (five lectures).
 Mary W. Plummer. Anthologies for children.

On the evening of Oct. 30, the Alumni Association gave a Hallowe'en party in honor of the entering class.

The students of both classes have been invited to attend the meetings of the New York

Library Club, at the first of which Thomas Mott Osborne spoke on the reforms now being put into practice at Sing Sing prison.

Irene J. Gibson (jr, 1915) was married Oct. 16 to Mr. Bryant McCampbell of St. Louis.

Dorothy G. Hoyt (1914) was married Sept. 29 to Mr. Graham Brush of New York.

Gladys Young (1914) was married Oct. 18 to Mr. Noel Leslie of Clacton-on-Sea, England.

Forrest Spaulding (1914) has edited a list called "Poets of yesterday," published by The New York Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first six weeks of the library economy course have been largely devoted to binding, printing, proofreading, and editing. In connection with this study visits were made to the Riverside Press, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and to Barnard's bindery. A small exhibit was displayed in the Library School room, and each student sewed and bound in red rope paper her copy of Miss Fellows' "Cataloging rules."

In November visits are scheduled for the Library Bureau in Cambridge, and the North End and East Boston branches of the Boston Public Library.

Miss Donnelly attended the Northfield meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at which there was a goodly number of former Simmons girls who are now in Massachusetts libraries.

Miss Donnelly, Miss Hyde, and Miss Hopkins attended sessions of the Eastern College Librarians Association at Harvard, enjoying also the opportunity of seeing the Widener Library.

Miss Mary Hall will address the School, December 13, on "High school libraries."

The outside practice work is being done at present in the Girls' Latin School, the Social Service Library and the Harvard Library of Landscape Architecture. Some of the advanced students have had opportunities for paid work in cataloging for the owners of large private libraries.

The Library School collection is growing, is being weeded out, organized and added to, and in this the School has reason to be grateful to many of the neighboring libraries, especially to Brookline, Haverhill, Newton and the Social Service Library, for books which illustrate points in cataloging and classification, for sample cards showing their cataloging, or for their waste Library of Congress cards which can be fitted into the plan for giving alphabetizing practice. One wonders how library schools

ever existed without the Library of Congress cards, which are the most ubiquitously useful tool in building courses, both in reducing manual labor and in increasing durability and "sightliness."

From the students who have gone out are coming back post cards of their library homes, which are of special interest. A vertical file is being started in the school room for "Simmonsonianiana," apart from the official publications, as an example of a "local history collection."

POSITIONS

Dorothy Nunn, 1911, resigned from the Salem Public Librarian to accept the position of reference librarian in the Cedar Rapids Public Library, Iowa.

Elizabeth Thurston, 1913, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library.

Isabel Dunton, 1907, is in the Hampton Institute Library.

Alice Poor, 1908-09, is to have charge of the Cottage Place Settlement Library in Boston.

Jennie Frost, 1914-15, has been cataloging the private library of Mrs. Inches of Boston.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH— TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, lectured to the training school Oct. 27 on the work of the Bureau of Education.

Miss Emma Robinson Engle, chief of the children's department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, lectured Oct. 25 on "Children's work in the Free Library of Philadelphia."

The Director was in attendance upon the meeting of the Keystone State Library Association, held at Butler, Pa., Oct. 21-23. One morning of the conference was devoted to a discussion of children's reading, which was conducted by Miss Bogle.

Members of the junior class served as ushers at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the East Liberty branch library, Nov. 9.

During the autumn term the following courses are scheduled: Classification, Reference, Book selection, Story telling, Library handwriting and printing, Illustrated book lists and bulletin work, Cataloging (senior), Seminar for periodical review, Director's round table, Library work with schools.

The junior class have registered at the University of Pittsburgh for a course in "Games and plays."

ALUMNAE NOTES

Celia Frost, special student, 1913-14, has resigned her position of children's librarian

in the Public Library of Minneapolis, Minn., to accept the position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Hibbing, Minn.

Harriet W. Leaf, 1916, has been made substitute assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Maude Imogene Shaw, 1916, has accepted the position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Flint, Mich.

Dorothy Wilson, 1916, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A reception for the class of 1916 was given by the faculty on the evening of Oct. 18, in the rooms of the school. It was attended by graduates of the school and friends of the school in the Cleveland Public Library and Western Reserve University.

The students were in attendance at the meeting of the Library Section of the North-east Ohio Teachers Association which met in Cleveland, Oct. 22, and gained much from the discussion of the question of school libraries.

Organization of the class of 1916 has been effected and the following officers were elected: Adelaide C. Rood, president; Jane I. Kuhns, vice-president; Elizabeth Herrington, secretary-treasurer. At the meeting for organization the class of 1915 was represented by three of its members, one being the president of the class. In this way the traditions and spirit of the school are passed on and the new class profits by the experiences of previous classes.

The visit of Miss Lutie E. Stearns on Nov. 2 was enjoyed with the usual zest by the students, and her inspiring lecture on "The library spirit" gave stimulus and breadth to the ideals the students are forming of their new vocation.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Adaline C Merrill, 1908, has been made librarian of the library of Morris Knowles, consulting engineer, Pittsburgh.

Ruth A. Hapgood, 1908, grade school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the East 79th Street branch.

Pauline Reich, 1913, has resigned her position as first assistant of the 96th Street branch of the New York Public Library to accept the librarianship of the Carnegie West branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Doris Burgey, 1914, formerly assistant in the children's room of the Hamilton Fish Park branch of the New York Public Library, has

been made the librarian of the Hiram House branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Mabel Miller, 1914, was married in October to Mr. W. C. Condall of Seattle, Washington.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, addressed the students of the Library School, October 6, on the subject, "The American Library Association." Mr. Utley's talk was largely historical in character and was given much interest by personal details relating to members of the association.

Miss Elizabeth Thorne of the Library School faculty is chairman of the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association. She promises a program of unusual interest for the annual meeting of the association on November 23 at Rochester. Miss Thorne attended the meeting of the New York State Library Association at Haines Falls, N. Y., and a few days later was present as one of the official representatives of Syracuse University at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vassar College and the installation of its new president.

Miss Elizabeth Smith of the Library School faculty recently conducted the freshman class on an inspection trip through the Syracuse Public Library, explaining briefly the salient features in its work and administration.

Mr. Richard T. Wyche, organizer and president of the Story Tellers' League of America, lectured before the School, Oct. 26, on Joel Chandler Harris and the making of literature. Mr. Wyche told several of the Uncle Remus stories and by this illustration of the principles of story telling gave better instruction in that fine art than if he had presented a learned discourse full of wise precepts.

Prof. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, gave a lecture Nov. 5 on "The administration of a college library."

The courses in children's work given by Miss Thorne have been strengthened by the addition of 350 volumes of children's books to the school library.

Miss Nettie Paletz of the class of 1915 has been made assistant in the library of the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The executive committee has arranged for a drop-in luncheon on the first Thursday of each month at the College Club, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. Details will be announced later through *Public Libraries* and *LIBRARY*

JOURNAL. The first luncheon was held very informally on November 4th. Twenty were present although there had been time to notify only a few nearby people.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Emma L. Hellings, 1901, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the Wanamaker branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Edith M. West, 1906, has resigned from the Crozer Theological Seminary Library of Chester, Pa. Miss West was married in July to Rev. James Henry Terry, of Mt. Holly, N. J.

Miss Katherine E. Hunt, 1907, has resigned her position with the Free Public Library of Philadelphia to accept a position in the Homestead Library.

Miss Mary Helen Jones, 1912-13, has accepted a position as cataloger at the University of Pennsylvania.

RIVERSIDE WINTER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The winter school conducted by the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library will open on Jan. 10 and remain in session till Mar. 4. Instructors this season, besides Mr. Daniels, the librarian, will be Miss Edith E. Clarke, Mrs. Jennie Thornbury Jennings, W. Elmo Reavis, and Miss Irene Warren. Other instructors and lecturers will be announced later.

Beginning October, 1916, the requirements for admission to the training class in the library will be two years of resident college work, following graduation from a regularly organized high school, or an equivalent satisfactory to the board of directors of the library; provided, that graduates from the Riverside High Schools who have taken one year of library training during the high school course, may be admitted upon recommendation of the high school librarian; provided, also, that the requirements of health, fitness, etc., be satisfied.

Candidates for the short courses (summer school or winter school) need not meet the training class requirements and they are not given entrance examination, but they are advised that without some library experience or preparation it is quite difficult to pass all the subjects. Short course certificates are signed by instructors in subjects passed: subjects "failed" do not receive signatures under any circumstances.

CLEVELAND TRAINING CLASS

The Apprentice Training Class of the Cleveland Public Library opened with an enrollment of twenty-two members taking the whole course, two additional taking only the technical subjects, and five the book selection course only. The latter being planned as a short cultural course is open to promising student

pages, while only those who have passed the entrance examinations are eligible to the technical parts of the apprentice training. These examinations are framed so that only those candidates for admission to the library having a preparation which is at least the equivalent of a complete high school course shall be able to qualify as apprentices.

Classes continue from October 20 to June 7, exclusive of the month of March. Instruction, including lectures, preparation work, and class exercises, is given by members of the library staff. The subjects required for full credit for the course are cataloging, classification and shelflist, reference, loan work, technical books, and the principles of book selection. Lectures are also given by the heads of the various departments on their special work. The technical instruction is more or less elementary, being designed to give apprentices great facility in general work with the public rather than to fit them for any particular line of technical work. Apprentices desiring advanced instruction are urged to take the course at some library school, either before or after they qualify as library assistants.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The Public Library of the District of Columbia, issues each year a circular of information of the requirements for admission to the student training class in the library, which is intended to prepare persons for junior positions in this library. The first class was organized in 1905. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, with high school education or its equivalent. They must pass an examination in general information, history, and literature, and also a satisfactory physical examination.

During the eight months of training the student is required to give 40½ hours to the library weekly without remuneration in exchange for the instruction received.

The first two weeks are devoted to elementary class instruction under the director. Upon the completion of this course, two-week assignments are made to departments where practical work under the supervision of their chiefs is done, with three mornings weekly throughout the year for lectures, study, problems, etc. The hours vary in different departments, some of which require two evenings a week.

A list of books recommended for general reading, and also those useful in preparing for the entrance examination, together with specimen examination papers, are included in the circular of information.

Review

WINSHIP, GEORGE PARKER. *The John Carter Brown Library: a history.* Providence: The library, 1914. 97 p.

A worthy service has been done for a great library and worthy recognition made of the noble work of a noble family in the monograph on the John Carter Brown Library by George Parker Winship, for ten years the librarian of this, Providence collection of Americana and other specialties. Mr. Winship's own appreciation of the value and scholarly efficiency of this library is so adequate and his work in, and for it has been so important to scholars, that we may almost regret his promotion from the activities of this position to the more leisurely post of custodian of the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. Mr. Winship's modesty does not permit him to make any boast, directly or indirectly, of his own service, but one cannot read this monograph without reading that evidence between the lines. It is not often that a description of an antiquarian library can be made fascinating, but Mr. Winship through the clarity of his treatment and a certain charm of style has made a book worth reading for itself as well as for its subject.

"The family" described in Mr. Winship's first chapter is that of the Browns of Providence and illustrates an unusual development in America of a race strengthened in each generation in wealth, in culture and in public spirit. It began the cornerstone of this library when in 1740 Nicholas Brown, a boy of eleven, wrote his name in a copy of "The Secretary's Guide or Young Mans Companion," printed by William Bradford in New York in 1728, a year before young Nicholas was born. With his three brothers he founded also the great firm now known as Brown & Ives, and he financed the Rhode Island College and located it in Providence. He also provided for the erection of the first Baptist Church built "for the public worship of Almighty God and to hold Commencements in"; still serving its double purpose.

His son Nicholas, born in 1769, a graduate of the College in 1786, continued his father's work in the library and for the college, which in 1804 was re-named Brown University in his honor. His son, John Carter Brown, described by Mr. Winship as "The collector," born in 1797 and graduated from Brown University in 1816, made the library a great collection of Americana, using "Henry Stevens of Vermont" as his buying agent in London and buying with James Lenox of New York in pur-

chases. He provided for "The catalogue," issued in 1865 to 1870, made chiefly by John Russell Bartlett, and described by Mr. Winship as "the best reference catalogue of Americana" until the appearance in 1907 of the catalog of the Church collection prepared by George Watson Cole. His son, John Nicholas Brown, "The donor," born in 1861 and graduated from Brown University in 1885, sixty-nine years after his father, not only strengthened the library but on his death in 1900 bequeathed it to the University.

It was he who gave to the city of Providence in 1897 its Public Library building, and also gave to the university "The building," which is described in Mr. Winship's fifth chapter, a building perfectly suited to its purpose and complementing on the University campus the John Hay University Library and a third memorial library near by, housing the collection of first books from the early presses made by Gen. Rush C. Hawkins in memory of Annmary Brown, his wife.

The librarian's room in the John Carter Brown Library duplicates closely the library room in the Brown residence; the chief treasures are still arranged as in the earlier days in the same order in the old bookcases, and each accession is critically examined on the same table on which the collector used to delight in the treasures of his collecting.

In the remaining chapters Mr. Winship describes "The institution," "The publications," and "The work of the library," setting forth the public policy of the library, describing its printed and photostat issues, and detailing its functions which have been developed in the largest and noblest spirit. The attention of librarians generally may well be called to the neighborly good feeling and community spirit which has prompted the John Carter Brown Library to avoid purchases even of Americana which would duplicate the treasures in the many other special or general collections in Providence, but to include these in its catalog, or, as our foreign friends would say, its *repertorium*. Says Mr. Winship: "The policy of considering each of the libraries in Providence as part of the resources of the community as a whole has been developed by the local librarians for more than a decade. Each library has its own field. The aim of those in charge of the neighboring institutions has been to strengthen all the others in their especial subjects. Gifts offered to one have been sent frequently to another, where they more properly belong and where they acquire an increased value." Thus this library, now of 30,000 volumes, by help of its *repertorium* reaches far above that mark. Informa-

tion, direct and indirect, is at the service of any scholar, while the public are admitted freely at any time to view its treasures, and the chosen few are often invited to a cup of afternoon tea and a private view of new treasures or of special exhibits. To sum up in Mr. Winship's closing words in this altogether admirable volume: "The aim of the John Carter Brown Library is to answer every question asked of it concerning anything printed before 1801, which in any way relates to America. Only as it approaches to this ideal can it justify its permanent independent existence. Within this field, the library means to be pre-eminent." *Esto perpetua.*

R. R. B.

CATALOG of technical periodicals: libraries in the city of New York and vicinity. Compiled and edited by the assistant librarian, Alice Jane Gates, with the co-operation of a committee of the New York Library Club. Library Board of the United Engineering Society, 1915. xvi+110 p. pap., \$2.50; cl., \$3.00. (Library of the Engineering Societies bibliographical contributions. I.)

The inception of this work was in a suggestion by the late Dr. John S. Billings, than who no one better appreciated the importance of exact and exhaustive cataloging and indexing.

As the book now lies before us, it catalogs the files of technical periodicals in the libraries of Columbia University, the Chemists' Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineering Societies, and in the New York Public Library, all in the Borough of Manhattan; two New Jersey libraries are also included, that of Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, and the Public Library of Plainfield. By a strange oversight, the valuable files of technical periodicals in Pratt Institute Free Library, and the less extensive collection in the Brooklyn Engineers' Club are not included, thereby excluding from the scope of this catalog "libraries in the City of New York" outside of the Borough of Manhattan.

The periodicals cataloged number about nineteen hundred and seventy. They consist of the publications of academies of science; transactions, proceedings, journals and bulletins of societies, associations, institutions, and universities; and a large number of the chemical, engineering, industrial, trade and other publications which make up the literature known as technical periodicals. Several house organs of manufacturing concerns are listed, as well as a few trade union organs, which are of doubtful value as reference material.

The form of entry conforms to the best library practice, with sensible exceptions where it seems advisable, and numerous cross references. At the end of each entry, the libraries possessing a complete or partial file of the periodical are indicated by means of symbols, the volumes which a library contains following the symbol which denotes the library. A glance at any entry shows where the periodical is to be found and what volumes are available in any particular library. In this feature the work resembles the list of books in the Prussian state and university libraries, published to facilitate the loaning of books by indicating the nearest library at which a book is to be obtained.

There seem to be very few inaccuracies in subject matter or typography. The *Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers*, entered as a quarterly, ceased its quarterly periodicity with 1911, and has since then been issued annually; the *Industrial Arts Index* should be credited with cumulating matter for the year up to the date of each number; the entry, *Monatshefte für chemie und verwandte theile anderer wissenschaften*, should be a cross-reference to *Vienna. Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften. Monatshefte*, etc. *Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences* and *Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft*, which are much quoted in abstracts and footnotes, should appear with title entry as well as with the corporate entry.

It is evident that a large amount of patient, intelligent effort has been devoted to the production of this catalog, for which the reference librarians, engineers, chemists and students who may have occasion to use it will be grateful. It is an excellent piece of bibliographical work.

D. H.

MODERN drama and opera: reading lists of the works of various authors. Volume 2. Boston Book Company, 1915.

The Boston Book Company has just issued as No. 13 of the Useful Reference series volume two of "Modern drama and opera," the first volume of which came out in 1911 as number 4 of the same series. Not being a cataloger myself I have observed with some amusement the difficulties this useful library tool offers to that long-suffering department of librarianship, for volume one (which was not so numbered, by-the-way) was compiled by Mrs. Clara (Mulliken) Norton and two collaborators whose names appeared on the title-page and under whom, presumably, it was cataloged; on the other hand, the only name so featured in volume two is that of Archibald

Henderson, who supplies an introductory essay on "The drama in America," and only one of the three original compilers, Mr. Walter, has contributed to the present volume. A good argument, this, for the German rather than the American practice concerning multiple authorship.

The cataloger, however, is the only member of the library staff who will not welcome volume two, not only for the revision to date (or at least to the end of 1914) of the lists on D'Annunzio, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Jones, Maeterlinck, Phillips, Pinero, Rostand, Shaw and Sudermann, which were contained in the earlier volume, but for the additional lists which include Barker, Björnson, Brieux, Chekhov, Echegaray, Fitch, Galsworthy, Gorki, Hervieu, Schnitzler, Strindberg, Synge, Tolstoi, Wilde, and Yeats.

Part two of volume one, devoted to the opera, included the composers Debussy, Puccini, and Strauss. These lists are also brought down to date, and to them are added lists on Humperdinck, Leoncavallo, Mascagni, Massenet, Saint-Saëns.

Volume two indeed is so much more comprehensive and inclusive than its predecessor that it is regrettable that it could not have swallowed volume one entirely and have appeared as edition two, revised and greatly enlarged, with all its information conveniently packed between two covers. But in the unremunerative field of bibliography one should be thankful for what one can get, and there is much to be grateful for in the work before us.

An innovation in volume two is the prefacing of each list by a brief biographical and appreciative sketch of the author. It would, in some cases, be of value if the appreciation were more critical, as, for example, if to the statement that Stephen Phillips is the "best living example in England of the poet dramatist" were added that his later work is so far inferior as to deserve the characterization of a recent critic—"experienced mediocracy."

There are minor differences in arrangement that could easily have been prevented had a uniform plan been adopted by the editor so that the subdivisions—Dramas, Non-dramatic works, Criticism, Productions, Portraits—might have followed in the same order in each list, whereas there are found at least ten varieties of plan. Also in some lists the references are arranged chronologically, in others alphabetically. These variants detract but little from the practical usefulness of the work although they do mar it as a finished piece of bibliography.

A work claiming to do no more than present lists on "various authors" cannot be justly criticised for its omissions, yet the omission of Masfield occasions surprise; one could wish that the Irish movement had been given more space with the inclusion of Lady Gregory and Lord Dunsany, and that Percy Mackaye and Josephine Preston Peabody had been accorded recognition.

However, there is sure to be a volume three, since there seems no falling off in the production of dramas nor diminution of interest in them, and that will be the more welcome if there are wants yet unfilled.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

SAYERS, W. C. BERWICK. *Canons of classifications*. London: Grafton & Co., 1915. 173 p. D. 2s. 6d. net.

This is the sort of book in the professional field that would probably never get published in America, because its appeal here would be too limited and it would not be regarded as of sufficient practical utility to justify reprinting from the professional journals where the chapters first appeared. And yet it has been published during war time in England, apparently on a commercial basis, and with beginners in librarianship in mind as well as initiated librarians.

The book, which is described on the title page as "a study in bibliographical classification method," consists of seven chapters, all furnished with selected references to the literature of the subject: an introductory chapter on the study of classification; the author's canons of classification; applications of these canons to the late James Duff Brown's subject classification, to the Cutter expansive, the Dewey decimal and the Library of Congress classifications; and a final chapter on the elements of notation.

The author advises that the subject of classification be approached only after a thorough study of logic and of the theory and history of classification—of knowledge as well as of books. Available space is too limited to give more than a partial summary of his canons. Among the most prominent are these: a classification should be comprehensive, embracing all present, past and future knowledge (and pseudo-knowledge); it should follow the order of ideas, history or evolution; characteristics used must be essential, consistent and mutually exclusive; enumeration of parts should be exhaustive; terms must be used in one sense throughout and must not be critical or express an evaluative opinion of the subjects they denote; the notation should provide

a shorthand sign for every topic classified, should be pure—that is, composed entirely of one kind of symbol, and should be so elastic as to permit of indefinite redivision or intercalation without disarrangement of sequence.

The author concludes from the application of his canons to the Brown subject classification "that owing to its comprehensiveness, . . . its completeness, its careful indexing, its simplicity and the ease with which it may be used" that it "may be the standard system"; but he immediately suggests that "the personal equation enters," leading to preferences on the part of others for other classifications. If the reviewer understands the author aright he suggests that his predilection for the Brown system has a sound scientific basis, whereas the preferences of others are often "more personal than scientific."

The author's opinion of the Cutter expansive system is on the whole favorable, but he points out that it is difficult to pass judgment on an incomplete scheme. He says: "Library methodology has secured no more thorough, no more scholarly scheme, and none with greater possibilities of usefulness."

The Dewey system he says "is vulnerable in many places; but not fatally so. Its enormous elasticity has provoked the admiration of users everywhere. . . . It was . . . the first classification to be equipped with a satisfactory index. . . . Whatever . . . the faults of its order, it is equipped with the simplest, most flexible of existing notations. The same elasticity extends to its classes."

The author pronounces the Library of Congress classification "the most unsatisfactory of the four great bibliographical classifications to which this work is devoted." He says it is not a single complete classification, "but rather a series of large special classifications. . . . As it stands the system is unlikely to be adopted in any library of less than national proportions."

The author has not included among his "canons" a few perhaps rather unscientific, but at the same time very practical considerations that weigh with American librarians in their choices of classifications more strongly than the rather fine spun dialectics to be found in this book. Most American public libraries, many specialized libraries and the smaller college libraries have chosen and will continue to choose the Dewey classification because it has long been in print, because it is revised from time to time (even if too slowly and imperfectly), because its index at least is kept fairly well up to date, and because it has become the most widely spoken classification language of

American librarians. The use of the Library of Congress classification is sure to increase among the larger university and reference libraries, because of the wide use of Library of Congress cards giving classification marks and because the national library will certainly keep its classification and index machinery strictly up to date. This classification is almost sure to become more and more the language of the reference and research libraries of America.

Although the author may not expect a large sale for his book in America, it is fair to assume that the larger libraries will be interested in his canons and their applications, since it does apply to the four schemes studied, certain canons, some of which are practical and others of which are theoretical.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

LIBRARIES IN BERGEN, NORWAY. Biblioteker og Boksamlinger i Bergen. Av Arne Kildal. (Reprint from "Bergen 1814-1914.") 35 p. 8°.

The centennial of Norway's constitution, celebrated last year with an exposition and great festivities in Christiania, elicited an overflowing plenty of jubilee literature, the general character of which is retrospective of the national or local developments and activities during the century.

In the two composite volumes "Bergen 1814-1914, utgit av Bergens kommune. Redigert av Carl Geelmuyden og Haakon, Schetelig." (Bergen, J. Grieg, 1914-15) the able and energetic librarian of Bergen's Public Library, Mr. Arne Kildal, contributes, besides a valuable bibliographical list "Bøker og skrifter til Bergens historie," an excellent and interesting recapitulation of the library history of Bergen.

"In the course of time there have been in Bergen a number of libraries and collections of books, in whole or in part public; their history and activity afford a good view of the spiritual life and interests of the changing times. Several are very old and exist to this very day, while others seem to have disappeared and have a history shrouded in obscurity."

The oldest library still in existence, the library of the Church of St. Mary, is mentioned as early as 1317. Shortly after the organization of the Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek in 1874 the library was transferred to that institution, of which it now forms a special section and is by legacies secured a regular increase.

The greater part of the monograph naturally is devoted to the history of the Free Public Library, its establishment and prog-

ress. K. L. Sommerfelt, who died in 1908 while rector of the Christiansand Cathedral School, was the first librarian, 1871-1883. He was succeeded by Miss Valborg Platou, who served "with a vivid interest and unwearied energy" for twenty-seven years to the end of 1909, when Mr. Kildal took charge.

Mr. Kildal is well and favorably known and has a host of friends in this country, where he graduated as B.L.S. from the New York State Library School in 1907, and later worked in different American libraries, notably the Library of Congress. He came to Bergen especially well equipped for the task assigned to him, to reorganize the library and to introduce modern American methods. The library has now a collection of 121,415 volumes and is, besides the Deichman Library in Christiania, the largest free public library in the country. In 1914-15 it had a circulation of 166,645. When the beautiful new library building (Olaf Nordhagen, architect) next fall is taken into possession by the enthusiastic and alert librarian, we venture to predict the beginning of a new era in the library history of Bergen.

Among a score or more of special libraries in the city the most important is that of the Bergens Museum (60,000 volumes, besides manuscripts, maps, etc.). "During the last years several attempts have been made to create a closer co-operation between them and to obtain a greater unity of management of the different institutions." It is apparent that the "Norsk bibliotek forening," founded two years ago and whose presiding genius is Mr. Kildal, has contributed to strengthen the spirit of co-operation and to demonstrate that "centralization is a useful and fortunate principle where it concerns the administration of the libraries in a city."

TORSTEIN JAHR.

NORMALBUCHGRÖSSE UND NORMALGESCHOSS-HÖHE. Eine büchereitechnische Untersuchung von Rud. Angermann und W. Angermann. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1915. (Ergänzungshäfte zu den Blättern für Volksbibliotheken und Lesehallen, IV.)

The difference in sizes of books, even when sorted into 8vos, 4vos, and folios, sometimes brings about on our shelves an appearance approaching that of the sky-line of certain parts of New York City, or of a set of teeth with many lacunæ. This irregular "dead space" ("noxious space" our authors call it) between the tops of the books and the shelf above is a natural annoyance, which has led to the present investigation, with the aid of numer-

ous tables and "schematic" drawings. (Amid all this it is refreshing to come across the author's own happy phrase about a "joyous disporting in pure mathematics.") There is quite a little literature on the subject, we are told, but researches hitherto were limited to empirical comparisons based on local conditions. The general problem, independent of such conditions, and regarded as of a distinctly mathematical character, is formulated: "What must be the height of shelves in order that the difference between 'useful space' and 'noxious space' may be as large as possible."

The answer here given has reference to popular, not scientific libraries; for the former the question is of greater importance. The ideal aimed at is the establishment of a normal book-height and a normal vertical distance between floors. Getting at the mean average of "dead space" by means of computations (carried out with a thoroughness which even takes note of the fact that rebound books, being trimmed, represent unnatural sizes), there results a division into 3, respectively 4, sizes, with a special fifth place for oversize books. An inevitable corollary is the determination of stack-floor height, applicable only, however, when a new building is to be erected. Here, we are told, even a difference of only a centimetre might often be of decisive effect.

The upshot of it all is, of course, that "theoretically effected gains can only be realized in so far as one or more shelves may be added to the stack." It is noted also that popular libraries, being more used and offering the public freer access to shelves, call for lower stack floors than the scientific ones. A whole page (28) is taken up with tables of proper "book-heights." It is admitted that it is doubtful that such a normalizing of book-sizes and stack-heights, in scientific libraries, will result in a practical gain, and that indeed it may even result in loss if the actual sizes vary greatly from the average established. But for certain definite classes, it is asserted, such a determination of averages seems practicable. For libraries of "purely mechanical arrangement" the scheme is said to present no difficulties. It is suggested that in classified libraries one might even make computations for each of the large classes or at least for subjects in which the unusual sizes are obvious,—e.g., geography (atlases) and art (large folios). Do we hear a mental echo of Cyrano de Bergerac's emphatic "*non, merci!*"

Leaving aside the question of practical results, the whole matter at least is threshed out to most if not all of its possible details, and the air has been cleared.

F. W.

Librarians

The following additions have been made to the staff of the Louisville Free Public Library, in place of four assistants who have resigned. Miss Marie Batman was appointed assistant in the order department, Misses Mary Foley and Mary Elizabeth Durning in the catalog department, and Mrs. Mary Marr Thompson in the circulation department. They have successfully completed the apprentice course and substituted for a year.

ALLEN, Amy, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1912, has resigned her position as head cataloger at the University of West Virginia Library, to join the staff of the Ohio State Library as an organizer.

ANDREWS, Gladys, former assistant librarian at Superior, Wis., will fill the vacancy recently left by Miss Ada McCarthy, as librarian of the Stephenson Public Library in Marinette, Wis. Miss Andrews is a graduate of Lawrence College and also a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School at Madison.

BABB, Hannah, so well known to all Iowa library workers by reason of her long and efficient service in the Indianola Public Library, has been granted a leave of absence for rest and recuperation. She has asked to be relieved of the responsibility of the library upon her return, and will become associate librarian.

BEATTY, M. Irene, New York State Library School, 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BLISS, Leslie E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1913, has resigned his position with the legislative reference section of the New York State Library to assist in cataloging Mr. Henry E. Huntington's private library, New York City.

COCKRUM, Mrs. Ida B., has resigned her position as librarian of the Educational Department of Indiana University to become librarian of the Earl Park (Ind.) Public Library. Miss Myrtle Timothy, the former librarian of Earl Park, resigned her position in July.

COLE, George Watson, New York State Library School, 1888, has been appointed librarian of the private library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, of New York City.

COWLEY, Amy, New York State Library School, 1914, has resigned as librarian of the Public Library of Hutchinson, Kan., and will go to Minneapolis to take charge of the traveling libraries department of the Minnesota Library Commission.

DANIELLS, William N., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1913, has been appointed librarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station.

DART, Izella M., New York State Library School, 1916, has received an appointment as assistant in Lake Erie College Library, Painesville, O.

DENIO, Herbert W., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1914, has gone to New York City to assist in cataloging the private library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington.

DINSMOOR, Kate E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has resigned as head cataloger at the Kansas State Library, to become librarian of the Polytechnic Institute of Kansas City, with an auxiliary connection with the Public Library as high school reference librarian, serving on Saturdays and during vacation months.

FISHER, Zada Grace, for several years a member of the staff of the Gary Public Library, died at her home in Tolleston, June 14.

FOOTE, W. W., has resigned the position of librarian at the Oklahoma A. & M. College, to accept the position of librarian at the library of the State College of Washington, in Pullman, Wash.

FURBECK, Mary E., New York State Library School, 1916, has received an appointment as assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

GRANNIS, Edith E., New York State Library School, 1914-15, has been appointed librarian of the high school library at Buhl, Minn.

HAIGHT, Rachel, an assistant in the Indiana University Library, has resigned to return to her former position in the library of the Oregon State Agricultural College.

HENDEE, Cora, a graduate of Western Reserve University Library School and assistant temporarily during the spring and summer in the Muscatine and Iowa State University libraries, has become cataloger in the Council Bluffs, (Ia.) Public Library.

HENLEY, Margaret, who attended the University of Illinois Library School, last year, has accepted a position in Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. During the summer Miss Henley was employed in the archives department of the Indiana State Library.

HUTCHINS, Kate, who has been librarian of the Carnegie Library in Ludington, Mich., since it was established about nine years ago, has resigned to join her sister in California.

HVISTENDAHL, Hans G., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been appointed library assistant in the Statistiske Central Bureau of Kristiania, Norway. Since July, 1913, Mr. Hvistendahl has been connected with the Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek.

JAMES, Helen C., New York State Library School, 1915, has been appointed to succeed Elizabeth H. Thompson as assistant in the book selection section of the New York State Library.

JAST, L. Stanley. The appointment of L. Stanley Jast to be deputy librarian of the Manchester (Eng.) Public Libraries, as to which there was some question by the Local Government Board, has been definitely made and accepted by the correlative authorities. The question was not as to the fitness of Mr. Jast for the place but as to the desirability of increasing any civic expenditures in view of the pressure of the war budget. The Libraries Committee, however, sent a special statement to the Local Government Board and to the members of the City Council and at a second meeting of the council Oct. 6 the original recommendation of the council carried. The Local Government Board has no power to interfere with the appointment of officers of a corporation, and the fact that it made this inquiry caused considerable comment in the press. It is understood that Mr. Jast is appointed as the associate of Mr. Charles W. Sutton, with a view to the larger development of the Manchester Libraries system for its future work in that great city. He was expected to go to his new position in November.

MCCARTHY, Ada J., who has been librarian of the Stephenson Public Library in Marinette, Wis., for nearly six years, has resigned, the resignation taking effect Nov. 1. Miss McCarthy is to become head of the library supply department of the Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

MCCURDY, Robert M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has been appointed

to assist in cataloging the private library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, New York City.

MARTIN, Mrs. Elsie M., librarian at the Hancock (Mich.) Public Library, has resigned her position, to become librarian at the Minnesota Agricultural College.

MARTIN, Mamie R., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Clinton, Ind.

PARRISH, Ophelia A., who had been librarian at the Kirksville (Mo.) State Normal School for twelve years, and four years prior to that was supervisor of the practice school, died Oct. 29, aged 64 years. Miss Parrish went into the library work twelve years ago, and made the Normal School Library the first in Missouri to be classified under the Dewey decimal system. The library grew from 5000 volumes when she took charge to 30,000 volumes to-day.

PARSONS, Rev. Frederick, who has been pastor of the Congregational church in Mt. Carmel, Ct., for several years, has been appointed librarian in the Bangor Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me.

ROBB, Emily, has been elected librarian of the Carnegie Free Library in Charlotte, Mich., to succeed the late Mrs. George Sherwood. Miss Robb has been associated with the State Library at Lansing for several months.

SIMMONS, Nellie, of Crawfordsville, Ind., has resigned her position in the Moores Hill College Library to become librarian of the Darlington (Ind.) Public Library.

STEVENSON, Burton Egbert, has compiled a new volume of children's verses under the title "The home book of verses for young folks."

WARREN, Irene, for several years librarian of the School of Education in the University of Chicago, has resigned her position and gone to the Pacific coast for the winter, expecting to be occupied for some time to come in lecturing and writing.

WHEELER, Joseph L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1909, has resigned his position as assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, to accept the librarianship of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.

WING, Alice, has been appointed librarian of the Ludington (Mich.) Public Library, to succeed Miss Hutchins, resigned.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

At the annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs in Portland in October a report of the work of the Maine Library Commission was given. A statistical survey of the library situation in Maine has been made under the direction of the commission. Out of a total of 551 towns, cities and plantations only 111 have free public libraries. This means that over 300,000 people, or about half the population of the state, are without free public library privileges. These 300,000 are not living in scattered communities of two or three families each, for 102 towns of over a thousand people each have no free public libraries and included in this number is one city with a population of 6,000. A definite and systematic canvass will be made county by county and town by town with the object of finally establishing in every town of sufficient size a free public library and of placing in each of the very small towns a traveling library. Twenty-six new traveling libraries have been made up during the year 1915, bringing the total number to 183. In line with the progressive spirit of other states a library organizer has been recently appointed, whose work will be to assist and advise the smaller libraries, to organize new libraries, to open private libraries to the public and by correspondence, personal visitation and public appearance to make the library question a live one in the communities of the state.

Bangor. Through the will of the late Col. Lucifer Hills Peirce of Chicago, born in Bangor in 1837, the Bangor Public Library will receive approximately \$100,000.

VERMONT

Dorset. The Public Library has been moved into the new building on Church street.

MASSACHUSETTS

Adams. The Public Library has received from the late Hiram Burr Crandall all his books and bookcases.

Amesbury. A portrait of James H. Davis, for many years secretary and librarian of the Amesbury Public Library, has been given to the library by his son, J. Albert Davis of Detroit.

Boston. The finance committee of the Boston city council at its meeting Nov. 5 voted to report favorably the request of the Public

Library trustees for a loan for \$300,000 for an addition to the Copley square building where could be housed its power and heating plant, the library printing and binding plant now located in rented quarters, and the offices of the branch circulating libraries. The annex is to be built in Blagden street in the rear of the building. The trustees of the library, after a recent inspection of the main building, made public report that the 20-year-old boilers, located directly under the main staircase, were in such condition that their operation was a menace to life and property. To eliminate this danger and relieve congestion in other departments, the erection of the annex was recommended. To protect the city from inflated prices in real estate after it became known that property adjoining the library in Blagden street was to be purchased for the site of the annex, Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, bought the central parcel of the three pieces of property desired for \$20,000, and this price will constitute a basis for the buying of the land and dwelling houses on either side. Mr. Benton will turn over to the library trustees this piece of property at the same figure he paid for it.

Stockbridge. At the last monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Stockbridge Public Library Association definite plans for the establishment of a branch library in the village of Interlaken were made and will be carried out in the near future. One hundred books will be given by the Stockbridge Public Library, to which number 100 more will be added from other sources, which will form a nucleus of 200 volumes for a library collection. Installments of books will be made monthly to this branch institution as has been for some time customary with the branch at Glendale. It will be located in the newly-completed hose house in that village.

Waltham. The latest information concerning the new Buttrick Public Library is that it will be dedicated on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 4, in connection with the formal opening of the building. At the front stairway entrance to the building a hole is left for the cornerstone and the stone will be set permanently at the time of the dedication exercises.

Watertown. The 1914 report of the Perkins Institution for the Blind states that the school library now contains 13,461 embossed books. The circulation among the pupils of books required in class was 4403, and for outside read-

ing 2689. Among the blind outside the institution 5296 books were circulated, making a total circulation of 12,388 volumes. The most popular story was "The courage of the commonplace," and the most popular biography was Mary Antin's "The promised land."

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The Connecticut State Library has recently received as a gift the collection of 68 volumes of newspapers made by the late Gideon Welles of this state, secretary of the navy in the cabinets of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. The collection is the gift of Mrs. Mary J. Welles Peabody of Glastonbury, a daughter of Thaddeus Welles, the brother of Gideon Welles. In 1827 Mr. Welles became editor of the *Hartford Times*, and although he severed his active connection with the *Times* after 1836, he continued to write editorially for the paper until 1846. During that time papers were received from many states, and many of those preserved were the first published or early numbers. The way in which Mr. Welles grouped and bound the papers indicates that he had in mind to have a résumé of public opinion at different periods, for in many of the volumes are papers from all parts of the country, which to the reader to-day appear to have no coherence. The oldest individual paper is a copy of the *American Mercury* of the year 1807, but most of the papers range from 1825 to 1839. Mr. Welles took the volumes as he collected them and had them bound in the half-sheep of those days. The papers were clamped together. Slits were sawed into the backs, then twine was dipped in glue and placed in the slits. More glue was used to fill up the slits, and then a strip of sheep leather was placed on the back uniting the cardboard fronts and backs. Re-binding has been necessary but the original collation has been retained. Before each separate paper in each volume, in the new binding, Mr. Godard has had inserted a heavy manilla sheet. The sheets help to strengthen the volume and are also used for indexing, each sheet being numbered. A card index has been prepared giving names of all the papers, the date of each one and the volume and its name in the volume, as indicated on the manilla sheet.

New Haven. The October *Bulletin* of the Public Library, commenting on the work of the new Congress branch, says that for the first eight months, the last month being August, the circulation was 52,859 volumes. "This is 25 per cent more than the circulation of the Fair Haven branch for the first eight months after its establishment. Some part of the circulation of the Congress branch has

been taken away from the children's room at the central library, but much the greater part of it is new circulation. It is simply a new instance of the universal fact in the use of libraries, namely, that beyond a distance of a mile or so the proportion of people using the library is small. The only way in which the children of the city can have much benefit of the library is to furnish branch libraries in various parts of the city. No other agencies are adequate."

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the status of the "Legislative Library" in New York state. The old collections of documents formerly known as the "Senate Library" and "Assembly Library," in which no constructive work of legislative reference was ever done, have been united this year to form the "Legislative Library." Provision of a salary of \$3600 was made for the librarian, whose appointment was understood to be made in view of political rather than library qualifications. The legislative reference section of the New York State Library is unaffected by this change, and is, in fact, doing more work than ever before.

New York City. A clause in the will of the late Amos F. Eno bequeaths to the New York Public Library \$50,000, and all books, prints, and engravings relating to New York which are in his home and his office.

Seneca Falls. The directors of the Myn-ders Library have decided upon a tentative plan for a new building to be erected on the site of the present library building. The structure is to be about 35 feet deep and have a frontage of 63 feet, one story high. The details of construction have not been worked out as yet and the library is not to be moved from the present building very soon. It may be possible to use the present structure throughout the winter.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. Working along the same line as last year, when a special exhibit showing all the clay products of the state attracted wide attention, the Public Library now proposes to gather an exhibit of the textile industries of New Jersey, to be displayed from February 1 to March 18, 1916. Appeal is to be made to New Jersey's 3000 textile manufacturers, who are expected to make this exhibit of more than local importance. It is claimed that this effort to display the products of manufacture in a whole state in a single field is without prec-

edent. The plan is to continue year by year these one industry displays, which shall be not only commercial, but scientific, industrial and artistic in character. In this way it is hoped to demonstrate "how inexpensively museums, localities or groups of manufacturers can arrange a dignified and attractive exhibition which shall give rational and helpful publicity to the manufacture, and at the same time educate the public to a better knowledge and appreciation of the world of industry."

PENNSYLVANIA

Chambersburg. After making a number of bequests to charitable and religious organizations, the will of the late Mrs. Robert E. Coyle provides that the residue of her estate shall be devised to a corporation to be formed under the name of The Coyle Free Library for the use of the citizens of Chambersburg. This last bequest is made on condition that an appropriation of \$1000 per year be made by the borough for the maintenance of the library, and that the Ladies Afternoon Club gives its present library to the Coyle Free Library. This residue is to be used for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for the library's use.

Pittsburgh. William Nimick Frew, personal friend of Andrew Carnegie and for 18 years president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute and Library, died Oct. 28, aged 61.

Pittsburgh. Charles L. Taylor has made another gift of \$500 to the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, to equip and furnish a library to be conducted in connection with the printing office endowed by him and which bears his name. The money will make it possible to provide dust-proof cases and the necessary shelving for the arrangement of books, and the required furniture for the use of the patrons of the reading and reference rooms. It is the plan of the management of the institution to put the library into use as soon as possible.

Pottsville F. P. L. Flora B. Roberts, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 1911, withdrawals 506; total number of volumes, 10,531. New registration 1008; total 7,245. Circulation 81,364. Receipts \$140.32; expenditures \$6044.84; including \$1179.85 for books, \$98.24 for periodicals, \$370.10 for binding, and \$2319 for library salaries.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. The Hampden-Woodberry branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library has been remodeled to give a lecture hall and better

reading-room facilities. Blue prints of the proposed building for Branch No. 18, to be erected at Wolfe and Twentieth streets, have been completed and work will start on the building as soon as possible. Four ordinances are pending in the City Council for branches, and all, it is said, have been favorably reported. One of these is to be at the west end of Baltimore street; another to replace the building of No. 11, on East Baltimore street; another near Druid Hill Park, and another at Irvington. The appropriation asked of the city, which the trustees hope will be included in the budget, is \$84,300.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. About seventy cases of valuable books and manuscripts and six cases of antiques and metal work—the result of a year and a half's collecting chiefly in Egypt and Asia Minor for the Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution—have been seized by the Turkish army authorities in Jaffa with threats of confiscation, according to Ephraim Deinard, a collector for the Congressional Library and Smithsonian Institution who has just returned to this country. Mr. Deinard himself was imprisoned at Jaffa more than a month. The books, particularly some relating to Jerusalem, excited suspicion among the Turks and Mr. Deinard was court-martialed. He finally was discharged through the efforts of the Rev. Otis Glazebrook, vice consul at Jerusalem, and Ambassador Morgenthau.

Washington P. L. George F. Bowerman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 22,532; withdrawals 11,536; total 179,183. New registration 17,125; total 47,244. Book circulation 802,998, prints 93,745. Receipts \$79,455.92; maintenance expenditures \$76,666.23, including \$12,056.41 for books, \$1311.02 for periodicals, \$4575.20 for binding, and \$43,418.75 for staff salaries. The report includes a statistical table prepared by the librarian showing the municipal library expenditures and circulation in 1914 or 1915 in thirty American cities, and reprints another significant table showing the comparison between municipal expenditures for schools and libraries in 29 cities. In both these tables Washington is far below other cities of its class. The most urgent present need of the library is a larger and better paid force, and an increase of \$29,280 is asked for the next year.

The South

KENTUCKY

Louisville. As a result of the receipt of resolutions from the United Trades and Labor

Assembly, the Tyler Park Club, the East End Improvement Club, the Shawnee Welfare Club and the Cherokee Improvement Club, requesting reconsideration of the decision not to erect additional branch libraries in the near future, the board of trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library appointed a special committee of three to prepare a statement to the public, setting forth its attitude in the matter. This committee prepared and sent out identical letters to each of the organizations, explaining that the library board was not opposed to the erection of additional branch libraries but with its present income was unable to assume the additional expense. More than a year ago an appeal was made to the Carnegie Corporation for additional funds, but the request was not granted. The present library tax is 3 cents, and if it were increased to 3½ cents three more branches could be maintained. The board feels that the initiative in increasing the tax rate for library purposes should be taken by the public.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. The Dryades branch of the New Orleans Public Library, intended for the use of negro citizens, was dedicated Oct. 23. This is the first branch to be opened for colored readers in this city.

New Orleans. Five thousand dollars is given to Tulane University for the law library under the provisions of the will of Mrs. Norma Conrad. Mrs. Conrad stipulated also that the library already donated the university by her deceased husband, should be known as the "Conrad Memorial Library."

Central West

MICHIGAN

Colon. The Colon Township Library, given to the township by the late O. B. Culver and wife, is now open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons and evenings. The building was erected at a cost of \$15,000.

Detroit. A new department to be known as the "civics division" has been established at the Public Library to furnish statistics and information on international and national political science, economics and sociology. The material in the new department will consist more of clippings, pamphlets, etc., than of bound volumes. The division is planned to furnish information promptly to business men, social workers, writers, debaters, etc., who are in search of the latest information. The organization of the department began about two months ago. Miss Grace A. England, for

some time a member of the library staff and recently returned from a two years' course at the library school of the University of Illinois, will have charge of the department.

Grand Rapids. The Public Library has received 800 volumes from the library of the late Dr. J. B. Griswold. The books were a bequest to the library by Dr. Griswold in his will and they comprise valuable medical works which the doctor highly prized. Previous to his death he had given nearly 200 other valuable books to the library.

Vicksburg. The Ladies' Library Association and other residents of the town have united their efforts in making the village library an excellent institution. There are over 3000 volumes on the shelves, over 1600 of this number belonging to the Ladies' Library Association. This collection of books is due largely to the generosity of the late Fannie M. Bair, who donated the site and the funds for the erection of the library building.

OHIO

Toledo. The remodelled Public Library was reopened Oct. 16, and formal exercises were held the following week. Despite the operations under way for a year, the service was discontinued only ten days, when it was necessary to close for lack of heat. The library has been transformed into a thoroughly modern institution. Where before the book stacks were close together and poorly lighted, they now are wide apart and well lighted. The old furniture has been replaced by the best to be had. All of the woodwork and fixtures are finished in dark oak, a cork carpet has been laid, and an entirely new indirect lighting system installed. An addition, done in rough stone blocks, has been built. This contains the main reference room, a beautiful place, with an old English beamed ceiling; a special reference room for classes from the schools; directors' room, special study rooms for groups, a small auditorium for clubs and societies, a staff room, and a stack room for bound volumes of magazines. The circulating room takes in the old reading room and has many innovations. The children's department, on the second floor, has been refurnished and redecorated. The work was begun in September, 1914. The annex cost \$27,000, the fixtures and equipment \$8,500, the new furniture \$6,500, the lighting \$1,000, rewiring \$450, redecorating \$700, carpet \$1,075, heating plant \$8,600, and other improvements several thousand more, bringing the total up to \$55,000. This was supplied through two bond issues voted by the people.

INDIANA

Gary. The Public Library has started a 4-page monthly news sheet called *Opportunity*, for the dissemination of items of interest about the library's work and books.

Gary. The Public Library has made the following extensions of its work: branch in the post office at Griffith; deposit station in Neering store for the Glen Park district, and a branch library in Ross Township, which has recently levied a library tax. This public library serves one-fourth of Lake county, having branches in one city, four towns, three townships, and more than one hundred stations in Gary itself.

Indianapolis. The bids on the new public library building were opened in July and the general contract was awarded to the George A. Fuller Company of Cleveland, Ohio. A week later the bonds were sold for \$4.25. The specifications upon which bids were submitted were on the plans prepared by Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, who obtained the contract as architect after a competition of national interest. The building is expected to cost approximately \$500,000. It will have a frontage of 430 feet on St. Clair street and a depth of 200 feet.

Shoals. The new Carnegie Library building was dedicated Oct. 1. Its cost was \$10,000, and it is built of brick with Bedford stone trimmings and red tiled roof. The reading rooms and librarian's office are on the first floor, and auditorium, two rest rooms, a janitor's room and furnace room in the basement. It is the intention of the library board to make the library as much of a social center as possible.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. In September a gift of one thousand dollars was made to the Ryerson Library in the Art Institute, by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson. This has made possible improvements in the library equipment, such as installing a new book lift and fitting up a room for the preparation of books for the bindery.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. A special committee of the county board has approved the plan of Supervisor Warnimont for the establishment of branch libraries in seventeen schools in Milwaukee county, books to be furnished by the public library. The city library will be given \$1500 annually for delivery, collection and maintenance of the service.

Milwaukee. The \$100,000 addition to the Public Library has been completed. The work

started about two years ago, on the three-story structure in the court of the building over the stack rooms. The first floor of this new building contains space for stacks that can hold more than 15,000 books. The new science room occupies the entire second floor of the new building. Here is room for 100,000 or more books and much space for reading tables. On the third floor is the reading room. Besides much space for reading tables, more than 50,000 books can be shelved. Besides the 16,000 square feet of floor space gained for library purposes there was room for a garage which is capable of taking care of all the automobiles needed should the library be extended to cover the county, allowing the loading, under shelter, of books and other material. In the main building, the room formerly set for the use of children has been converted into a lecture room. This is open to the use of the public for various meetings. It will accommodate 300 persons. The room formerly used for a reading room has been changed into an excellent children's room. In this room in the winter a great number of men would gather whose sole purpose was to find a warm place to rest. To reach this room they were forced to pass through the main corridors of the building. A part of the reading room has been partitioned off and made into a reading room for men, with separate entrance. The space formerly used for literature now is a commodious art room. Space has been given for a collection of model books for children. Here parents may see the books recommended and get information as to where they may be obtained. The old bindery has been converted into a model little clubroom, available for women's clubs and kindred organizations.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. The cages which have been in place in the main room at the Public Library for many years, have all been removed, to the great improvement of its appearance.

Minneapolis. It is the expectation of the library board to make a selection of a site and get the proposed business branch of the library established by Jan. 1. Several sites are under consideration, and none but those in the heart of the business district will be considered.

Minneapolis. The new Central Avenue branch of the Public Library was scheduled to open in its own building about Nov. 10, with Miss Louise Lamb in charge. The branch has been in existence eight years and has been located at 2335 Central avenue. The new Sumner branch will be opened about Dec. 1 in

a new building at Sixth avenue north and Emerson.

St. Paul. A shelf of books of especial interest to real estate men will be established in the new library under the auspices of the Real Estate board.

St. Paul. A recent investigation of the schools of St. Paul by the city librarian showed that among high school teachers 76% were cardholders and among grade school teachers 71%. Among high school pupils 53% were cardholders; among grade school pupils 17%. Of the entire population of school age 7% are cardholders. Of pupils within a radius of one mile from the library 24% are cardholders; within a radius of from one to three miles, 16%; more than three miles from the library, 9%.

NORTH DAKOTA

The work which the North Dakota Library Commission has been doing has been taken over by the State University in what is virtually a "library extension" division under the direction of the regents of the state university. This puts the library work in the same position in which it has always existed in New York state, where the commissioner of education is the head of both school and library work.

The Southwest

MISSOURI

St. Louis. Edward Louis Preetorius, the senior member of the St. Louis Public Library Board in point of service, died in St. Louis, Nov. 1. Mr. Preetorius had been a member of the library board ever since its creation in 1893.

KANSAS

According to figures secured by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia, 1,509,000 Kansas citizens have no access to public libraries. This is sixty-two and one-half per cent of the population of the state. There are but 70 tax supported libraries in the state, Mr. Kerr finds, and 61 subscription or association libraries. The seventy public libraries reach 516,827 people, almost exclusively urban. This is approximately 30½% of the population of the state. The private libraries serve 75,043 persons or 4½%. The Kansas Travelling Libraries Commission at Topeka serves about 40,000. Thirty-one counties of Kansas have no public libraries whatsoever. Five of them are in the eastern half of the state. The remedy, in Mr. Kerr's opinion, lies in the county unit of

library taxation instead of the city unit, as has been tried with great success in California. The cities of Kansas are in general taxing themselves already to the legal limit for library taxation. This for second-class cities is 4-tenths of a mill. The only way to increase library facilities is to raise more money, and this can best be done by the county unit system of library taxation, which will reach the rural population.

TEXAS

El Paso. The local doctors have purchased, for \$35,500, a site for an eight-story professional building, one whole floor of which is to be left for the El Paso Medical Society Library.

Belton. The board of directors of the Carnegie Library of this city have decided to run the library hereafter as a free library. Heretofore a small fee has been charged.

Houston. Declaring their confidence in the city administration, a deed to the lot at Frederick and Robin streets has been given to the City of Houston by the trustees of the Colored Library Association. While the city is supporting the library, the lot itself was purchased by the negroes.

The Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The city council of Tacoma has granted the Tacoma Public Library for the calendar year 1916 the sum of \$36,466.34. This is produced by a levy of 59-100 mills for library purposes on a total assessed valuation of \$61,807,357. Levies for several years previous have been 50-100 mills but in the last two years the total assessed valuation in the city has been reduced over 12 million dollars, and the half mill usually granted has brought in an insufficient income. In its report to the city council for the year ending December 31, 1914, the library board recommended a levy of 65-100 mills, but in view of present business conditions an increase from 50-100 to 59-100 mills is considered a substantial gain, particularly as all other city departments were cut. In urging its claim for an increase upon the city council the public library was given definite and effective help by the active co-operation of the newspapers of the city, the Central Labor Council, and many prominent business men. The arguments which proved most effective to the council were: That in hard times people read more, they demand that the library furnish books which they might buy in better times; and, as prohibition takes effect January 1st, 1916, a still greater demand may

have to be met by the library's reading rooms. The library was also able to show a lower per capita cost of operation and a higher per capita circulation than is usual for cities of a hundred thousand population.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. The city council has taken steps looking toward the establishment of a reference library in the council committee room. Secretary of the Council Lewis will have charge of the library.

Redlands. A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (21st ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 1995; total number of volumes in library 27,759. Circulation 115,423; total number of cardholders 7779. Receipts \$10,683.55, expenditures \$10,255.79, including \$1540.31 for books, \$554.55 for newspapers and periodicals, \$776.50 for binding.

The arranging and classifying of Redlands material is the most important single accomplishment of the year. Heretofore it has been preserved without any system or order; now it is classified and arranged in pamphlet cases with a card catalog.

Richmond. To care for the rapid growth in the juvenile department of the Public Library, remodeled and enlarged quarters have been provided for the young people in the basement of the building. This big room was formerly an assembly room and was used as a meeting place for various local organizations. The juvenile branch now has a registration of 1500 youngsters, which is a growth of 1300 in two years.

Sacramento. Between forty and fifty architects have already signified their willingness to enter the competition for plans for the new Carnegie Library to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

San Francisco. The erection of the steel frame of the big City Library building in the civic center has been completed by the California Construction Company, and the general construction work commenced by the Lindgren Company, which took the contract for \$420,606. Including this sum, the contract cost so far is \$551,514. The excavation and foundations amounted to \$28,300 and the structural steel was manufactured in this city for \$85,433. The steel was contracted for when the market was low, about \$20,000 less than would have to be paid now. The cost of the complete building furnished is estimated at \$1,120,000.

UTAH

Salt Lake City P. L. Joanna H. Sprague, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 9100; withdrawals 1948; total 56,921. New registration 1674. Total circulation 255,898; attendance in reading room, 176,604. Receipts \$34,818.55; expenditures \$31,020.09, including \$7957.50 for books, \$880.94 for periodicals, \$1878.04 for binding, and \$15,149.80 for salaries and janitor service. The library has two branches, collections of 50 books each in eleven of the schools farthest from the library, and collections in the Y. W. C. A. and the West Side Neighborhood House. There are now 20 persons on the library staff.

Canada ONTARIO

Toronto. A branch of the Toronto Public Library will be established at the Exhibition Grounds for the soldiers. Contracts have been let for the building of two new branches—one at the corner of Wright and Roncesvalles avenues and the other in Kew Gardens. They will cost about \$20,000 each.

Foreign GREAT BRITAIN

An item in the *Manchester Guardian* says it is expected that the war economy of the English local authorities will take the form, among other things, of a cutting down of expenditure on public libraries. The recent local government board circular suggested the libraries as one of the departments on which there might be a saving. "Many people are afraid that economy will have the effect of seriously injuring the educational value of the libraries, and this at a time when the importance of literature, both as an escape from an overmastering obsession and as helping people to take wider and sounder views on the problems of the war, is greater than ever. The Lambeth Libraries committee has just decided not to buy any novels during the war, and it is probable that this example will be widely followed. The argument is, of course, that fiction in war times is a luxury. What are called 'useful books' will continue to be bought at Lambeth. It is likely that many library committees will adopt the sensible course of cutting down expenditures on ephemeral fiction while still buying the works of the first rate novelists. It is improbable that there will be any retrenchment on books on the war, which are being eagerly read at the moment. Many committees may cease buying the more expensive books of general literature."

Workshop. Through the efforts of Mr. T. Houghton in charge of the Workshop Public Library, the trustees of the Carnegie Library Fund have given £900 towards establishing a village library scheme. Workshop is to be made a library centre for a radius of 10 miles, and all the villages within this area may secure library books free of charge for a period to be agreed upon, at the expiration of which a vote will be taken as to adopting the Public Libraries Act.

BELGIUM

"The Belgian legation in London," says an item in the *Library World* for October, "reports having received from its government information that the restoration of the Library of the University of Louvain is to be carried out by an international committee composed of well-known scientists, writers, and artists of the different countries who are interested in the fate of Belgium. This committee will encourage the formation of national committees in each country which will take a share in the sorting of the various gifts of books. The post of commissioner-general has been accepted by M. Delannoy, the librarian of Louvain, with the approval of the authorities of the University, and friends abroad are requested to get into touch with the commissioner-general (8, Rue des Petits Champs, Paris) with a view to mutual co-operation. When the time comes the International Committee will send out an appeal to the intellectual world."

Antwerp. The librarian of the Municipal Public Libraries, Mr. Lode Baekelmans, interviewed by the correspondent of the *Algemeen Handelsblad* of Amsterdam, stated that the attendance during the first six months of 1915 shows a remarkable increase when compared with the corresponding months of 1914. During January-July, 1914, the total number of books in circulation amounted to 108,200; it rose to 242,300 during January-July, 1915, an increase of more than 145 per cent. The demand for Dutch and Flemish literature exceeded that for all others, and was twice as large as for French literature. The unusually large number of visitors prevented the assistants from compiling many statistics, and they could devote but little time to the guidance of readers in the field of literature. When normal conditions prevail again, the present popularity of the Belgian public libraries is expected to abate to a certain extent, but the authorities expect that many who now find their way to the libraries will continue their visits under more favorable circumstances.

HOLLAND

Rotterdam. In the extreme southwest corner of Holland lies the little township of Hoek van Holland, known all over the world as the landing place of numerous English and American steamers. At present the little town, isolated in spite of its extensive traffic of ocean steamers and express trains, forms part of the municipality of Rotterdam. The local educational society has offered its services for the establishment of a branch library in this suburb, and preparatory measures are well under way for the realization of this plan.

The Hague. The annual report of the Public Library begins with a statement of the economical measures necessitated by the general financial condition of the country; the refusal of a request for provincial subsidy and a description of the temporary reading rooms for the mobilized forces. For the latter the association received assistance from the commander in chief of the residence, the board of aldermen and the inhabitants of the city. Six reading-rooms were opened and traveling libraries were sent to the armories. Requests in the daily newspapers had good results; 12,000 volumes were donated by approximately 1000 persons in answer to these advertisements. The treasurer's report shows a decrease of the debit balance, but no optimistic conclusions should be deduced from this fact: the purchasing of books has been stopped entirely, and likewise all work on the catalogs. The number of visitors was increased by 4000, the number of volumes by 1750. A music division has been established by a donation of approximately 600 volumes. A special report about the library work in army and navy has been appended to this annual report.

ITALY

A note in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* (published in Baltimore) for October says that Italy has now joined France and Germany in providing an information bureau for all kinds of scientific data, even including bibliographic references. It is operated in connection with the Public Library at Milan, via Ugo Foscolo 5.

SWEDEN

The Association of Swedish Public Libraries held its first annual meeting in Lund August 13 and 14. There were one hundred delegates present, and all reports showed a gratifying improvement in the public libraries throughout the country. The King, the Minister of Education, and various church and university dignitaries, sent telegrams of con-

gratulation. As this association is the first official organization representing the free public libraries, as distinct from Royal or University libraries, its first annual meeting was an event of importance for the cause of popular education throughout Sweden.

The library organ *For Folke- og Barne-boksamlinger* announces to its readers that it is now the organ of the "people's academies," as the university extension free lectures courses are called in Sweden. There are now 130 places where these lectures courses are held, with a yearly government subsidy of 46,000 crowns. Their work is so intimately connected with the field of activity of the public libraries that the official organ of the latter feels it may rightly become the official representative of the lecture courses as well. The magazine, which up to the present time has been issued quarterly, will have six issues a year from now on.

GERMANY

Bonn. The University Library reports its circulation for the months from August, 1914, to March, 1915, diminished by more than one half the figures of the preceding year, due to the war. While all German libraries are showing this effect of the war, it is more noticeable in the libraries connected with the big universities. The student body of these institutions furnish the majority of readers and the student bodies everywhere have been depleted terribly by the call to the colors.

Königsberg. The Royal University Library reports the donation of a valuable collection belonging to a former chief librarian, Dr. Otto Schultz, an early victim of the war. The collection consists mainly of rare and important works on history of art and kindred subjects.

Göttingen. The Library of the Royal University reports for the year 1914 accessions of 8883 titles, representing 10,229 bound volumes, 5933 pamphlets and 29 manuscripts. Of these, 3882 books and 1629 pamphlets were donated, 1397 books and 3471 pamphlets received in exchange, 486 books and 266 pamphlets obligatory copies, and 4464 books and 567 pamphlets purchased. Total number of books in library to date, 619,162. The sum of 66,765 marks was expended for new books, periodicals (renewals and new subscriptions) rare books and manuscripts; for binding, 14,499 marks; for repairs and rebinding of general catalog, 672 marks; and for other expenses (except salaries), 11,650 marks. Circulation for 1914 was 51,797 volumes. The reading

room had 23,679 visitors for the year and the periodical room, 5311 visitors. From the 3rd of August, 1914, to the end of January, 1915, four assistant librarians, one secretary, one sub-official, and one attendant were called to the colors. Among the donations special mention is made of the gifts from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., in New York. These were a copy of the superb catalog of the Morgan collections and the many-volumed set of the work by Curtis concerning the tribes of North American Indians, an edition for private circulation only.

Leipzig. The Library for the Blind, in its annual report for 1915, shows a collection of 3890 books in the Braille system of raised writing. In 1902 the collection numbered only 346 volumes, but owing to the devoted work of the chief librarian, Mrs. Marie Lomnitz, and her corps of volunteer workers, largely recruited from the ranks of women of position, the library has grown rapidly. It supplies, besides its local readers, the wants of over 500 regular readers throughout the country. In 1913, 3278 books were sent out to the provinces. Owing to the war the circulation for 1914 was somewhat diminished, but more than 3000 volumes were in use outside the library. The Leipzig Library and the one in Hamburg are the only libraries for the blind in Germany and both are private institutions. There is much discussion in library circles at present about the necessity for having these libraries taken over by the state, that they may have the same status and the same financial assistance as do the public libraries. The great number of blinded men returning from the war fronts has brought up this question with renewed vigor.

JAPAN

Osaka. The eleventh annual report of the Osaka Library, for the year ending March, 1915, shows that 6408 volumes were added during the year, making the total resources of the library 109,186 (99,968 Japanese and Chinese, and 9218 foreign). The total number of readers within the library was 167,455, and of borrowers for home use 1292. The library was open 333 days. Its heaviest use was in March, with 16,785 readers, and the lightest in October, when the number dropped to 11,351. The number of children using the library was 10,593, and 62,677 books were issued to them. Students made the largest use of the library, 65,530 being recorded. Business men came second, 47,972; there were 4008 government officials and soldiers, 3347 women, 2190 teachers, and 1312 writers.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

LIBRARY COURSE IN EVENING SCHOOL

The Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women, Brooklyn, has added to its vocational department a course in library training. It is the intention of the school to conduct the work according to standard library school ideals and methods. The Brooklyn Public Library is co-operating with it to the substantial extent of suggesting a course of study, including practice in the libraries. This is expected to ensure to the night school students the regular course, including cataloging, classification, bibliography, fiction and non-fiction, children's literature, reference work, library history and economy, and library practice.

As an experiment in vocational opportunity, the project will be watched with keen interest. Twenty-eight applicants met the entrance requirements and constitute the class. Most of them are employed during the day, none being so placed financially as to be able to give up day work to take the day courses offered by the library schools. They are attempting the course under difficulties but they bring to the task a genuine liking and an ambition to succeed. They mean to make the most of this much desired opportunity afforded them by the Board of Education of the City of New York.

LECTURES FOR STAFF

The Chicago Public Library is conducting both lectures and reading courses for members of the staff. The technical lecture courses, given Tuesday mornings, began Oct. 5 and will end Feb. 15, while the literary courses are given Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 8 and concluding Feb. 11.

The technical and professional lectures are divided into four groups: current events, 5 lectures; departmental work, 4 lectures; publishers and bibliographies, 4 lectures; and miscellaneous, 5 lectures. The literary courses of lectures comprise the following: books and their makers, 3 lectures; libraries, old and new, 3 lectures; book seminars, 4 lectures; Chicago and Illinois history, 2 lectures; and literary forces, 4 lectures.

Current events course has five monthly sessions for review of events of general interest, historical, political, literary, artistic, etc., as recorded in current periodicals and newspapers, preceded by discussion of periodicals

by groups. Written reports are required each month from all members of this class. Departmental lectures comprise a general survey, reference, civics and related activities, and newer activities of the library. Under publishers will be taken up the book trade, its organization, methods, relations with libraries, book prices, etc., followed by consideration of the principal American and English publishers, their specialties, characteristics, important publications, series, etc. The miscellaneous group comprises card catalogs and finding lists, technique of book-making, library blanks and how to use them, social agencies of Chicago, and the American Library Association. Book seminars will include written reports and oral discussions of the books of the year by classes, with the object of compiling a list of "Best books of 1915." All persons registering for these sessions are expected to take active part.

The reading course covers forty-four chapters selected from fourteen books, and duplicate copies of the books are provided by the library according to need.

BOOKS

- A. L. A. Manual of library economy.
- VI. Branch libraries, by Linda A. Eastman.
- XVI. Book selection, by Elva L. Bascom.
- XXIII. Government documents, by J. I. Wyer, Jr.
- Bostwick, Arthur E. The American public library.
- I. The modern library idea.
- II. Library growth and development in U. S.
- XXIV. Training for librarianship.
- Chicago libraries.
- The John Crerar Library handbook, 1910.
- The Newberry Library handbook, 1908.
- The Chicago Public Library handbook, 1911.
- The Ryerson Library (in "Libraries of Chicago," p. 19-25).
- The Chicago Historical Society Library (in "Libraries of Chicago," p. 27-36).
- Gooch, C. F. History of our own time.
- X. World problems, p. 229-238.
- Hall, G. Stanley. Educational problems.
- XI. Special child welfare agencies.
- XII. Preventive and constructive movements, p. 195-204. (Story telling, moving pictures).
- XIX. Pedagogy of reading: how and what? p. 450-492. (What to read.)
- Halleck, R. P. New English literature.
- X. Twentieth century literature.
- Hazlitt, Wm. On reading old books. (In "Plain speaker.")
- Hillis, N. D. Great books as life teachers.
- II. Ruskin's "Seven lamps of architecture."
- III. Eliot's "Romola—a study of Tito."
- IV. Scarlet letter.
- V. Les misérables.
- VI. Idylls of the King.
- VII. Saul.

Lamb, Charles. Detached thoughts on books and reading. (In "Last essays of Elia.")

Masefield, John. William Shakespeare.

- I. Life of Shakespeare.
- II. The Elizabethan theaters.
- III. Hamlet, p. 157-167; Merry wives of Windsor, p. 123-127; Twelfth night, p. 138-143.

Rawlings, Gertrude B. The story of books.

- III. Books and libraries in classical times.
- IV. Books in mediaeval times.
- V. Libraries in mediaeval times.
- VIII. Gutenberg.
- IX. Early printing.

Shuman, Edw. L. How to judge a book.

- I. General standards.
- II. First steps in analysis.

Stoddard, F. H. Evolution of the novel.

- III. Historical novel.
- IV. Romantic novel.
- V. Novel of purpose.

Winchell, S. R. A civic manual of Chicago, Cook county and Illinois.

PERIODICALS

Elmendorf, Mrs. H. L. A leavened and prepared choice.

LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1912, p. 419.

Putnam, Herbert. The service of books in a democracy.

LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1912, p. 69.

Rathbone, Josephine A. Modern library movement.

Public Libraries for 1908, p. 197.

Vincent, Geo. E. The library and the social memory.

Public Libraries for 1904, p. 479.

Roden, C. B. About card catalogs.

Chicago Book Bulletin, March, 1911, p. 57.

Legler, Henry E. Package libraries.

Chicago Book Bulletin, December, 1914, p. 169.

Current numbers of *Independent* and *Current Opinion*.

Registration had to be made for complete courses, and members of all forenoon classes were expected to use note books. One hundred and fifty-seven members of the staff registered for from one to seven lecture courses, and all but eighteen members of the staff registered for the reading course. As registration was entirely optional these figures are very gratifying.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

Instruction in the use of the library is given by the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library to anyone who is willing to attend the class conducted by the reference librarian on each Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. This announcement has been made through the newspapers and to the women's clubs at their meetings.

The first class was attended by six women, one of whom was not a club woman. A young woman who is employed down town

has requested the reference librarian to give the instruction some day at 12:30 when she and several of her employed friends can attend.

This instruction at the library for all patrons was preceded by talks on "How to use the library," given by members of the library staff and others to seventeen clubs. An outline of the lecture was given to each member for future reference. Fortunately, it was not expected that these lectures would make the club patrons able to dispense with the services of the reference librarian, for no such results have been obtained. The lectures have, however, created considerable interest in the catalog and the *Reader's Guide* and have made many women desire to do a part, at least, of their own reference work. During the next several weeks many of them will attend the Wednesday morning class and get some actual practice under supervision.

The instruction includes practice in the use of the catalog, in finding books on the shelves, in looking up articles in the magazines, in the use of the pamphlet collection and the clipping, picture and pamphlet files.

"The aim of the library officials in conducting this class," according to the announcement, "is to make it possible for patrons to look up their own questions. Since the appropriations were reduced, making necessary a reduction in the size of the library staff, it has been impossible for the assistants to serve all people promptly. Patrons often find it necessary to wait several minutes before an assistant can look up the books or articles they want. When they have had the proposed instruction they will be able to find their own material."

Mimeographed sheets outlining the information given in the talks are distributed to those in attendance.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

SCOPE AND USEFULNESS

Educational extension work by public libraries: How the Public Libraries of Winnipeg co-operate with the school teachers and with colleges. *Bookseller and Stationer*, S., 1915. p. 33-34.

The library opened in the Carnegie building late in 1905 with about 7,000 books. During the following year loans of books were made to the number of 80,000 books. At present there are over 100,000 volumes in the library and upwards of 800,000 loans will be made during the present year for home reading or for reference purposes. Starting with the one building, the library has broadened, until now there are two branch institutions, the North End branch and the Cornish branch

library. In addition to these, there are a dozen or more stations of the library scattered throughout the city.

As a result of the changed idea regarding the function of the public library, the teaching of mechanics' trades, sewing, cooking and a score of other useful arts to those already engaged in the problem of making a living, has become a recognized part of the educational system of the library in Winnipeg.

It was a year and a half after the opening of the present library building before it was possible to get enough suitable books together to open a reference department. During the first year of its operation, 10,000 books were consulted; for the present year the number will be upwards of 80,000. About the same time as the reference department was started a children's room was opened in the central building. From the first this proved a signal success. During the first year 2,000 children used 30,000 books. Next the co-operation of teachers in the outlying schools was asked and given, and soon the teachers were the aggressors in approaching the library for books. The teachers make their own selections, and there is a steadily increasing demand at these schools for books suitable for parents also.

The library has similar collections in the All People's Mission, the Robertson Memorial Institute, the Boys' Club, the General Hospital and the Nurses' Home, the Children's Home and the county jail. With the outbreak of the war the library at once came forward and suitable books for the use of the soldiers were supplied, and at present it is the keen desire of the heads of the library in Winnipeg that a survey of the industries of Winnipeg be made and the needs of the workmen studied.

Library Extension Work

CO-OPERATION WITH PLAYGROUND WORK

In July, 1915, under the direct supervision of Mr. Daniel J. Kelly, superintendent of schools in Binghamton, N. Y., fourteen school plants were thrown open to the city's children for playgrounds. Soon after the work was well under way, an inspection trip was made by certain of the city officials most interested in the playground movement.

Mr. Seward of the Public Library was one of the party. He immediately saw the vast opportunity offered the library to be of service to the instructors during the story hour and constructive play period. Lists of books covering these different subjects were accordingly made and given to the general supervisor. Also a list of books helpful to anyone desiring to take up playground work.

In many instances the children drew books themselves, and with no other instruction than the text, the boys of Oak Street School made from thirty to forty aeroplanes of every size and pattern, and most complex in design. This was greatly encouraged by all the instructors, as it proved excellent training to carry out the directions step by step.

At the end of the playground season, Mr. Seward offered the art gallery for an exhibition of the handwork done by the playground children. The exhibit was open for three days and over a thousand people visited the art gallery during that time. The boys showed aeroplanes and kites, baskets, doll houses and furniture, while the girls made dolls, rugs, hammocks, aprons, quilts, and furnishings for the doll houses.

EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

The Texas Library and Historical Commission this year had an exhibit at the State Fair at Dallas. All the activities of the commission were represented. The frontispiece in this issue shows the arrangement of the booth.

The exhibit was arranged so that he who ran might read. In attracting more than passing attention to the booth the carrying out of the cartoon, "Books that have helped me,"—a large farmer doll dressed in overalls and straw hat standing on a pile of books, reaching for a jar of plum jam, proved very effective.

Near this was a map of the state on a tall tripod, showing with gold stars the location of the subscription libraries of the state and showing by small Texas flags the location of the public libraries of the state. The inscription read: "Is your home town on the map? The Texas flag promises freedom of thought; the Public Library assures it."

In the rear, two hundred volumes representative of the kind of books the commission lends to people over the state were displayed on a bookstack lent by Mr. I. C. Parker of the Dallas branch of the Library Bureau. Each group of three or four books were so labeled that their subjects could be read at some distance, "Travel," "Biography," "Our government," "For the farmer," "To our health," "Art and song," etc.

Book-marks, "For the farmer," "A winter evening book-mark," "Books for her," and "Current issues book-mark," containing half a dozen titles and the rules for lending, were given as souvenirs.

Periodicals in binders were displayed with the sign: "Do you enjoy periodicals? If so, put your home town on the library map." A newspaper rack with the current issues of the

large dailies of the state was headed with the inscription "Keep up with the times—start a public library." Generous supplies of A. L. A. tracts and other library helps were on hand, and copies were given to interested visitors.

Attention was called to the county library law partly by a series of pictures entitled "From chains to rural delivery." The first picture in the series showed the chained books, the second was the "Book-worm," labeled: "Time to close. All the books are in the library but one. Agassiz has it, and I am going after it right now." The third picture showed a library with closed shelves, the fourth, open shelves, the fifth, the Washington county book wagon, and the sixth, a group of children at a country school-house, waiting for books from the county library. At the end of the series was a placard, "Ask for a copy of the county library law."

There was also the Library of Congress series of prints showing the "Evolution of the book."

Placards told of the various activities of the commission. Especially concise was the series describing the legislative reference division, "What it is," "What it does," and "How it works."

The Wisconsin "Library book ladder" and some catalog cards printed by the Library of Congress from copy supplied by the commission, represented the technical work of the commission.

The historical work of the commission was represented partly by three original treaties, taken for the first time from the archives of the state, between the Republic of Texas and Holland, France, and Great Britain, respectively. These rich-looking volumes, opened so as to show covers as well as various pages of the manuscript, displayed in a showcase in the center of the booth with the electric light immediately over the case, make a very pleasing effect.

A great deal of interest in the exhibit was manifested by the visitors, some of whom registered requests in the guest book. One man who is working on a civic exhibit in his town asked for our co-operation in planning some library feature that would arouse interest in securing a library for the town. In the week following the close of the exhibit the commission has received from people writing to the commission for the first time, twelve requests directly traceable to the exhibit.

POSTER EXHIBIT

Over 9000 visitors from New Jersey, New York and Connecticut viewed the poster exhibit which opened in the public library of

Newark, N. J., Oct. 13, and continued through the month. There were over 230 posters from 163 artists in the collection, which after the exhibit closed in Newark was displayed in the Anderson galleries in New York city, and was sent from there to Philadelphia, Trenton and New Brunswick, and to other cities in other states. The exhibit is described as "perhaps the most notable expression of the poster art in America during the past 20 years." A catalog is now being prepared in which the best of the posters will be reproduced, the whole compilation to be a work of art worthy of the high tone of the exhibit. Copies of the catalog will be distributed in Newark in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1916.

Library Development and Co-operation

STATE-WIDE SERVICE

State library service. *Pub. Libs., N.*, 1915. p. 413.

Editorial. Adverse comment on the transfer of state support for the work heretofore done by the Public Library Commission of North Dakota to the board of regents of the State University, and an inaccurate statement concerning the legislative library in New York state.

State-wide use of the university library. Clarence Wesley Sumner. *Quar. Jour., Univ. of North Dakota, O.*, 1915. p. 60-64.

Librarians are coming to realize that the real test of a library's value lies in its use, but the spirit of such development still seems to pertain more to the public library than to that of the college and university. The tendency of the latter has been to serve only their own immediate communities—the student bodies and faculties, the university authorities having sometimes failed to see that the library is an institution by itself, with great possibilities for state-wide service, and entitled to liberal financial support. For this the fault may lie partly with the librarians in not putting their libraries on a plane to command respect.

"Granting that the first function of a university library is to serve the students and faculty, why should it not also act as a bureau of general information, a clearing house, as it were, on matters pertaining to education, town and city government, public health, civic improvement, and many other subjects of a distinct practical and cultural nature which are of public interest? Again, does not the state university library, co-operating with the extension division of the university, have a unique opportunity for greatly enlarged service, extending far beyond the campus, to

every corner of the state, in that it is surrounded by a body of men, highly trained in their professions, and experts in their respective lines of work, whose knowledge, counsel and advice could be made use of in helping to meet specific and real needs of the people of the state? Such highly trained and expert service cannot be supplied even by the large public library. Nor can the Public Library Commission, important and far-reaching as its work is, meet the situation.

"The library of the University of North Dakota is doing much along this line. In the two-year period from September, 1911, to September, 1913, records show that a total of 471 requests were received from 126 towns in the state. Further data obtained from the correspondence on file indicates that during this period 31 bankers, 34 business men, 14 editors, 23 lawyers, 27 librarians, 8 ministers, 119 school superintendents, 36 school principals, 105 teachers, 28 high school students, and 46 unclassified individuals made use of this service. In response to these requests the university library sent out 612 books, 268 periodicals, 547 pamphlets, and compiled 45 bibliographies. During the past year, 1914-1915, the library has served directly 147 towns in the state; 312 requests were received in response to which 987 publications in the form of books, periodicals, and pamphlets, in addition to many bibliographies and letters, were sent out by the library. It will readily be seen that during the past year alone our extension work was almost as heavy as it was during the two-year period from September, 1911, to September, 1913. To carry on this work properly requires a large part of the time of one member of the library staff, and provision must be made within the near future for the appointment of an additional member of the library staff, whose main duty it will be to care for the extension work. It will also be necessary to make provision as soon as possible for the duplication of books and other literature for which there is frequent demand both at the university and out in the state.

"In North Dakota we thus believe that it is the legitimate function of the state university library to serve not only the university community, but, in so far as is possible, according to its means and equipment, the people away from the university as well. The library is officially recognized by the university authorities as being a very definite and essential part of the extension organization of the institution in that it acts as a bureau of general information, sends out books, pamphlets, periodicals, and documents, compiles bibliographies,

and refers the inquiries it receives demanding expert and technical knowledge to the men on the faculty who, by reason of the positions they hold are highly qualified to render service in matters which pertain to their respective lines of work."

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

CO-OPERATION WITH CITY OFFICIALS

How the public library can aid the city. *American City*, N., 1915. p. 391-394.

Describes ways and means which have been used by various libraries in making themselves useful to city officials. The article also contains a brief discussion on the kind of material which should go to the city clerk's office and the kind of material which should go to the library.

EXHIBITS

Some impressions; three weeks at the A. L. A. exhibit, San Francisco. George B. Utley. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 415-417.

Not a description of the exhibit, but a sketch of some of the impressions of the people who visited the exhibit.

Library Buildings Storage and Shelving

BOOK STORAGE

Poor storage space. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 412.

Editorial discussing the advisability of having book stacks in basements, and citing the difficulty found by the Harper Memorial Library of the University of Chicago, in making its stack rooms damp proof. The plans for the new Philadelphia Library provide sub-basement rooms.

Administration General. Executive

STATISTICS

Uniformity in library statistics. James F. Ballard. *Bull. of the Medical L. Assn.*, O., 1915. p. 21-26.

A report made at the association's annual meeting in May, from a committee of three appointed to consider the question of library statistics and their relation to the special medical library. The committee felt that both the A. L. A. schedule and the one drawn up by the A. L. A. special committee for libraries other than public, were too comprehensive for the average medical library. Consequently a list of nine questions was sent to various libraries, and consideration of the replies in-

fluenced the recommendations and suggested schedule appended to the report.

The questions asked the method of ascertaining the exact number of volumes and pamphlets in a library; the distinction between volume and pamphlet; the custom in regard to keeping a separate count of bound and unbound periodicals; the practice with duplicate and reserve collections; what records of circulation and attendance were kept; the practice regarding the binding and counting of graduating theses and serial pamphlets; and whether, in binding pamphlets, they were grouped by subject or alphabetically by authors.

A great lack of uniformity was shown in the replies, and the committee, in connection with its suggested special schedule, made the following recommendations: That the committee's schedule be used by all members of the association, and that each library send a copy of its report so compiled to the association's secretary; that in counting volumes and pamphlets either the accession book or memo. system be used, corrected by lost and withdrawn books and by the inventory; that the A. L. A. rule for volume and pamphlet be adopted; that second copies be merged with the general count, duplicates not counted, and reserve collections accounted separately; that circulation and attendance figures be recorded where possible; that serials and consecutively numbered theses be bound and counted as volumes, but numbered serials counted separately; and that reprints and pamphlets to be bound should be confined to limited subjects, and the bound volumes counted as such.

The schedule submitted omits certain items such as circulation of fiction and numbers of outside agencies which the A. L. A. schedule includes, and inserts certain other items in their place. In addition to the population of the community it provides for a record of the number of physicians; the total number of staff is included, and the total valuation of library property. Separate record of the increase of periodical volumes is to be kept, and the total number of titles of current serials and periodicals. The number of restricted (overnight) loans is to be recorded, and also the number of interlibrary loans.

Special Material

PICTURES FOR CIRCULATION

In Bristol, Ct., the Public Library had several folios of prints and engravings which were of practically no value because they were not in shape to be of service. They have now been mounted separately, and frames with detachable backs provided, the idea being to

make them available for use in the school rooms. The teacher selects the picture she wishes, it is placed in a frame, and delivered to her at school for the term or school year. Several teachers have taken advantage of the opportunity during the past year.

RELIEF MAP

To facilitate the understanding of the war situation in Europe, the Toronto Public Library has ordered a relief map of Europe, which will be displayed in the reference library, preferably on a table under glass. It is quite impossible for the layman to understand military strategy from ordinary maps. With a relief map on a proper scale it is seen at a glance why armies are driven to the plains to fight, and why they do not go directly to the point they may wish to attain. The line of least resistance becomes at once apparent, and the study of the war becomes less of a mystery than it otherwise might be. The scale of the new map is 18 miles to the inch, and the relief 5000 feet to the inch. The size is five feet by three, and it will doubtless be an object of much attention when it is installed.

Binding and Repair

BINDING

Book binding. Elizabeth P. Gray. *Bull. of the Medical L. Assn., O.*, 1915. p. 26-32.

American binding has improved artistically, but few modern books have bindings that will long sustain the use given them in a lending library. Not only is the binding of novels cheapened to the last degree, but likewise books of reference of permanent value.

The first and fundamental condition for good forwarding is the choice of good paper and this is beyond the control of the binder. In modern paper the fibre is drawn in one direction, making it stronger in one direction than the other. Experience in rebinding shows that it is better to have the fibre running up and down the page, as it gives greater tensile strength in sewing and is more pliable.

Specifications blindly followed are quite as likely to result in harm as benefit, for binding to be successful must be adapted to the quality of paper, and each book is a new problem. The first cost of labor and material is not the place for economy, and the method that will ensure the longest service without further attention is the cheapest.

Since July 1, 1912, the Public Library in Washington has had its own binding plant, and although the character of the binding service previously rendered had been satisfactory, it has been found an economy to do the binding in the library. The binding fund amounts

to \$4500 and under Miss Gray's supervision the output for the year will amount to over 9000 volumes bound, besides reinforcing magazines for circulation, gilding call numbers on publishers' bindings, repairing, etc.

Answering the question whether it pays a library to own its own bindery, Miss Gray says:

"There are many questions that enter into such a decision. The size of the library is an unsatisfactory guide, for a much smaller collection in more active use would require more attention. It is certainly not a practical proposition unless there is sufficient work to employ a number of skilled people, all the time. A binding plant in your own building has many advantages. No time is lost in packing and shipment, the books are where they can be had if any really important need arises, and are often bound and returned to use in a few days. All parts of the work are under your own supervision and experiments are always going forward to overcome some difficulty that has come to light in the finished work. The greater flexibility in all ways is a decided asset. We are asked if it would not be practical for a library without a bindery to equip itself with tools for finishing so that it would be able to have a regular assistant assigned to gild the publishers' bindings with call numbers instead of marking with ink or using labels. The expense of equipment for so limited a field of work we believe would be rather out of proportion, and unless the assistant had special training and much practice would meet with many discouragements. Different leathers and cloths require different degrees of heat, what would burn one surface would not be sufficient to fix the gold on another, and the condition of the atmosphere from day to day has to be taken into consideration."

The article closes with some comments on the different kinds of leather as well as the buckram in most common use. The Washington Library puts its pamphlets into covers of red rope paper, and where possible pastes the original paper cover on the outside.

HANDLING OF BOOKS FOR ASSIGNED READING

The conservation of library materials. W. E. Henry. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 395-399.

The old problem of the old library was the preservation of its materials. A new problem of the new library, and especially the college and university library, is the conservation of materials that should and must be used. In these days of the lecture, the notebook, and the assigned reading, has come the idea that the student must come as near as possible

to making original investigations and first-hand researches. This makes a real problem of conservation when a class of from 50 to 150 careless students are required to read an expensive and out-of-print book, or certain chapters of it. This inevitably leads to the mutilation, with underscorings and annotations, of the assigned pages, besides the ordinary wear, and from many a bound periodical the requisite fifteen or twenty pages will be removed.

The chief difficulty in remedying this condition is that it lies outside the librarian's jurisdiction in the modern scheme of instruction. Any remedy will probably come through changes made by the teaching force, and at present they do not realize that the problem even exists. It is safe to assume that the professors will not totally change nor very seriously modify their present plans of instruction, and the librarian's only hope is to devise some plan for the use of the materials that will make available to a large class the real essence of the best secondary sources, and yet prevent their actual handling by untrained and often uninterested young students who do not appreciate their value.

Mr. Henry offers two suggestions to help the situation. The first is that instead of sending a whole class to read (and pencil) a valuable article in an expensive periodical, the article be assigned to one student to read and digest for the class. Many students could thus simultaneously be working on a number of assignments, and the class as a whole get a much wider range than under present plans.

The second plan is the duplication of the entire assigned article, by mimeograph or otherwise, so that many readers may find the needed material at the loan desk. This solution is rational, but in the course of a year would cost considerable and in one sense would not increase the library's resources.

A third mere possibility, but far outside the limits of probability, is the more generous publication of source books for different lines of study. Unless courses were uniform in many institutions, the market for such source books would not justify their publication.

Special Libraries

FORESTRY LIBRARIES

Forestry and lumbering in the Northwest, from the librarian's viewpoint. Mrs. Georgene L. Miller. *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1915. p. 109-112.

Mrs. Miller is librarian of the District Library of the Forest Service in Portland. It is in reality a branch of the Forest Service Library in Washington, D. C. The library in Portland has twenty-eight branches scattered

throughout Oregon, Washington and Alaska, called Supervisors' Libraries. The District Library must keep in touch with the needs of these smaller libraries and loan to them, when wanted, such books as are not on their shelves. The District Library, containing some four or five thousand books and pamphlets, is used by the fifty or more members of the Portland office—chiefs, assistants and clerks—and by the general public; while the Supervisors' Libraries, containing from 150 to 200 books each, are for use of the supervisor, his assistants and rangers.

The forester needs books, not only upon forestry proper, but upon many allied subjects, such as botany, geology, climatology, meteorology, soils, hydrography, topography, etc. This is all a part of the technical education of the modern forester. To cater to this need, the Forest Service Library has not only a complete file of Forest Service publications, but all government publications, especially those of the Geological Survey, that have any bearing upon forest work, all forest publications of the various states, and all books upon forestry published in this country and many from abroad.

Library service to the forester does not end, however, with the technical side of his work. The modern forester combines much of what is required in a botanist, a geologist, a surveyor and a lumberman. The practical side of his work may mean land classification on the national forests, timber cruising on an Indian reservation, fire prevention on state forests, topographic surveying on a private forested estate, or it may mean a lumbering operation on any one of them.

The public, in response to educational work on the part of federal, state, and private organizations, is beginning to demand information on forestry in all its phases, but the demand which has given the most concern and which has been the most difficult to meet, comes from the old-time lumberman himself, who is seeking all the information at hand upon the subject of forestry as applied to lumbering. The books upon lumbering are lamentably few. The chief medium at present through which the lumberman may gain the help of facts and figures is that of the lumber journals—some twenty in number—published in this country.

The Forest Service Library has on file seven of these journals, and it is the practice of the librarian to index all articles in them that are of importance to the forester in his lumbering work. This has been done for about five years. The past two years have shown a marked increase in the demand for just such

information as the lumber journals contain. The public libraries of the larger cities of Oregon and Washington have had similar calls upon them, and have appealed to the Forest Service Library.

Mrs. Miller appeals, in closing, to the librarians of the country to join in a recommendation that the lumbering journals be included in the *Industrial Arts Index*.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

FARMERS, WORK WITH

The farmer and the library. E. R. McIntyre. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1915. p. 277-278.

Winter time, at least, on the farm affords much leisure for study, and most farmers would be glad to have access through their libraries to the agricultural literature telling of the latest experiments and discoveries and how they may be applied to actual field operations.

Posters with space for the insertion of covers from new bulletins may draw attention to the files of the agricultural experiment station bulletins kept in the city library, and reading notices on individual bulletins may advantageously be inserted in local papers.

In a note appended to the article the State Library Commission calls attention to its traveling library service and to the parcel post delivery to individuals.

Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

Inspirational influence of books in the life of children. Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 348-351.

"If the public library is to take the place of the ideal home where the recorded thoughts of those great minds who have gone before is part of the background of its children, then must we not preserve in the library as nearly as possible the elements which such a home represents?

"Training is to make the enthusiasm and love of books efficient, but back of the training there must be the person who really values books as his most treasured and familiar friends, who with all his learning has never grown away from his fondness for them as he was fond of them in childhood.

"Compulsory companionship, something we have to read, whether in the school or the library, will never be a source of inspiration.

"Only as the child can come to feeling that they are his books, that he may read what he likes, pass by what does not attract, bring back a book half read, like or dislike any or all, without even subconsciously suffering from a sense of disapproval or failure to meet the

expectations of a librarian, only then will his book life be a joy and so an inspiration. Our claim for the work with children has been that it is educational, but educating a taste for literature does not necessarily mean standardizing taste. Absolute uniformity is not desirable, nor can we even say that exact conformity to our own opinion is the ideal.

"Only one who has felt for himself the inspiration of books, books of many kinds, who thrills still at the very names of his favorites, who knows the joy of finding a message for himself and so recognizes that the message he receives is not the only one. only such a one can ever place books where they may be an inspirational influence in the life of children."

BOOK SELECTION FOR CHILDREN

Miss Hewins on book selection. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 422.

Miss Hewins divides children into two classes—those who come from bookless homes and lack concentration and real interest in the characters in books, and those whose families are interested to read to the children and so lay the basis for general culture. For the first class must be provided books with attractive pictures and short stories; for the second class, books which will have a broadening influence, and which will quicken the general intelligence, may be chosen.

Reading of older boys and girls. Alice G. Whitbeck. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 343-348.

Back of the whole problem of securing good and interesting books for young people stand "the author without a conscience and the publisher without scruples."

"In thinking over the question," says Miss Whitbeck, who is librarian of the Contra Costa County Free Library in Martinez, Cal., "my first impulse was to diagram it as follows:—Represent the adolescent boy or girl by a small circle, connect this circle with seven others, representing the sources from which he reads or the conditions under which he reads. These circles will represent respectively the large, the small, the rural, the high school and the factory library, the bookstore or private reading exchange (sometimes called the underground library), and alas, the last circle for the boy and girl who does not read at all. . . .

"In the first circle is a large library with a finely appointed children's room under expert supervision. The problem is not one of ways and means but one of selection and the ability or inability to meet the onslaught of cheap books by cheap authors issued by cheap pub-

lishers and for sale in cheap stores. The intermediate collection is a great benefit, its object being to keep the young people away from the adult shelves as long as they can find more books suited to their tastes here. . . .

"In the second circle is the small library in which the children's room is inadequate, either too small or with untrained help, the funds are small and here we have not even more time than money. . . .

"In the rural library we have all the points above enumerated but each in a still greater degree, with less money to spend and an expert librarian out of the question. The librarian must rely on printed lists, bulletins, and the *A. L. A. Booklist* for guidance in book selection. The librarian usually knows each child, and can talk to them intimately. . . . I blush to tell you how I have overworked three words and killed many a poor book in a girl's estimation—*psychological*, *sociological*, and *ethical*. It was usually sufficient to say of an undesirable book 'Oh, it is just an ethical situation, or a psychological problem,' and the book would be quickly dropped.

"The high school library is on a different basis because it is understood to be essentially the working laboratory of the school, a place to study, look up references, read from assigned lists, possibly finding something interesting—more often not. The recommendation of the teacher about a book is final. . . .

"We come now to the factory library, which will include the department store as well. A few factories supply their young workers with reading; there should be many more. Most of the girls buy the gaudiest and cheapest fiction and circulate it. They seek the same kind of books at the public library, become discouraged if they fail to find them, and easily drop the reading habit. The movie play, novelized, is fast taking the place of the cheap paper novel. . . .

"The surest solution of the problem of the underground library would be to eliminate either the publisher or the author, but which? . . . In this day of advertising, what wonder the young people ask for these books? Censoring boys' books in the library will never stop the reading of thrillers so long as the department stores tables are kept filled. The more vigorously mental will survive this reading, but there will be thousands whose moral estimates will become lowered and who can never recover from the vitiated taste."

WAR LITERATURE AND CHILDREN

The moral effect of war stories on children. Rev. Edwin W. Bishop. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 352-354.

The influence of war stories on children. Mrs. Clark L. Brown. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 354-356.

Can we use war stories to train children for peace? May G. Quigley. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 402-404.

The influence on children of war pictures. Mrs. Hogue Stinchcomb. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 405.

Four papers read at the annual children's conference held at the Grand Rapids Public Library last spring, and devoted to the possible effect of war literature on the minds of the children.

Mr. Bishop believes the intellectual interest, with its stimulation of the imagination, aroused by the scientific accuracy of the statements in some of the best war books, is valuable to the boy. Likewise the stories of personal heroism and the whole-hearted sacrifices of individuals for the welfare of the state make for what we call patriotism. On the other hand war stories cultivate the ground for war; they cultivate hate and foster international animosity.

Mrs. Brown thinks our system of teaching soldier worship in the child's early years, without showing also the cost of war, is fundamentally wrong. A wrong perspective of history is also frequently given, and racial prejudice and an unnecessary interest in war is stimulated. On the other hand, she states that good war stories enlarge the child's world, setting forth the development of courage, endurance, perseverance, honesty, and chivalry, showing these qualities at their best, and increasing the patriotism that goes back to the idea that all must share in the world's work.

Miss Quigley's paper is largely made up of quotations from letters received from Mr. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library; B. A. Dunn, the author of several war stories; Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania; Charles E. McLenegan, of the Milwaukee Public Library; N. M. Banta, of the American Audubon Society; and Marion Ames Taggart, writer of girls' books. Most of them express, in varying forms, the opinion that it will never be possible to use war stories to train children for peace, though Mr. Dunn believes they can be so used.

Mrs. Stinchcomb edits *The News Junior*, a paper by and for children. She believes the average child receives from a picture exactly what he takes to it, and that patriotism is seldom stimulated by war pictures, whether in books or on the moving picture screen. Music rouses the martial spirit much more quickly. *The News Junior* gives reproductions

of great paintings in its contests. In the two years of the paper's existence over 200 pictures have been awarded as prizes, and not once has a war or battle picture, or the portrait of a great general, been chosen.

School

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The library as the English laboratory. Willis H. Kerr. Repr. from *School and Society*, Vol. II, no. 30, July 24, 1915. p. 121-124.

The usual denotation of the word "library" is a collection of literary material intended for reading, study, and reference, but it is more than that. It is more, also, than a laboratory.

"Just as there is a new spirit in English teaching, so is there a new ideal for the library. Just as English is no longer a formal discipline, so is the library no longer a mere collection of reference books. Just as English aims at efficient thinking and effective expression, so the library aims at efficient culture and effective co-operation.

"A laboratory is a place where things are worked out. There must be a product, an immediate result. A library is a place where things are worked in. The idea taken in to-day may be years in coming to expression.

"To the English classroom, the library has a relation something like this: Your storehouse of material, your source of information, illustration, ideals, is the well-equipped modern library. Your classroom is the laboratory. You and your boys and girls work out the latent power of the library. In turn, your classroom is the source of power for clear thinking and of delight in effective expression which are to be applied by your boys and girls in the laboratory of life.

"For example, suppose the class is using the library's well-stocked biography section as the basis for a study of the principles of success in life. Here your boy follows his natural interest. The ideal of his boyish choosing becomes the reasoned ideal of a man. He can tell you why Edison succeeded. Your girl tells you why she would like to be like Jane Addams. Moreover, a social motive is found. The class prepares an index of the vocations, and from the library shelves of university and technical school catalogues and vocational pamphlets compiles the educational requirements for entering a given work. Next year, perhaps this class will study and debate the work of the world and the duties of the new citizenship. There we have the new spirit of English teaching again: The content of our study is history, geography, physics, the fine arts, domestic art, mechanics, even geometry. The materials of our study are drawn from

the library that understands—facts, pictures, postcards, lantern slides, illustrated editions, graphic charts, maps, pamphlets, periodicals, and the world's best books. The aim is adequate comprehension of any problem, ability to come to reasoned conclusion, power to express the conclusion in any medium, and delight in the whole process."

Such a library is possible in any school when three things have come true: (1) When the library is definitely provided for by annual appropriation; (2) when adequate trained service in the library is regarded as fundamental; (3) when the library is expected to be more than a collection of books.

School libraries and mental training. Arthur E. Bostwick. *School Review*, Je., 1915. p. 395-405.

"Is it more important in education to impart definite items of information or to train the mind so that it will know how to acquire and wish to acquire? To ask the question is to answer it; yet we do not always live up to our lights. . . .

"There are still things that one must learn by heart, but since they must be retained below the threshold of consciousness, it is well that if possible they should also be acquired below that threshold. . . . What we need is to stimulate the pupil's desire to learn, and then to satisfy it. We all know of the ideal university whose faculty consisted of Mark Hopkins on one end of a log. . . . If we had a million Mark Hopkineses, and a million boys for them to educate, we should need only a sufficient quantity of logs; we should be forever absolved from planning schoolhouses and making out schedules, from writing textbooks and establishing libraries. As it is, we must do all these things. We must adopt any and all devices to arouse and hold the pupil's interest, and we must similarly seek out and use all kinds of machinery to satisfy that interest when once aroused. Of these devices and machines, the individual teacher, with or without his textbooks, lectures, recitations, laboratory work, and formal courses, is only one, and perhaps in some cases not the one to be preferred as the primary agent. Among such devices I believe that a collection of books, properly selected, disposed, and used, can be made to play a very important part, both in arousing interest in a subject and in satisfying it—in other words, in teaching it properly. . . .

"It is indubitable that the best general preparation for mental activity of whatever kind is contact with the minds of others—early, late, and often. It tones up all one's reactions

—makes him mentally stronger, quicker, and more accurate. Some children get this at home. Few get it in school, with much variety and it is futile to expect most of our children to get it directly from persons. This being the case, it is wonderfully fortunate that we have so many of the recorded souls of human beings, between the covers of books. With them mental contacts may be numerous, wide, and easy. . . ."

Professor Munroe Smith says it was the neglect of "imponderables"—public opinion, national feeling, injured pride, joy, grief—that brought about the present European War. "We cannot afford to neglect the imponderables; and it is their presence and their influence that are fostered by a collection of books. If you will add together the weight of leather, paper, glue, thread, and ink in a book you will get the whole weight of the volume. There is naught ponderable left; and yet what is left is all that makes the thing a book—all that has power to influence the lives and souls of men—the imponderable part, fit for the unlocking of energies."

In the administration of a school library, what Mr. Hicks calls the "composite textbook," Dr. Bostwick urges the employment of a trained librarian, "one who has studied the methods of making the contents of books available to the reader—their shelving, physical preparation, classification, cataloging; the ways in which to fit them to their users, to record their use, and to prevent their abuse. It takes two years of hard work, nowadays, for a college graduate to get through a library school, and it should not be necessary to argue that during these two years he is working hard on essentials and is assimilating material that the untrained man however able, cannot possibly acquire in a few months' casual association with a library or from mere association with books, no matter how long or how intimate. . . .

"The public library offers the opportunity for the fullest and freest contact with the minds of the world. We try to give guidance, also, as we can; but we have not the opportunities of you teachers. Guidance is your business and your high privilege . . . as a counselor and friend. Such guidance means intellectual freedom. Freedom means choice, and choice implies a collection from which to choose. This means a library, and the school library is thus an indispensable tool in the hands of those teachers to whom education signifies mental training, the arousing of mental energies, and a control of the imponderables of life—those things without physical weight which yet count more in the end than

all the masses with which molecular physics has to deal."

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Planning and equipping a high school library. Janet H. Nunn. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 406-409.

The high school library should be located as centrally as possible with due reference to convenience for all departments, and also to light and quiet. The second floor is usually the best. A southern exposure is desirable, and after that, an eastern rather than a western one. Windows almost to the ceiling give a desirable high light, and the space underneath can be used for bookshelves.

The width of the room should be at least one-third its length, but not less than 27 feet in width, to allow two rows of tables at right angles to the windows.

A school with 1000 to 1400 students should have a reading room to seat 80 to 100 persons. This means 15 tables seating six. Tables should be 5 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 30 inches high, with aisles between from 3 to 5 feet. In choosing chairs comfort, durability, and general appearance should be considered, and a solid oak chair, with broad seat and proper back, will prove a good investment.

A school of the above size will probably never need more than 7500 or 8000 volumes, as the public library will supply the additional material for occasional use. These 7500 books will need about 940 feet of shelving, and all wall spaces should be used before floor cases are installed. Shelves should be 3 feet long, 8 inches wide, and not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. Allowing 10 inches between shelves, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches for shelving and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the base, a 7-shelf case will be 6 feet 10 inches high. A few shelves 10 and 12 inches deep should be provided for reference books and encyclopedias. Double-faced floor cases with the same dimensions for shelf length, width, and height, may be added. They should not be more than four sections in length, with aisles at both ends, and aisles of at least 3 feet between cases. Avoid alcoves, and arrange so that there will be complete supervision from the librarian's desk. Oak should be used, if possible, for wooden shelves.

Maple or oak flooring is beautiful but not durable, and cork carpet seems the most generally satisfactory. The color of the wood-work, walls, floor, and furniture will have to be decided partly by the exposure of the room. For artificial lighting the semi-direct system is best. Table lights should be avoided as the tables in a school library must be movable.

A well-equipped delivery desk is a necessity, and a regulation catalog case should be provided. Probably five cards for each book will be a safe estimate, with shelf-list cards additional. A vertical file of at least four drawers should be provided for filing clippings, pictures, etc. There should be a case for displaying current magazines and another for storing back numbers, also simple newspaper files, pamphlet cases, book supports, shelf markers, and bulletin boards. Much of the furniture can be made in the manual training shops, but chairs and the catalog case would better be bought.

Arrangement should always be made for a librarian's office or work room, and a library class room, adjoining the reading room and open to teachers and classes for a "library hour" with books and illustrative material, is recommended. A small room, 10 x 25 feet, for filing periodicals is useful.

Equipment for the organization of the library will consist of accession book, catalog cards, guide cards, book pockets, library stamp, dating stamp, dating slip, and dater with pad.

This paper deals only with a school library restricted to students and faculty use. If it is a combination of public and school library, or a public library branch in a school building, its location should be on the first floor near the main entrance or with a separate entrance, rather than on the second floor.

Bibliographical Notes

Following the usual practice in years past, the index to the current volume of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will be sent out with the January, 1916, issue.

The bibliography on "Air-brakes," first printed in the July, 1915, *Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been reprinted in separate form.

An account of the exercises at the opening of the John Lambert Cadwalader addition to the Free Public Library of Trenton, N. J., has been issued by the library in an illustrated pamphlet.

Miss Plummer's paper, "Seven joys of reading," for some time out of print, is to be reprinted in pamphlet form by the H. W. Wilson Co. and will appear shortly before Christmas.

The Texas Library and Historical Commission has just issued the new county library law arranged in logical form. Any individual may have a copy for the asking by addressing Miss Octavia F. Rogan, State Library, Austin.

The list of references on "Political parties in the United States, 1800-1814" compiled by Alta Claflin and first published in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for September, has been reprinted in a 74-page pamphlet.

A list of the publications of the state of Illinois, issued between Jan. 1, 1914, and June 30, 1915, which are specially useful to the public libraries and high schools of the state, has been compiled by Ernest J. Reece of the University of Illinois Library School, and published in one of the university's weekly *Bulletins*.

For the next few months *The Newarker* will devote the larger part of its space to describing the preparations which the Committee of One Hundred are making for a fitting celebration next May of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. It will, however, still contain some record of the Newark Public Library's work in each issue.

A catalog of Norwegian and Danish books has been prepared by the Albert Bonnier Publishing House of New York City, in which an effort has been made to include only the best books printed in Norwegian and Danish, and only those which can safely be recommended to public libraries for purchase. The list includes also a few books translated from other languages, and should be useful for reference purposes to libraries serving a Scandinavian population.

The department of public instruction in Wisconsin, through C. P. Cary, state superintendent, has issued a pamphlet of 135 pages outlining proper "Lessons on the use of the school library." The subject matter was prepared by O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries, and the lessons are intended especially for "rural schools, state graded schools, village and city grades," though some of them may also be used in high schools to supplement previous instruction.

A vocabulary of the American-Gypsy language is printed in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library for October*, under the caption "An American Romani vocabulary." It was compiled and edited by Dr. George F. Black, of the library staff, from manuscripts of the late Albert Thomas Sinclair, now in the library's possession. This furnishes a valuable supplement to the only other vocabulary of American-Romani published, that by Professor J. D. Prince in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* in 1907.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

SCHOOLS

Supplement to the graded and annotated catalog of books in the Public Library of the District of Columbia for use in the schools of the city. 20 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

Leake, Albert H. The means and methods of agricultural education. Houghton Mifflin. 15 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics.)

BIBLE

Kent, Charles Foster, and Jenks, Jeremiah Whipple. The testing of a nation's ideals; Israel's history from the settlement to the Assyrian period. Scribner. bibls. 75 c. n. (Bible's message to modern life.)

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT

Jacobus, Melancthon W. A commentary on the Gospel according to Mark. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Bible for home and school.)

BIOLOGY

Child, Charles Manning. Senescence and rejuvenescence. Univ. of Chicago. bibls. \$4 n.

BIOLOGY, MARINE

Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dept. of Marine Biology. Papers from the department. . . . v. 8. Washington, D. C.: The institution. bibls. \$3.50. (Publications.)

BUSINESS

Business books of today . . . to be found at the Brooklyn Public Library. 24 p.

CALIFORNIA—MISSIONS

Engelhardt, Charles Anthony. The missions and missionaries of California. . . . v. 4, Upper California; part 3, General history. San Francisco: J. H. Barry Co. 3 p. bibl. \$3 n.

CHURCH WORK

Atkinson, Henry A. The church and the people's play; with an introduction by Washington Gladden. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

CONGREGATIONALISM

Yale University Library. Catalogue of an exhibition held in the Day Missions Library illustrating Congregationalism before 1800 . . . arranged by Anna M. Monrad. 28 p.

COOKERY

Cookery; a list of books telling how to make good things to eat. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, O., 1915. p. 141-143.)

DEBATING

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Debaters' manual. White Plains, N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

DEFENSE, NATIONAL

Bacon, Corinne. Selected articles on national defense. H. W. Wilson Co. 11 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

DRAMA

Cannon, Fanny. Writing and selling a play; practical suggestions for the beginner. Holt. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Freeburg, Victor Oscar. Disguise plots in Elizabethan drama; a study in stage tradition. Lemcke & Buechner. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

DRAMA, AMERICAN

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. List of American dramas in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, O., 1915. p. 739-786.)

ECONOMICS

Gras, Norman Scott Brien. The evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century; awarded the David A. Wells prize for 1912-13, and published from the David A. Wells Fund. Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard Univ. 13 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Harvard economic studies.)

Hasse, Adelaide Rosalie. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States: New Jersey, 1789-1904; prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the

Carnegie Institution of Washington. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution, 1914. 795 p. \$8. (Publications.)

ENGINEERING

Engineering articles relating to the work of the Reclamation Service. [Four lists, reprinted from the *Reclamation Record* for February 1911, September 1912, August 1913, and May 1914.] Washington, D. C.: Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Reclamation Service. 15 p. in all.

ETCHING

A selected list of books on etching and engraving to be found in the Library of the Peabody Institute and in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md. 7 p.

EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, O., 1915. p. 787-791.)

The war [a special reading list to be used in connection with the British National Home Reading Union course on the war]. (In *Cardiff Lib. Rev.*, Mr.-S., 1915. p. 20-25.)

FOSTER, STEPHEN C.

Whittlesey, Walter R., and Sonneck, O. G. Catalog of first editions of Stephen C. Foster (1826-1864). Gov. Prtg. Off. 79 p. (Library of Congress publ.)

GEOGRAPHY

Ridgley, Douglas C., and Eyestone, Lura M. Home geography; a textbook for pupils, based on the Illinois state course of study. Normal, Ill.: McKnight & McKnight. 4 p. bibl. 40 c.

GEOLOGY—NORTH AMERICA

Nickles, John M. Bibliography of North American geology for 1914; with subject index. Gov. Prtg. Off. 167 p. (Dept. of the Interior. U. S. Geological Survey. Bull. 617.)

GREENE, ROBERT

Jordan, John Clark. Robert Greene. Lemcke & Buechner. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

HAYWOOD, MRS. ELIZA

Whicher, George Frisbie. The life and romances of Mrs. Eliza Haywood. Lemcke & Buechner. 29 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

HEREDITY

Morgan, Thomas Hunt, and others. The mechanism of Mendelian heredity. Holt. 20 p. bibl. \$3

HISTORY—TEACHING OF

Krey, August C. Bulletin for teachers of history. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. bibls. (Current problems. No. 7.)

HYGIENE

Moore, Harry H. Keeping in condition; a handbook on training for older boys; with an introduction by Clark W. Hetherington. Macmillan. 8 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

Rapeer, Louis Win, ed. Educational hygiene; from the pre-school period to the university. Scribner. 5 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

INSANITY

Holmes, Bayard Taylor. The insanity of youth; and other essays. Cincinnati: Lancet-Clinic Pub. Co., 650 Main St., 1914. bibls. \$1

LATIN—TEACHING OF

Pike, Joseph B. Bulletin for teachers of Latin. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. 14 p. (2 p. bibl.) (Current problems. No. 6.)

MATHEMATICS—TEACHING OF

Kandel, I. L. The training of elementary school teachers in mathematics. Gov. Prtg. Off. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ., Bull., 1915, no. 39. Whole no. 666.)

METALLOGRAPHY

Campbell, William. Recent progress in metallography. (In Columbia University, *School of Mines Quarterly*, Ap., 1915. p. 249-279.)

MINNESOTA—GEOLOGY

Gregory, Winifred. Bibliography of Minnesota mining and geology. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. 157 p. (Bulletin no. 4.)

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Conat, Mabel L. A list of periodical publications relating to municipal affairs. (In *Spec. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 129-139.)

NEW YORK CITY

Comstock, Sarah. Old roads from the heart of New York; journeys today by ways of yesterday, within thirty miles around the Battery. Putnam. 7 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

PALEONTOLOGY—UNITED STATES

Bassler, Ray S. Bibliographic index of American Ordovician and Silurian fossils. In 2 vols. Gov. Prtg. Off. (Smithsonian Institution. U. S. Nat. Museum. Bull. 92.)

PARK, ROSWELL

Park, Roswell, M.D. Selected papers, surgical and scientific: with a memoir by Charles G. Stockton. Buffalo, N. Y.: Courier Co., 197-199 Main St. 1914. 9 p. bibl.

Communications

NEW BUILDING FOR THE WESTFIELD ATHENEUM

Editor Library Journal:

In the November issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL I noticed a statement regarding a new library building in this town which is in error in several points. Milton B. Whitney, our late president, died in September leaving an estate of about \$250,000. He has left \$80,000 of this to the Atheneum to be permitted to accumulate for five years, at the end of which time the Atheneum comes into full possession of both principal and accumulated interest. Three-fourths of this sum will then be immediately available for a new library building, and if in the opinion of his executor that amount is insufficient, any of the remaining fourth can be used for the same purpose. The remainder of this \$80,000 and accumulations is to be known as the Milton B. Whitney Library Fund. After several minor legacies are paid the library is made the residuary legatee to receive at Mrs. Whitney's death the residue of the estate. I thought that I had better write and correct this matter as the implication in your notice on page 828 is that no building is obtainable while Mrs. Whitney lives.

Perhaps I ought to say in passing that this legacy is conditional on one or two small matters, a change in the number on the Board of Trustees, a charter providing that the Atheneum is always to be used as a free public library (it has been such by the contract with the town for twenty years past but this fact is not indicated in its present charter) and the fact that the new building is to be known as the Whitney Public Library (not the corporation).

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE L. LEWIS,
Librarian.

Westfield Atheneum,
Westfield, Mass.

ON THE "LACTANTIUS" FOUND IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

Editor *Library Journal*:

A story has appeared recently in various newspapers in regard to a "Lactantius" of 1472, found in the University of Chicago Library, which is so utterly false and misleading that it calls for a denial and a protest.

The facts are briefly as follows: A notice of the book appeared first in the University of Chicago student paper, *The Daily Maroon* for October 14, 1915. This statement mentioned the finding of the book, but said nothing in regard to its possible money value or the number of copies known. Later a notice appeared in two Chicago daily papers, which was unfortunately copied also into other papers. In some of these notices the undersigned is quoted as having said that the book was worth thousands of dollars and that only one other copy was known, that in the British Museum Library.

These latter statements are absolutely false. There was no intimation whatsoever, either by the undersigned or by any other representative of the Library, that the book in question was worth any large sum of money. Neither was anything said about the number of copies known. Attention was called to the note in the British Museum Catalogue which states that the copy in that library is defective, wanting the last seven folios. The University of Chicago copy includes these leaves and is apparently complete as far as the text is concerned.

It is hoped that this explanation will correct some of the misunderstandings caused by the above unwarranted statements.

It may also serve as a warning to colleagues occasionally called upon for "stories" by young and irresponsible reporters. No detailed statement as to the proper method of procedure in such cases is needed here. "*Sat sapienti.*"

J. C. M. HANSON.

CHANGES OF MAGAZINE TITLES

Editor *Library Journal*:

Perhaps librarians will be interested in the following chart showing the various changes of title in the magazine formerly known as *Popular Electricity*. It would be difficult to find a more flagrant case of title-changing.

This magazine apparently realizes the value of being long established, for since its founding in 1908, it has reached the 87th volume! All this, by legally appropriating the title and volume number of a comparatively old periodical—the *Popular Science Monthly*. It is not a real merger, however, for the latter perpetuates its old self in the *Scientific Monthly*, while its former shell of title and volume

number is occupied by *Popular Electricity*, alias *Modern Mechanics*, alias *World's Advance*.

1. *Popular Electricity Magazine*. V. 1-6, No. 4. 1908-Aug. 1913.
2. *Popular Electricity & World's Advance*. V. 6, No. 5-7, No. 2. Sept. 1913-June 1914.
3. *Popular Electricity & Modern Mechanics*. V. 29. July-Dec. 1914.
4. *Modern Mechanics*. V. 30, No. 1-3. Jan.-Mar. 1915.
5. *World's Advance*. V. 30, No. 4-31, No. 3. Apr.-Sept. 1915.
6. *Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance*. V. 87, No. 4—date. Oct. 15—?

The jump in volume number from 7 to 29 is accounted for by the fact that in July, 1914, *Modern Electrics and Mechanics* was merged with *Popular Electricity* to form the third title, and the volume number of *Modern Electrics* was adopted.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED D. KEATOR.

Minneapolis Public Library.

[NOTE.—We might add that on page 1521 of the *Publishers' Weekly* of May 15, there appears a note giving other information as to the various changes of title which this publication has undergone.—Ed. L. J.]

TWO NAMES FOR BUT A SINGLE BOOK

Editor *Library Journal*:

The Alexander Hamilton Institute published in its Modern Business Series a book by Moxey on "Accounting systems." The books of the Alexander Hamilton Institute cannot be bought direct from the Institute, but can be picked up by libraries in the second hand book shops. The Alexander Hamilton Institute sold Moxey's "Accounting systems" to the Key Publishing Co., who recently issued it under the title of "Practical accounting methods." The Key Publishing Co. is no longer in existence, but this particular volume is now to be bought from the Ronald Press Co., 20 Vesey St., New York.

Libraries owning Moxey's "Accounting systems" do not need "Practical accounting methods," as the books are identical.

Yours truly,

BEATRICE WINSER,
Assistant Librarian.

The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J.

Library Calendar

- Jan. 10, 1916. Pennsylvania Library Club.
Jan. 13. New York Library Club, Wanamaker's Auditorium, 3 p. m.
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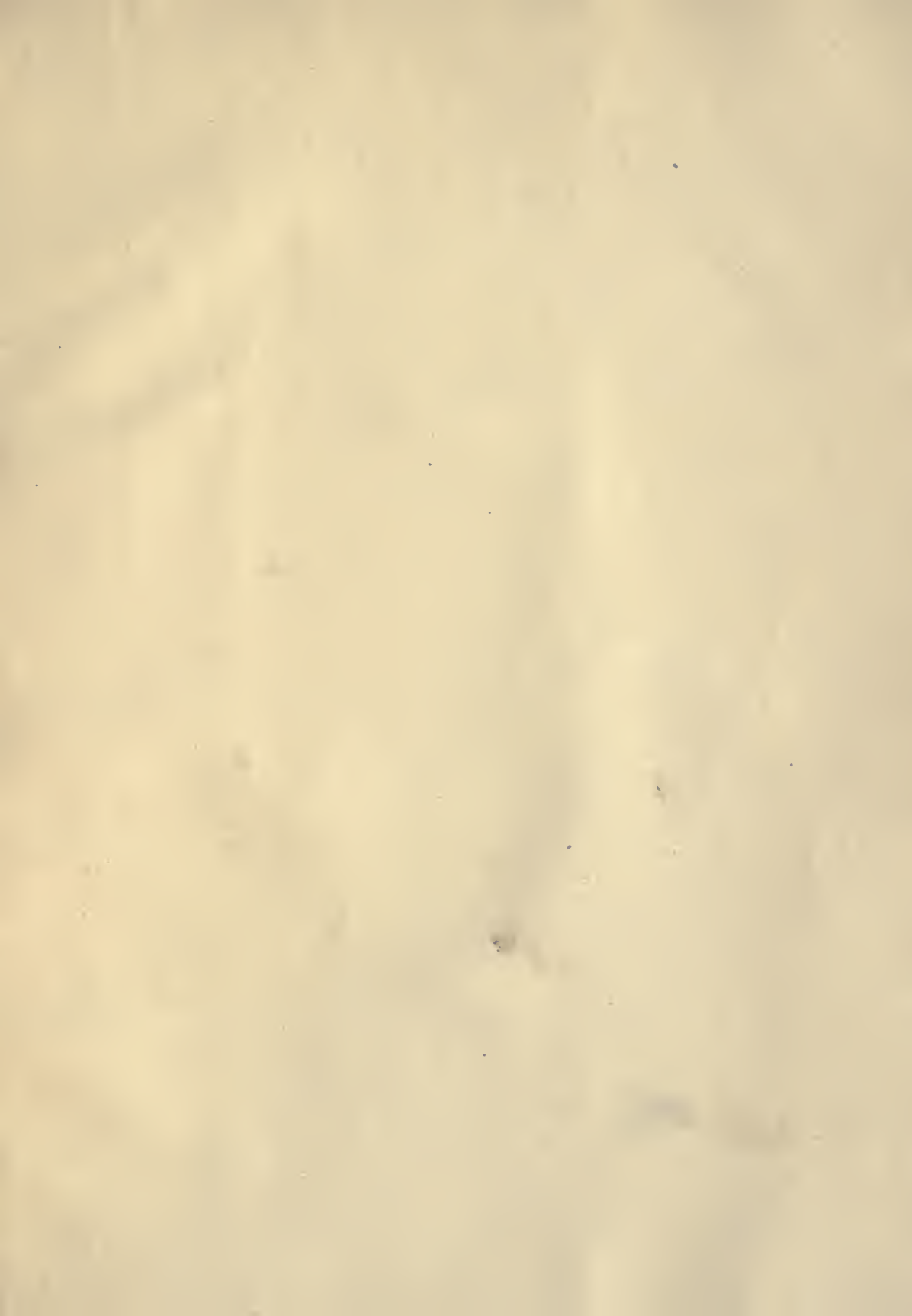
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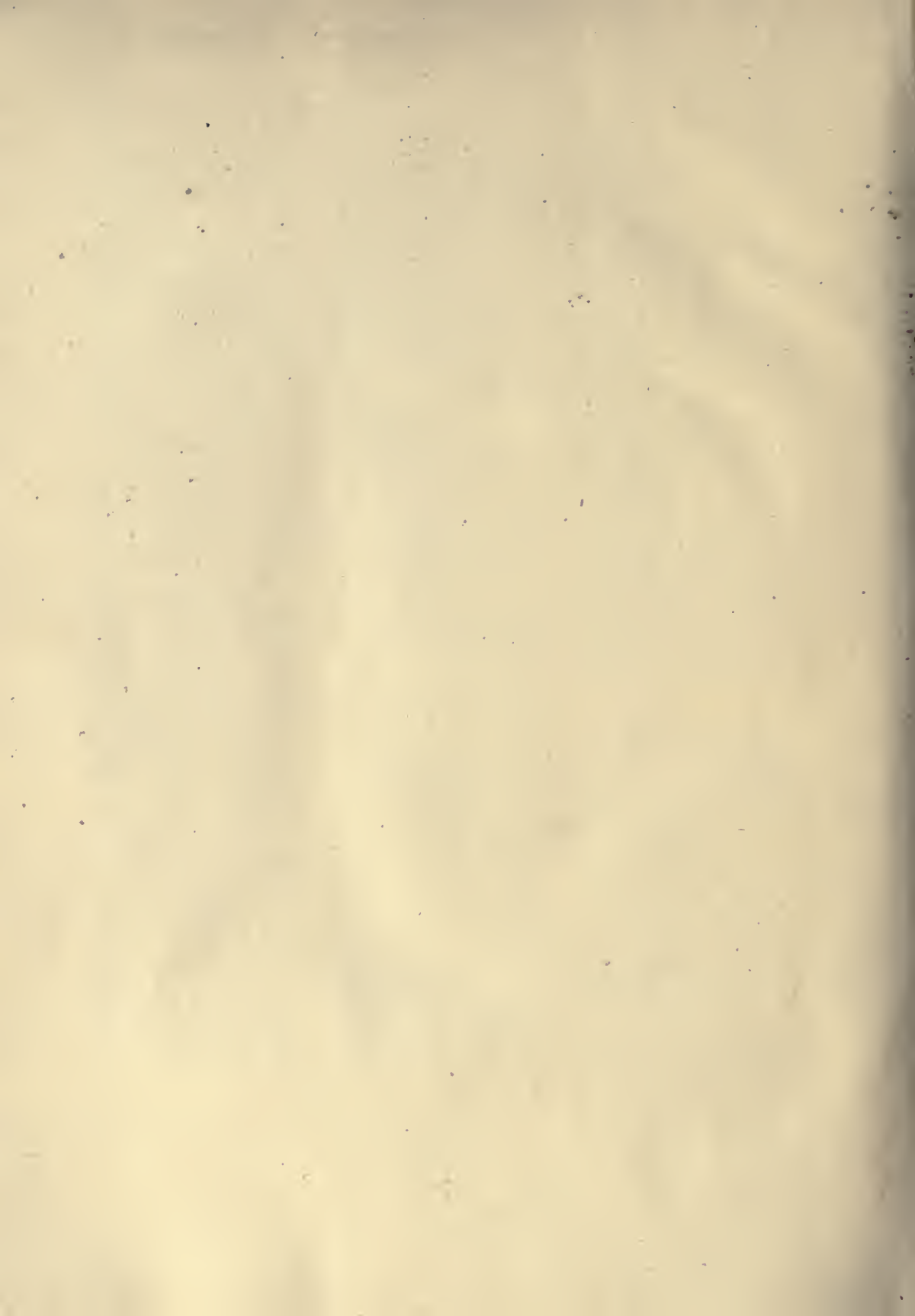
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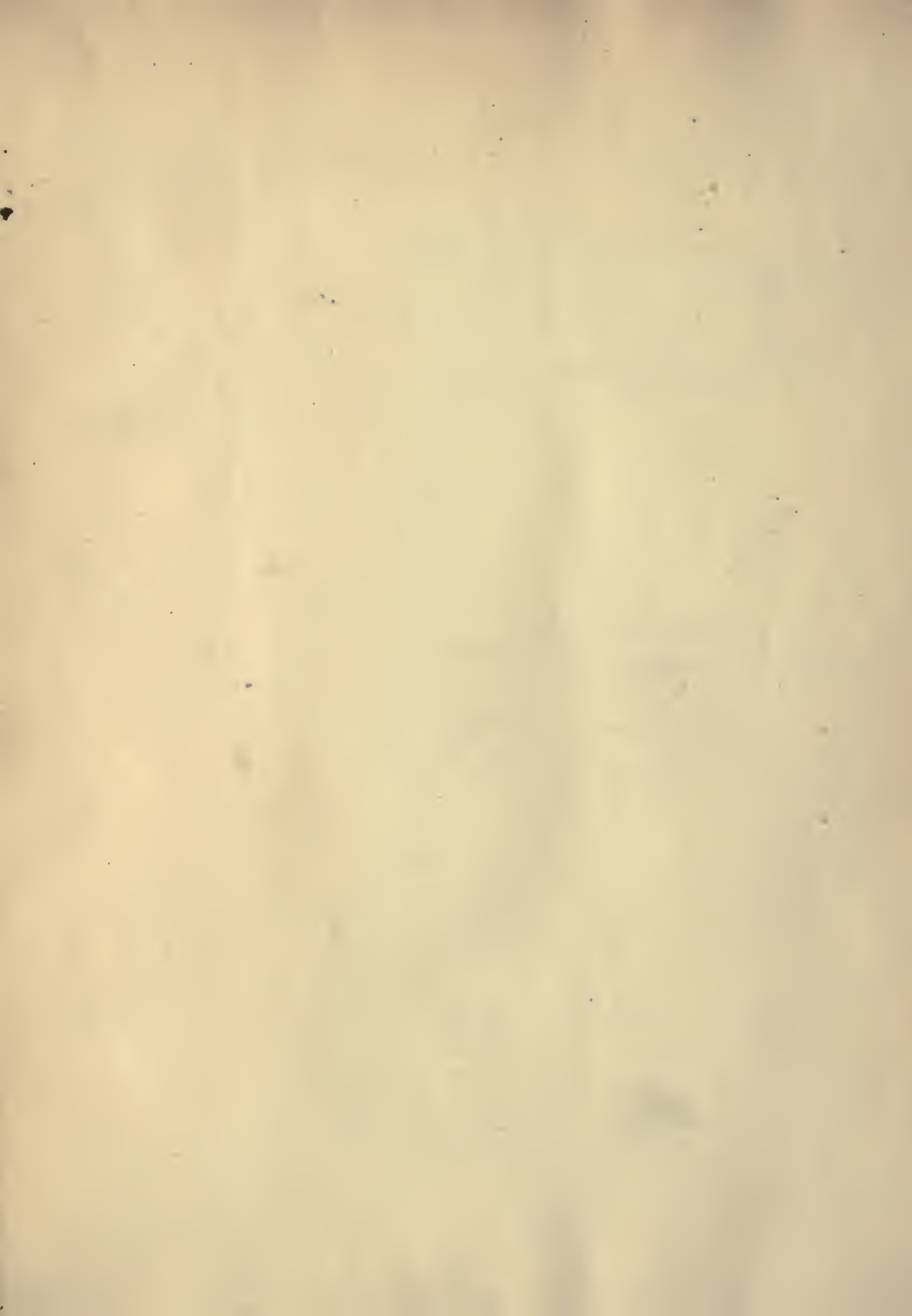
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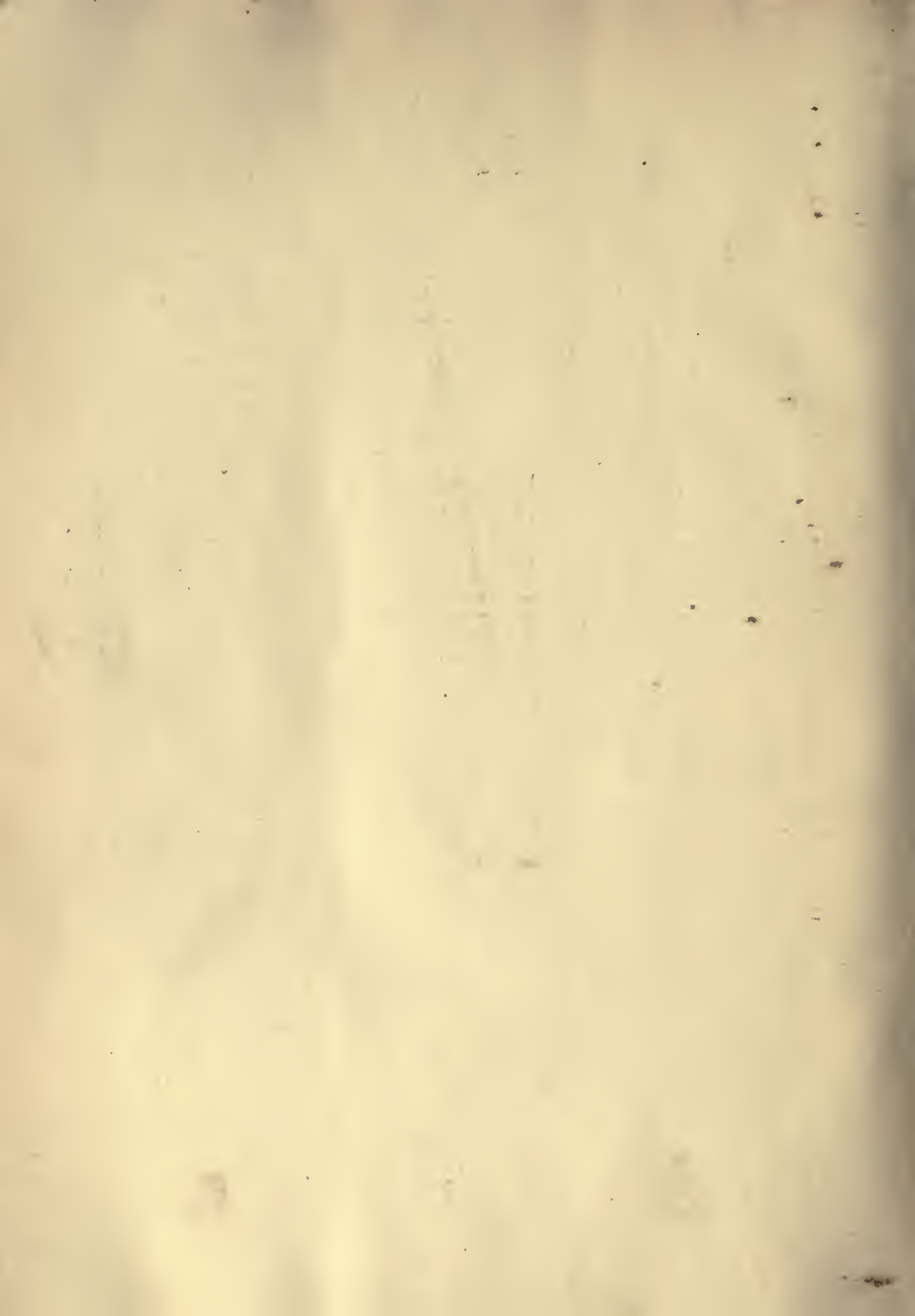
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